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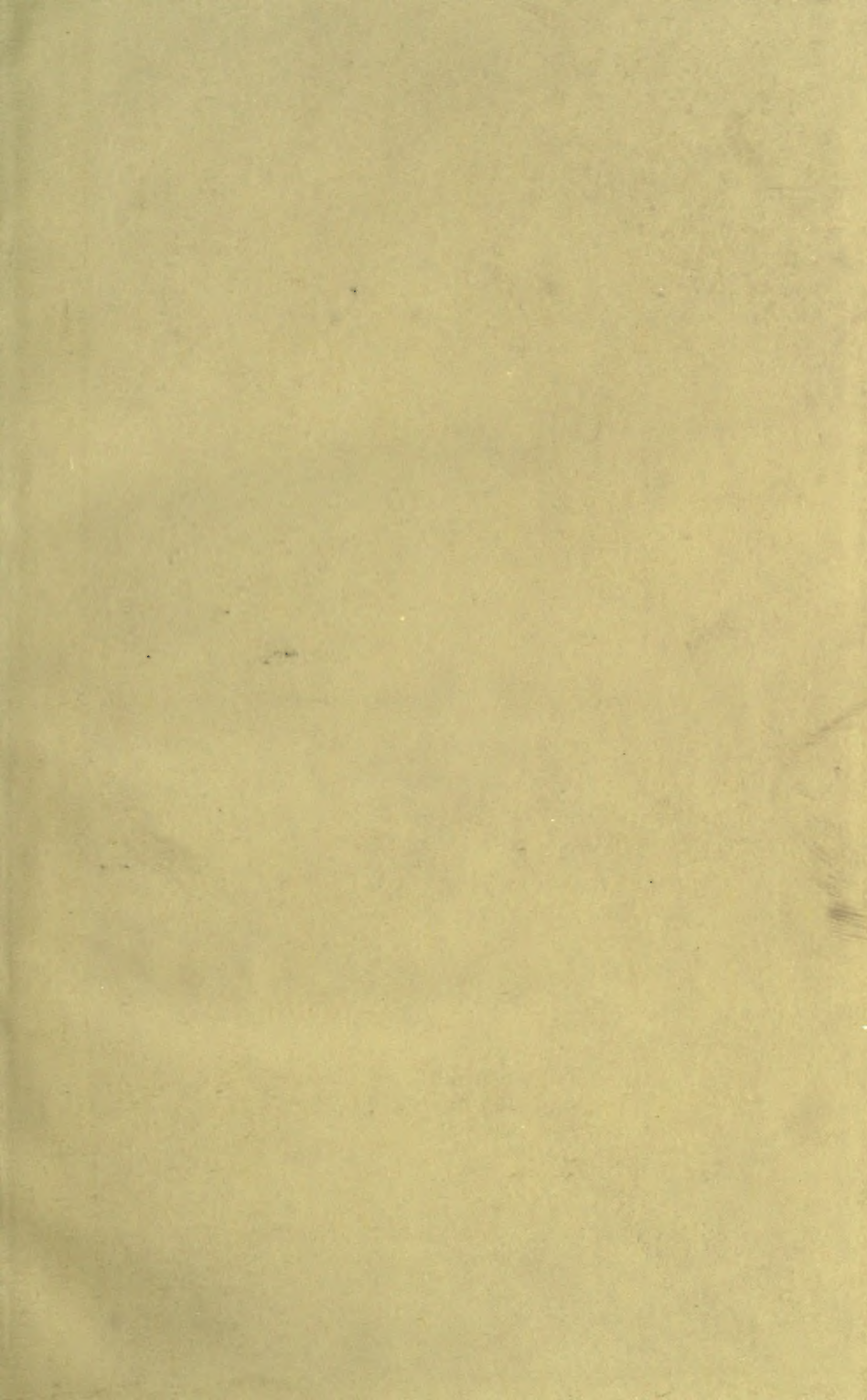
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THUCYDIDIS I.

RICHARD SHILLINGTON, M.A.

PROFESSOR OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE

BRIGHTON, BELL AND CO.

NOTES, WILL AND DATES

Cambridge:

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ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ Α.

THUCYDIDIS I.

WITH COLLATION OF THE TWO CAMBRIDGE MSS.
AND THE ALDINE AND JUNTINE EDITIONS.

BY

RICHARD SHILLETO, M.A.

FELLOW OF PETERHOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE:

DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO.

LONDON: BELL AND DALDY.

1872.

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1872

NOTICE.

THE Publishers propose—and I readily accede to the proposal—to issue a small instalment of a long-promised but slowly progressing Edition of Thucydides. If the public announcement of the promise has not reached the tether of the precept “nonumque prematur in annum,” yet the time elapsed since the Edition was contemplated now well-nigh extends to the *τρίς ἐννέα ἔτη* of the Peloponnesian war. A very great portion of this time was spent in work continued, with brief intervals, from early morning to midnight, work hard, still work intellectual, but leaving scanty space for extra work. So *ἐν παρέργῳ* slowly but surely and with the most minute carefulness I went on collating the two Cambridge Mss. hereafter spoken of, hardly hoping then to do more than leave behind me such memorial of my labour on Thucydides. Within the last four years the position given to me by my adopting College, and the liberality of friends—for both of which this short Notice allows but a passing expression of gratitude—might have enabled me with more leisure to produce more results, if hard incessant work had not been followed by bodily ailments, and increasing years given to a constitution naturally robust less vigour to resist such attacks. Meanwhile, as far as the labour of collation goes, I am not afraid of meeting the question, “quid dignum tanto feret hic

promissor hiatus?" My success or failure in other points I leave to the judgement of the reader.

The two Mss., both in the University Library, are marked by NN. 3. 18 and KK. 5. 19 respectively, the former 8vo., the latter 4to. Both appear to belong to the xvth century. The former—containing also *θουκυδίδου βίος*, my collation of which as I omit the life I do not publish—is written in a very neat and clear hand to the end of folio 290 (VIII. 76, 2) *ὀλιγαρχεῖσθαι ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ ἐκκλησίαν εὐθὺς οἱ στρατιῶται*, the remainder being supplied by a different hand, the same which has frequently altered the original Ms. either in the text or on the margin¹. The transcriber of the vastly larger portion of this Ms. also transcribed the Sancroft Ms. of Herodotus, preserved in the Library of Emmanuel College. During the last Long Vacation I first saw the Saner. Ms., and at once suspected what a closer inspection of the two side by side confirmed both to our admirable Librarian Mr Bradshaw and to myself. The history of our Ms. I cannot trace. It bears on folio 1^b *κτῆμα ἐμοῦ βαλτάσορος τοῦ μελιαβακκοῦ*, the only notice of whom that I have been able to find is a letter from "Ioannes Picus Miran. Baldassari milliauae S." Ed. Bonon. 1496, fol. Y. iii^b². Underneath, in Porson's well-

¹ I marvel that Arnold did not see this difference of handwriting, Vol. II. p. vi. Ed. 1, p. iii. Ed. 3. I still more marvel at his statement that "in VIII. 94, 3 ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων both manuscripts omit ἦ, but the Venetian alone reads τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων," τοῦ being distinctly in the Camb. Ms. Arnold also was mistaken in thinking that he had fully collated T. in Book IV., for his last mention of the Ms. is the various reading *ἀσαφῶς* for *σαφῶς* 125, 1. I

was led to notice this from his omission of the true reading, *περιοργῆς* for *περὶ ὀργῆς*, 130, 4, which is clearly in T., hitherto supposed to be given by no extant Ms. of our author. I venture to hope that on more minute collations it will be found in other Mss.

² The letter acknowledges the receipt of some Greek books. Pico della Mirandola thanks the sender—a Milanese—in terms extravagantly warm, eulogises his learning, hopes before long to make his personal acquaint-

known handwriting, is "Videtur esse Hudsoni Clarendonius." This view has been generally adopted and I am inclined to it, but I strongly suspect that in Hudson's collation of cl. (our Ms.) and gr. (Grævianus marked in Ed. Bekk. K.) he has occasionally put the saddle upon the wrong horse. The Ms. (N. as after Bekk. I call it) agrees wonderfully with the Venetian (V.), collated by Arnold. In this however there is very much which perplexes me. The agreement of V. is frequent with the original text of N., but more frequent with the altered text. Having had no opportunity of consulting V. I cannot see my way to loose or cut this Gordian knot.

The other Ms. which after Arnold (who had the use of it as well as of N. for some time) I have called T., is written in a clear but far less elegant hand, evidently by a very ignorant scribe, as readers of my collation will see. It contains, besides the eight books of Thucydides, Dionysii ad Ammæum, a collation of which many years ago I put down on the margin of my copy of Ed. Syllb. Tom. II. p. 132—136, *μαρκελίνου* (sic) *εἰς θουκυδίδην τὸν συγγραφέα*¹, and *θουκυδίδου βίος*. These also I have collated. It bears on folio 1 the inscription Benedicti Theocreni, a Genoese, whose real name was Tagliacarne. After the capture of Genoa 1522 he followed the fortunes of the Fregosi, accompanied them into France, became preceptor to the children of Francis I., subsequently a French Bishop, and is, if not forgotten, now known from his obscure Latin Poems². This Ms.

ance, and begs him to procure "Ioannē grāmaticū in physica et Aristotelis methaphisica (sic)." The letter bears no date, but must have been written before 1494, in which year Pico died.

¹ Defective, not beginning before § 34 Ed. Popp. It opens *λέγεται τὸν*

θουκυδίδην παύσασθαι τὸν βίον. At the outset it furnishes a various reading worth marking, for *ἀσαφῶς δὲ λέγων ἀνὴρ ἐπίτηδες* giving *ἀσαφῶς δι' λέγει δ' ἀνὴρ ἐπίτηδες*. Bekker had conjectured *ὁ ἀνὴρ*.

² For further information consult

is one of the collection of Bishop Moore, since the year 1715 in the possession of our University Library.

I have, besides the readings of N. T. V., given those of two other Mss. One was collated by Gottleber and Bauer (ed. Bauer, Vol. i. Præf. p. iv. v.), also by Bekker, after whom I call it F. (Augustanus being its old name). The discrepancies between Bekker's and the older collation are many, and I have diligently noticed them, probably more minutely than is necessary, but I have, in the course of my own collation, been often reminded of the remark that more knowledge may be derived from variety of readings than from uniformity of reading. The other (Cassellanus H.), written 1252, was collated by Duker. Considering these to be Mss. of the first class I have given their readings.

Some years ago I consulted in Paris one or two Mss., collating them carefully as far as I. 36, and partially elsewhere. Their various readings have been noticed as far as they seemed important. The full collation may perhaps be given when Book II. is issued.

I have also with minuteness given the readings of the First Aldine and the Juntine (marked *A.* and *J.*). I say *the* Juntine, as I have ascertained that there was *one* and not *two* Editions. The Edition "Florentiæ ap. Bernard. Iuntam 1506 die secunda Nouembris" is mythical. Bauer, in his "Elenchus codicum, editionum, &c." Vol. II. p. LV., says, "Bandinius eam ignorat, et mirum est eadem die absolutam dici qua sequentem" (i. e. ed. 1526, 2 Nou.). The mistake is simple. At the end of the book we have ἐν τῇ Φλορεντία παρὰ Βερνάρδῳ τῷ Ἰούντᾳ ἔτει ἀπὸ τοῦ χρηστοῦ γενέσεως χιλιοστῷ πεντακο-

Niceron, Mémoires des Savans, Tome xxxiii. pp. 322—328. For knowledge of this work I am indebted besides other kindnesses to the indefatigable

research of my friend the Reverend Dr Edleston, Vicar of Gainford and sometime Fellow of Trinity.

σιστῶ τε καὶ εἰκοστῶ ἔκτῳ, ἀνθεστηριῶνος δευτέρα ἰστα-
 μένου, followed afterwards by *Florentiæ apud Bernardum*
Iuntam, anno ab incarnatione domini Millesimo quingen-
*tesimo sexto die secunda novembriis*¹. Nothing can be
 plainer than that after *-ntesimo* the word *vicesimo* has
 dropt. If any confirmation of this is necessary it will
 be found in the following letter, which in answer to
 my communication of the discovery I received from
 Mr Bradshaw:

"UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,
 29 August, 1867.

"DEAR SHILLETTO,

"I am ashamed to have kept your query about the
 Junta Thucydides so long unanswered, but finding a beautiful
 copy in the library this morning, I write my answer without
 delay for fear of forgetting it again.

"The bibliographers say *some copies* have 1506 and some
 1526, but in the book it is clearly enough in the Greek colophon
 ...εἰκοστῶ ἔκτῳ, and in the Latin colophon ...quingentesimo
 sexto, the vicesimo being omitted evidently by mistake from the
 similar termination of the preceding word.

"There can be no doubt that the Greek colophon is right,
 because Filippo Giunta did not die till 1517, and Bernardo's
 name is never found as the publisher before that date.

* * * * *

Yours very much,
 HENRY BRADSHAW."

I am sorry to leave a promise unfulfilled, an Excursus
 upon a passage in chapter 2. If I had sent out an

¹ By a strange coincidence the Aldine Edition is guilty of a similar anachronism, without however leading to a similar mistake, for no Catalogue as far as I know gives an Aldine Thucydides issued in the year M.D. The preface says "*Ven. pridie Id. Maias M.DII.*" At the end we have Ενετίησι παρ' Αλδῶ χιλιοστῶ πεντακοσιοστῶ, Μεταγετινῶντος τετάρ-

τη ἰσταμένου, followed by Venetiis in domo Aldi mense Maio, M.DII, δευτέρῳ having in the Greek dropt. I fear I have been doing more good to Booksellers than to Bookbuyers by my destruction of the *First* Juntine Edition's existence. I know that I bought my copy at a cost far more reasonable than the price which probably will be asked hereafter.

Edition several years ago I probably should have defended the text, as I still believe I shall be able to do. But the longer one lives and reads the more one is conscious of one's ignorance, and shrinks from dogmatism. So I defer my Excursus.

It remains to give a list of compendia, addenda, and such errata as I have been able to detect, and to ask for a candid criticism of this scanty instalment at the hands of my readers.

R. S.

CAMBRIDGE,

December 30, 1871.

COMPENDIORUM EXPLICATIO.

- Ad. = Arnold.
Ba. = Bauer.
Be. = Bekkeriani Codices.
Br. = Bekker.
Br. st. = Bekkeri stereotypa editio.
fort. = fortasse,
lit. = litura.
litt. = literae (plural):
m. r. = manus recens.
op. = opinor.
p. l. = parum liquet.
pl. = plerique.
pl. omn. = plerique omnes.
vid. = videtur vel videntur.

ADDENDA AUT ERRATA.

8, 2 Aristot. Rhet. III. 10, 7 ὡς συγκαταθαπτομένης τῇ ἀρετῇ αὐτῶν τῆς ἐλευθερίας, quæ verba (a Pseudo-Lysia suum in usum translata) ex Incerti ἐπιταφίῳ citat, idem addit *ei μὲν γὰρ εἶπεν ὅτι ἄξιον δακρῦσαι συγκαταθαπτομένης τῆς ἀρετῆς.*

11, 1 (*ann. crit.*) pro ὀλιγανία lege ὀλιγῶνία.

13, 1 De γέρας vid. Ind.

14, 4 Vide ne in Eurip. Electr. rescribendum sit *ὅς τὸδε τεύχος ἐλοῦσ' ἀποκρατὸς ἐλοῦσ'*? Cacoëthes hoc Euripideum quivis vidit aut videre debuit. Qui non viderunt facetissimam Aristophanis *παρωδίαν* Ran. 1331—1355 legant, aut ipsius Tragici Ion. 776 seq.

24, 4 (p. 33 not. col. 2 l. 5) pro ἀκούσων lege ἀκούσιον.

36, 4 pro αὐτοῖς lege αὐτοῦς.

73, 2 (*ann. crit.*) pro ὠφελία lege ὠφελία.

90, 3 (p. 111 not. col. 2 l. 15) pro διακοσμῇ lege διακοσμῆ.

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ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Α.

I. Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ξυνέγραψε τὸν πόλεμον τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἀρξάμενος εὐθὺς καθισταμένου καὶ ἐλπίσας μέγαν τε ἔσεσθαι καὶ ἀξιολογώτατον τῶν προγεγενημένων, τεκμαιρόμενος ὅτι ἀκμάζοντές τε ἦσαν ἐς αὐτὸν ἀμφότεροι παρασκευῇ

Init. pag. : χεῖτον: literis miniis N. Titulus. Θουκυδίδου συγγραφῆς τὸ πρῶτον litt. min. N.T. (nisi quod τὸ om. T.) ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΣΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ. Α. ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ὈΛΟΡΟΥ (sic) ἹΣΤΟΡΙΩΝ.Α.Α.Ι.

I. πελοποννησίων N. πρ N. μέγαν τε N.T. ἦσαν N.T.A.I. ἦσαν F. ἦσαν cum Br. reposui, qua de forma consule sis Cobet. V. Lect. p. 32. Nov. Lect. p. 344.

I. ἀρξάμενος κ.τ.λ. "commencing the compilation of materials (ξυγγράφων) immediately at the outset of the war:" ἀρξάμενος would mean "including, embracing, in his work the beginning of the war." Whether τὸν πόλεμον is the whole 27 years war, or the first 10 years war, will be considered hereafter. Notice ὅτι τε ἦσαν...καὶ ὁρῶν dependent on τεκμαιρόμενος "founding his conclusion on two facts, partly that (ὅτι) both entered into it...also (τε) from seeing..." The participle ὁρῶν might have been represented by ὅτι ἑώρα, comp. IV. 116, 1 ὡς ἦσθεο...καὶ ὁρῶν, and many more in Th. Herod. IV. 36 γελῶ δὲ ὁρέων γῆς περιόδους γράψαντας πολλοὺς ἤδη...οἱ Ὀκεανόν

τε ρέοντα γράφουσι...καὶ τὴν Ἀσίην τῇ Εὐρώπῃ ποιεύντων ἴσην. "I laugh when I see many who have drawn heretofore maps of the earth, partly because they describe the Ocean flowing...also I laugh at their making Asia equal to Europe." This might have been expressed, of γράφουσι...καὶ ποιεῖσι, or γραφόντων...καὶ ποιούντων. [Why Heindorf objected to γελᾷ οὐ δυναμένων in Plat. Theætet. 175B I cannot understand. His conjecture δυνάμενον is singularly wrong.] I apply the same interpretation to Plat. Phædr. 249 D εἴταν πτερώται τε καὶ...προθυμότερος...ἀδυνατῶν δέ... (= εἴταν προθυμώται...ἀδυνατῇ δέ.) This may bear upon VIII. 86, 9.

τῇ πάσῃ, καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ὄρων ξυνιστάμενον πρὸς
 2 ἑκατέρους, τὸ μὲν εὐθὺς, τὸ δὲ καὶ διανοούμενον. κίνησις
 γὰρ αὕτη μεγίστη δὴ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐγένετο καὶ μέρει τινὶ
 τῶν βαρβάρων, ὡς δὲ εἰπεῖν καὶ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀνθρώπων.
 3 τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα σαφῶς μὲν εὐρεῖν
διὰ χρόνου πλήθος ἀδύνατα ἦν· ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων, ὧν ἐπὶ
 μακρότατον σκοποῦντί μοι πιστεῦσαι ξυμβαίνει, οὐ μεγάλα
 νομίζω γενέσθαι, οὔτε κατὰ τοὺς πολέμους οὔτε ἐς τὰ ἄλλα.

Description of
 Hellas
 generally,
 before the war

II. φαίνεται γὰρ ἡ νῦν Ἑλλὰς καλουμένη οὐ πάλαι βε-
 βαίως οἰκουμένη, ἀλλὰ μεταναστάσεις τε οὔσαι τὰ πρότερα,
 καὶ ῥαδίως ἕκαστοι τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀπολείποντες, βιαζόμενοι ὑπό
 2 τινων αἰεὶ πλειόνων. τῆς γὰρ ἐμπορίας οὐκ οὔσης, οὐδ' ἐπι-
 μιγνύντες ἀδεῶς ἀλλήλοις οὔτε κατὰ γῆν οὔτε διὰ θαλάσσης,
 νεμόμενοι τε τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι ὅσον ἀποζῆν, καὶ περιουσίαν
 15 χρημάτων οὐκ ἔχοντες οὐδὲ γῆν φυτεύοντες, ἀδελον ὃν ὁπότε
 τις ἐπελθὼν, καὶ ἀτειχίστων ἅμα ὄντων, ἄλλος ἀφαιρήσεται,
 τῆς τε καθ' ἡμέραν ἀναγκαίου τροφῆς πανταχοῦ ἂν ἡγούμενοι
ἐπικρατεῖν, οὐ χαλεπῶς ἀπανίσταντο, καὶ δι' αὐτὸ οὔτε μεγέ-

πρὸς ἑκατέρους om. N. hab. marg. (πρὸ) m.r. om. pr. F.H. τὸ μὲν...τὸ δὲ T.

§ 2. αὕτη δὴ μεγίστη N.V.F.H. πλείστον pr. N. corr. (acc. et ov) m.r. ἀνῶν' N.T.

§ 3. ἀδύνατα N.T.V. aliq. Be. ἀδύνατον F.A.J. σκοποῦντι μοι N.T. ξυμβαίνει N.T.V. A.J. συμβαίνει Ba. μεγάλα corr. N. (γ) fort. m. ead. ἐς corr. N. (ε) m. ead. neene p.l. Fuit eis. va

II. μεταστάσεις N. va suprasor. m.r. τε hic N. τὲ T. ταπρότερα A.J. ραδίως N.T.

§ 2. ἐπιμιγνύντες pr. T. ἐπιμιγνύντες corr. T. m. ead. γῆν N. νεμόμενοι τὲ T. αὐτῶν pr. N. corr. m.r. αὐτῶν A.J. ἀποζῆν N.T. ὁπότε corr. N. (6) m. ead. opinor. τίς N. ἐπελθὼν T. καθῆμεραν T. ἀνίσταντο T. τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ N.T.

§ 2. ὡς εἰπεῖν: see note on II. 51, 4.

§ 3. τὰ πρὸ αὐτῶν = τὰ μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ and τὰ Μηδικὰ ch. 12—19: τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα = τὰ πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν and τὰ Τρωϊκὰ ch. 2—11. διὰ χρόνου πλήθος more precisely referring to the latter, but not inapposite to the former, as the distance of time between the Persian and the Peloponnesian wars was sufficient to compel the author to trust to τεκμήρια rather than personal observation or information furnished by contemporaries. ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων ὧν i.e. ἐξ ὧν, an idiom now well established in Greek and Latin.

II. βιαζόμενοι κ.τ.λ. "under the pres-

sure of any from time to time more numerous," more usually expressed by τῶν αἰεὶ πλ. βιάσθαι a verb "sui generis," deponent and passive alike, except in two tenses, ἐβιάσθην (dep.), ἐβιάσθην (pass.). For though βιάσθαι is frequently deponent, βιασθήσομαι probably of later introduction, βιάται (for which form comp. ἐξετῶ Isocr. Evag. 195 c as well as ἐξετάσω, δικῶν Herod. 1. 97 as well as δικάσειν, perhaps κολάσω, κολάσομαι, as well as κολῶμαι) must be passive in Plat. Timæ. 63 c.

§ 2. οὐδὲ φυτεύοντες) (ἀροῦντες, not being settlers, planters, but nomads, whom nec cultura placet longior annua.

3 θει πόλεων ἰσχυρον οὔτε τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ. μάλιστα δὲ
τῆς γῆς ἡ ἀρίστη αἰὲ τὰς μεταβολὰς τῶν οἰκητόρων εἶχεν,
ἥ τε νῦν Θεσσαλία καλουμένη, καὶ Βοιωτία, Πελοποννήσου
τε τὰ πολλὰ πλὴν Ἀρκαδίας, τῆς τε ἄλλης ὅσα ἦν κράτιστα.
4 διὰ γὰρ ἀρετὴν γῆς αἱ τε δυνάμεις τισὶ μείζους ἐγγιγνόμεναι
στάσεις ἐνεποίουν ἐξ ὧν ἐφθείροντο, καὶ ἅμα ὑπὸ ἄλλοφύλων
5 μᾶλλον ἐπεβουλεύοντο. τὴν γοῦν Ἀττικὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλεί-
στον διὰ τὸ λεπτόγεων ἀστασίαστον οὔσαν ἄνθρωποι ὥκουν
6 οἱ αὐτοὶ αἰεὶ. καὶ παράδειγμα τόδε τοῦ λόγου οὐκ ἐλάχιστόν
ἐστι, διὰ τὰς μετοικίας ἐς τὰ ἄλλα μὴ ὁμοίως αὐξηθῆναι.
ἐκ γὰρ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος οἱ πολέμῳ ἢ στάσει ἐκπίπτοντες
παρ' Ἀθηναίους οἱ δυνατώτατοι, ὡς βέβαιον ὄν, ἀνεχώρουν,
καὶ πολῖται γιγνόμενοι εὐθὺς ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ μείζω ἔτι ἐποίησαν
πλήθει ἀνθρώπων τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε καὶ ἐς Ἰωνίαν ὕστερόν,
ὡς οὐχ ἱκανῆς οὔσης τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἀποικίας ἐξέπεμψαν.

III. δηλοῖ δέ μοι καὶ τόδε τῶν παλαιῶν ἀσθένειαν οὐχ
ἥκιστα· πρὸ γὰρ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν οὐδὲν φαίνεται πρότερον
7 κοινῇ ἐργασαμένη ἢ Ἑλλάς, δοκεῖ δέ μοι, οὐδὲ τοῦνομα
τοῦτο ξύμπασά πω εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πρὸ Ἑλλήνος τοῦ
Δευκαλίωνος καὶ πάνν οὐδὲ εἶναι ἢ ἐπὶ κλήσις αὕτη, κατὰ

§ 3. καλουμένη Θεσσαλία N.V. καὶ Βοιωτία hab. N. marg. m.r. Πελοποννήσου N.
τὰ N.T.

§ 4. ἐγγιγνόμεναι N. (de V. Ad. tacet.) J. vulg. ante Br. ἐγγιγνόμεναι T.F.H.A.

§ 5. ἐκπλείστον N. ἐκπλείστον A.J. vulg. ante Br. ἐπὶ πλείστον T. λεπτό-
γεων pr. N. λεπτόγεων corr. N. m.r. λεπτόγειων V. οὔσαν ἀστασίαστον N. (de V.
tac. Ad.) αἶνοι N. αἶνοι hic T. ὥκουν hic N. ὥκουν T. [Tam raro i subscribitur,
ut tacendum censeam nisi quoties subscribitur.]

§ 6. μετοικίας ἐς N.T.A.J. ἀποικίας pej. lib. of T. suprascriptum ἢ mox calamo
transverso inductum. παρ' ἀθηναίους διὰ ταῦτα ὡς N. post ταῦτα, οἱ δυνατώτατοι hab.
N. marg. m.r. πολῖται pr. T. πολῖται corr. T. γινόμενοι N.V. ἀνών' N.T. ἐποί-
ησαν post πόλιν ponit T. καὶ οὐχ ἱκανῆς T. Patet erroris ratio s' = ὥς: s' = καὶ. Vid.
Tab. v. num. 9 post Bastii Comment. Palaeogr. In Arist. Rhetor. i. 14, 2 libri χα-
λεπὸν γὰρ καὶ ἀδύνατον. Br. st. χ. γὰρ τὸ ἀδ. Levior mutatio ὥς.

III. § 2. ξύμπασά πως N.V. καὶ τὰ H. et (ut vid.) pr. N. κατὰ corr. N. fort. m.r.

§ 4. ἐφθείροντο = dwindled. φθίρε-
σθαι (φθίνειν) (αἰθέανσθαι, Arist. N. Eth.
II. 2 = 3, 11, comp. 24, 3 ἐφθάρησαν fol-
lowed by καὶ τῆς δυνάμειος τῆς πολλῆς
ἐστερήθησαν. III. 39, 10 πόλιν ἐφθαρμένην.

§ 5. The usual explanation of ἐκ τοῦ
...οὔσαν as a confusion between ἐκ τοῦ
εἶναι and simply οὔσαν may be right, and
is borne out by IV. 63, 1, v. 7, 2, VI.
84, 1. It is however quite as probable

that Thucyd. joined ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλείστον.

§ 6. I reserve the consideration of
this passage to an Excursus at the end
of the First Book.

III. § 2. δοκεῖ...εἶχεν...εἶναι. Cf. IV.
62, 1. δοκεῖτε...παύσαι (a certain cor-
rection, else ἦσαν...πόμενοι)...εἶχεν.
—πάνν οὐδέ: a rare combination found
also in Plat. Prot. 398 E πάνν μὲν οὐκ ἦθε-
λεν, and Herodot. VII. 12 πάγχυ εὗρισκε

ἔθνη δὲ ἄλλα τε, καὶ τὸ Πελασγικὸν ἐπὶ πλείστον, ἀφ' ἑαντῶν
τὴν ἑπωνυμίαν παρέχεσθαι, Ἕλληνας δὲ καὶ τῶν παίδων
αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Φθιώτιδι ἰσχυσάντων, καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς
ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καθ' ἑκάστους μὲν ἤδη τῇ
5 ὁμιλίᾳ μᾶλλον καλεῖσθαι Ἕλληνας, οὐ μέντοι πολλοῦ γε
χρόνου ἐδύνατο καὶ ἅπασιν ἐκικῆσαι. τεκμηριῶ δὲ μάλιστα
Ὅμηρος· πολλῶ γὰρ ὕστερον ἔτι καὶ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν γενόμενος
3 οὐδαμοῦ τοὺς ξύμπαντας ὠνόμασεν, οὐδ' ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς
μετ' Ἀχιλλέως ἐκ τῆς Φθιώτιδος, οὔτε καὶ πρῶτοι Ἕλληνες

ἀλλὰ τε N.T. ἐπὶ πλείστον hic N.T. ἐπιπλείστον vulg. ante Br. φθιωτῖα N.T. φθιωτῖαι H. pl. Be. ΤΙΔΙ in ΤΙΑΙ facile mutato. Similem corruptelam olim prae-buerunt Pausaniæ Editiones viii. 19, 1 ΑἰΠΑΔΑΗΑΙΜΜΕΝΟΙ; ubi hodie Αἰπα ἀη-λιμμένοι. αὐτοῦς N. χρόνου—ἑδύνατο T. lit. 8 vel 9 litt. cap. ἐδύνατο N.V.q. recepi. Vide ad Dem. F. Leg. § 56 Annot. Crit. p. 37.

§ 3. ὕστερον N.T.V.H. pl. Be. ὕστερος schol. vulg. ante Br. μετὰ N.T.H. φθιωτῖας N. φθιωτῖδος T. πρῶτο T. ἀποκαλεῖ T.

οὐ οὐ πρῆγμα εἶναι. So τὴν ἀρχὴν (ἀρχήν)
οὐ coexistent with οὐ τὴν ἀρχὴν (ἀρχήν),
non prorsus as well as prorsus non with
no difference of meaning (see Madv. de
Finib. p. 168). οὐ πάνν is precisely ana-
logous to οὐ φημί, οὐ βούλομαι, οὐ φαίνε-
ται, οὐκ ἀξιῶ, οὐκ ἤκιστα, &c. Attic ur-
banity preferred, "I do not say," "I do
not wish," "it is not evident," &c. to
our more blunt "I say it is not," "I
wish not," "evidently not," &c. Still
as I would not confidently maintain that
in every passage οὐ φημί (for instance) is
to be rendered "I deny," so neither
would I venture touching οὐ πάνν to
impugn Mr Cope's position (Note C in
the Appendix to his admirable Transla-
tion of Plato's Gorgias), "It is unrea-
sonable and improbable to suppose that
two words which express by the very
order in which they are placed a quali-
fied negative should invariably be ap-
plied to convey an unqualified negation."
The Ionic representative of πάνν is πάγ-
χν, once found in Æschylus Sept. Theb.
641, (as Tragic poets occasionally *ionise*)
once in Aristoph. Ran. 1531 (in Heroics).
οὐ (or μὴ) πάγχν appears 10 times in
Homer. οὐ πάνν occurs only once in the
Tragic writings; why? obviously from the
unmanageable form of the word πάνν.
It is found six times (see Pors. on Hecub.
819) in two of the instances closing an
iambic (Hec. and Soph. Phil. 650), the

other four are in anapæsts. Besides the
Tragedians have the more convenient
combination οὐ μάλα, capable, which the
other is not, of elision.—κατὰ ἔθνη=sin-
gulos populos, καθ' ἑκάστους=singulos
homines. The Greeks not possessing *dis-*
tributive numerals, these and such ex-
pressions serve for any case.—ἐπαγο-
μένων i.e. τινῶν "men inviting them,"
comp. v. 55, 1 ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἐλθόντας viii.
44, 1 ἐπικηρυκευομένων ἀπὸ τῶν δυνατωτέρων
ἀνδρῶν (where if ἀνδρῶν=τινῶν, as it
so frequently does in Thucydides, the
collocation would have been ἐπικηρ. ἀν-
δρῶν or ἀνδρῶν ἐπικηρ.). See Herm. on
Eur. Hecub. 485. How frequently in Ari-
stotle is the 3rd plural used as by us in the
solitary expression "They say."—
To ἐδύνατο supply, from καλεῖσθαι, ὄνομα.
So Eur. Phœn. 12 καλοῦσι δ' Ἰοκάστην
με, τοῦτο γὰρ πατήρ | ἔθετο. Pind. Pyth.
ix. 63—65 θήσονται...καλεῖν (where the
editors seem to treat θήσονται as θήσουσι).

§ 3. οὐδαμοῦ κ.τ.λ. "He has nowhere
given the name (Ἕλληνας) to the whole
collectively."—It may be doubted whe-
ther ἀνακαλεῖ="repeatedly calls," or
"gives them a distinctive name," as a
herald is said ἀνακαλεῖ, e.g. Soph. Electr.
693. I prefer the latter, cp. vii. 69, 2
where Nicias gives the trierarchs their
official titles. Probably the κεινεται
gave the patronymic or tribe also vii. 70, 8.
Cp. Plat. iii. Rep. p. 394, v. p. 471-b.

ἦσαν, Δαναοὺς δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἔπεσι καὶ Ἀργείους καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς
 4 ἀνακαλεῖ. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ βαρβάρους εἶρηκε, διὰ τὸ μηδὲ
 Ἑλληνάς πω, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, ἀντίπαλον, ἐς ἐν ὄνομα, ἀποκε-
 5 κρίσθαι. οἱ δ' οὖν ὡς ἕκαστοι Ἕλληνες, κατὰ πόλεις τε,
 ὅσοι ἀλλήλων ξυνέεισαν, καὶ ξύμπαντες ὕστερον κληθέντες, 5
 οὐδὲν πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν, δι' ἀσθένειαν καὶ ἀμιξίαν ἀλλήλων
 6 ἀθροοὶ ἔπραξαν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ταύτην τὴν στρατείαν θαλάσση
 ἦδη πλείω χρώμενοι ξυνῆλθον.

IV. Μίνως γὰρ παλαιάτατος ὢν ἀκοῇ ἴσμεν ναυτικὸν = had been
 ἐκτήσατο, καὶ τῆς νῦν Ἑλληνικῆς θαλάσσης ἐπὶ πλείστον 10
 ἐκράτησε, καὶ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων ἥρξέ τε καὶ οἰκιστὴς
 πρῶτος τῶν πλείστων ἐγένετο, Κᾶρας ἐξελάσας καὶ τοὺς
 ἑαυτοῦ παῖδας ἡγεμόνας ἐγκαταστήσας· τό τε ληστικὸν,
 ὡς εἰκὸς, καθήρει ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐφ' ὅσον ἐδύνατο, τοῦ
 τὰς προσόδους μᾶλλον ἰέναι αὐτῷ. 15

V. οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες τὸ πάλαι, καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων οἷ τε

§ 4. μὴ δὲ N.T.A.J. eis N.T.A.J. vulg. ante Br. [eis Br. st. 1846]. ἐς H.

§ 5. τὲ N.T. καὶ ξύμπαντες δὲ N.

§ 6. στρατιῶν A.J. τὰ πλείω A.J. vulg. ante Br. πλείω T.V.H. pl. Be. πλείων
 pr. N. πλείω corr. N. (m.r.)

IV. παλαιώτατος T.H. ὢν N. lit. supr. ὦ vel mend. libri. fort. add. acc. ἐπι-
 πλείστον T.A.J. vulg. οἰκιστῆς T. Κᾶρας pr. N. Κᾶρας corr. N. m.r. Κᾶρας T. Κᾶρας
 A.J. καταστήσας T. ληστρικὸν N. ληστρικὸν corr. T. (λη et fort. ρ) m. ead. ληστρι-
 κὸν marg. T. m.ead. Vid. Lobeck. ad Phryn. p. 242. εἰκὸς N. ἐφύσσον A.J. vulg.
 ἐδύνατο N.T. τὸ (sic) τὰς προσόδους T. suprascr. fort. m.r. αὐτῷ rescripti.

V. τοῖς παλαιοῖς T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πάλαι N. ἐπ' ἀλλήλων T. ἐπ' ἀλλήλους marg. T.

§ 4. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ, "nor yet again." So
 vi. 55, 3. Dem. iii. Olynth. p. 32 § 14.
 Antiph. p. 115 St=625 R. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ...
 οὐδέ μὴν οὐδέ...οὐδέ μὴν... A stronger form
 than καὶ μὴν οὐδέ, 142, 2. Another sig-
 nification is more frequent: "Not that,"
 "not however not." So in καὶ μὴν, ἀλλὰ
 μὴν, opposition is implied "but yet, and
 yet," as well as continuation "yet more,
 yet further."—βαρβάρους is not in Ho-
 mer, but βαρβαρόφρονες. Thuc. therefore
 only means that Homer has not used
 βαρβάρους as a contradistinguishing name
 to Ἕλλην. i.e. as Ἕλλ. is affixed to a
 particular tribe so is βαρβαρόφρονος.

§ 5. δ' οὖν after digression "to re-
 sume;" Latin *ceterum*. Comp. iv. 82, 1,
 vi. 56, 1.—ἀλλήλων ξυνέεισαν: see on 68,
 2.

IV. According to Herodotus i. 171,
 Minos used the Carians to man his fleet,
 and subsequently they were removed
 from the islands by Dorians and Ionians.
 This was the Cretan tradition, the Ca-
 rians boasting that they were autoch-
 thons. Considering the purely mythical
 character of the age of Minos, it is hardly
 worth while to reconcile the statements of
 the historians. "Of the conquered people
 some were expelled, and the rest united
 with a colony of Cretan settlers." Arn.—
 τοῦ τὰς... "that his revenues might better
 (more easily) come in." If Th. had
 meant "to secure a greater amount of
 revenue," he would have written μείζους
 or μείζονας.—καθῆρει (not καθείλεν) as pi-
 rates were not utterly extirpated; see
 ch. 13, 5.

ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ παραθαλάσσιοι καὶ ὅσοι νήσους εἶχον, ἐπειδὴ
 ἤρξαντο μᾶλλον περαιουῖσθαι ναυσὶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλους, ἐτράποντο
 πρὸς ληστείαν, ἡγουμένων ἀνδρῶν οὐ τῶν ἀδυνατωτάτων κέρ-
 δους τοῦ σφετέρου αὐτῶν ἔνεκα καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσι τροφῆς·
 5 καὶ προσπίπτοντες πόλεσιν ἀτειχίστοις καὶ κατὰ κόμας οἰ-
 κουμέναις ἤρπαζον, καὶ τὸν πλείστον τοῦ βίου ἐντεῦθεν ἐποι-
 οῦντο, οὐκ ἔχοντός πω αἰσχύνῃν τούτου τοῦ ἔργου, φέροντος
 2 δέ τι καὶ δόξης μᾶλλον. δηλοῦσι δὲ τῶν τε ἡπειρωτῶν τινὲς
 ἔτι καὶ νῦν, οἷς κόσμος καλῶς τοῦτο δρᾶν, καὶ οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν
 10 ποιητῶν τὰς πύστεις τῶν καταπλεόντων πανταχοῦ ὁμοίως
 ἐρωτῶντες, εἰ λησταὶ εἰσιν, ὥς οὐτὲ ὧν πυνθάνονται ἀπαξι-
 ούντων τὸ ἔργον, οἷς τ' ἐπιμελὲς εἶη εἰδέναι οὐκ ὀνειδιζόντων.

m.r. opinor. πρὸ N. αὐτῶν A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν N.T.F.H. pl. Be. τροφαῖς (ἦς bis
 supraser. op. utrumque saltem alterum m. ead.) T. οἰκουμέναι corr. N. (αἰς') m.r. Fuit
 op. οἰκουμένας. q. hab. F. τὸ πλείστον N.V. (lit. in N. supra ὁ π. vel mend. libri.)

§ 2. καλῶς T. ὁ m.r. τοῦτο δρᾶν om. T. add. m.r. sub fin. pag. ὥς corr.
 N. (ς'). Fort. x pr. m. vid. ad 2, 6. οἷς τε N. οἷς τε T.

V. ἐπ' ἀλλήλους: not hostility. In a battle the context alone will decide whether the movement is aggressive or defensive; e.g. iv. 43, 1 ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Σολυγείαν κόμην, φυλάξων, precisely as we say "advanced upon." vii. 56, 4 ἐπὶ μίαν πόλιν ταύτην ξυνῆλθε and vii. 57, 1 ἐπὶ Συρακοῦσας ἐπολέμησαν, refer to both the invaders and the invaded, while ἐπὶ Σικελίαν in the latter ch. is opposed to περὶ Σικελίας.—οὐ τῶν ἀδυν. not here in the political sense so often found in Th.—ἀσθενέσι as Psalm cv. 37 "He brought them forth also with silver and gold: there was not one feeble person among their tribes." ἀσθενῆς) (Πλούσιος Dem. i. c. Stephan. p. 1122 § 67. Yet in Plat. ii. Republ. 364 A ἀσθενεῖς τε καὶ πένητας, ἀσθ. preserves its proper force, preceded by πλουσίους καὶ ἄλλας δυνάμεις ἔχοντας.—τὸ πλείστον, the reading of N. V. and one or two other Mss. is not to be preferred; comp. τῆς γῆς ἡ ἀρίστη i. 2, 2 and frequently elsewhere.

§ 2. καλῶς: εὐσεβῶς καὶ φιλανθρωπῶς Schol. as Robin Hood and his merry men. Editors however agree in translating it "dexterously." So ὁρθῶς Plat.

ii. Rep. 361 A ὁ δὲ δίκαιος ἐπιχειρῶν ὁρθῶς τοῖς ἀδικήμασι.—τὰς πύστεις ἐρωτῶντες: "the poets introducing persons putting their questions." So οἱ ρέοντες "those who teach the doctrine of flux and motion," οἱ ἰσθάντες "those who teach the doctrine that all is stationary," Plat. Theætet. 181 A and Stallb. note. Plat. ii. Republ. 363 c Μουσαῖος....καὶ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ παρὰ θεῶν διδάσκει. It is strange that some who have seen that this means λέγουσι παρὰ θεῶν διδοσθαι should have stuck at κακίας περὶ εὐπειρίας διδόντες 364 c. Vergil. Ecl. vi. 62, 63 circumdaterigit=circumdari...erigi canit (Silenus). πύστεις one of the words almost purely Thucydidean. π. ἐρωτῶντες=ἐρωτήσεις ἐρωτῶντες, as κλέμματα ἀπατήσας v. 9, 3 βούλησιν ἐλπίζει vi. 78, 2 παρανόμημα ἡμάρτητο vii. 18, 3 τὰ σφάλματα ἀπαρεκέκρυστο Plat. Theæt. p. 168 A. More boldly δόξης ἦν...πιστεύετε v. 105, 3 "the opinion which you confidently entertain." Still more boldly παράγων κακούργους λόγους Dem. Androt. p. 594 § 4.—οἷς τ'...οὐκ rare (in prose) for οὐτε οἷς. The passage is quoted by Herm. on Antig. 759.

3 ἐλπίζοντο δὲ καὶ κατ' ἡπειρον ἀλλήλους. καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε
πολλὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ νέμεται, περί τε Λο-
κροὺς τοὺς Ὀζόλας καὶ Αἰτωλοὺς καὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνας καὶ τὴν
4 ταύτην ἡπειρον. τό τε σιδηροφορεῖσθαι τούτοις τοῖς ἡπειρώ-
ταις ἀπὸ τῆς παλαιᾶς ληστείας ἐμμεμένηκε. 5

VI. πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐσιδηροφόρει διὰ τὰς ἀφράκ-
τους τε οἰκήσεις καὶ οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐφόδους,
καὶ ξυνήθη τὴν δίαιταν μεθ' ὅπλων ἐποιήσαντο, ὥσπερ οἱ
2 βάρβαροι. σημεῖον δ' ἐστὶ ταῦτα τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἔτι οὕτω
3 νεμόμενα τῶν ποτὲ καὶ ἐς πάντας ὁμοίων διαιτημάτων. ἐν 10
τοῖς πρώτοις δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν τε σίδηρον κατέθεντο καὶ ἀνει-
μένη τῇ διαίτῃ ἐς τὸ τρυφερώτερον μετέστησαν, καὶ οἱ πρε-
σβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων διὰ τὸ ἀβροδίατον οὐ πολλὺς
χρόνος ἐπειδὴ χιτῶνάς τε λινοὺς ἐπαύσαντο φοροῦντες καὶ
χρυσῶν τεττίγων ἐνέρσει κρωβύλον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ 15
κεφαλῇ τριχῶν. ἀφ' οὗ καὶ Ἰώνων τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους κατὰ
4 τὸ ξυγγενὲς ἐπὶ πολὺ αὕτη ἡ σκευὴ κατέσχε. μετρία δ' αὖ
ἐσθῆτι καὶ ἐς τὸν νῦν τρόπον πρώτοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐχρή-
σαντο, καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς οἱ τὰ μείζω κεκτη-

§ 3. δ' αἰτωλοὺς T. ἀκαρνᾶνας N. (lit. supra tert. a vel mend. lib.).

§ 4. τούτους (sic) ταῖς (sic) T.

VI. τὲ N.T. παραλλήλους pr. N. παρ' ἀλλήλους corr. N. m. r. πρὸς ἀλλήλους T.

§ 2. σημείον δ' ἐστὶ N.

§ 3. πρώτοις pr. N. πρώτοις corr. N. m. ead. necne p. l. πρώτοις V. δ' N. V. τὸ (ante ἀβροδίατον) N. add. acc. m. r. op. χιτῶνας τὲ N. T. λινοὺς N. λινούς (sic) T. ἐν ἐρσει N. T. A. J. ἐνέρσει primus edidit Bauer. κρωβύλων F. pr. N. κρωβύλον corr. N. m. r. ἐπιπολὶ N. T. A. J. vulg. ἐπὶ πολὺ F. H.

§ 4. πρ N.

§ 4. σιδηροφορεῖσθαι impers. pass. though Aristot. Polit. ii, 8, 19=5, 11, speaking of the same βαρβαρικὸν usage, uses the middle.

VI. ἐφόδους = ἐπιμικτίας, as v. 35, 6 quoted by Poppo. So if the text be sound iv. 120, 1 the verb ἐπέρχομαι.—ξυνήθη κ. τ. λ. "habitually lived (made their mode of life habitually) wearing arms."

§ 2. "And the fact that these parts of Greece are still under such rule is a ground for inferring that similar modes of life formerly extended also to all the Greeks." ταῦτα i. e. οὗτοι οἱ ἡπειρώται.

There is no necessity for correction.

§ 3. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις. See on iii. 17, 1. —διὰ τὸ ἀβροδίατον depends simply on φοροῦντες "wearing I repeat on account of their effeminate life," as i. 32, 6 εἰ μὴ μετὰ κακίας on ἀπραγμοσύνη, and iv. 86, 1 on which see note.—ἀναδούμενοι: δέω (bind) and compounds invariably are contracted. Thus τὸ δεῖν (literal) is distinguished from τὸ δέον (metaphorical). See Cobet. Nov. Lect. p. 529.

§ 4. μετρία: "ordinary." ἐς: "answering to." The ellipse of οὐσθ will be commented upon in note on iii. 82, 1.

- 5 μένοι ἰσοδίαίτοι μάλιστα κατέστησαν. ἐγυμνώθησάν τε
 πρῶτοι, καὶ ἐς τὸ φανερόν ἀποδύντες λίπα μετὰ τοῦ γυ-
 νάζεσθαι ἡλείψαντο· τὸ δὲ πάλαι καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ
 6 ἄγωνι διαζώματα ἔχοντες περὶ τὰ αἰδοῖα οἱ ἀθληταὶ ἡγωνί-
 5 ζοντο, καὶ οὐ πολλὰ ἔτη ἐπειδὴ πέπανται. ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς
 βαρβάροις ἔστιν οἷς νῦν, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς Ἀσianoῖς, πυγ-
 μῆς καὶ πάλης ἄθλα τίθεται, καὶ διεζωσμένοι τοῦτο δρῶσι.
 7 πολλὰ δ' ἂν καὶ ἄλλα τις ἀποδείξειε τὸ παλαιὸν Ἑλληνικὸν
 ὁμοίотροπα τῷ νῦν βαρβαρικῷ διαιτώμενον.

- 10 VII. τῶν δὲ πόλεων οὔσαι μὲν νεώτατα ὤκίσθησαν καὶ
 ἡδὴ πλωϊμωτέρων ὄντων, περιουσίας μᾶλλον ἔχουσai χρημά-
 των ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς αἰγιαλοῖς τείχεσιν ἐκτίζοντο καὶ τοὺς
 ἰσθμοὺς ἀπελάμβανον, ἐμπορίας τε ἔνεκα καὶ τῆς πρὸς τοὺς
 προσοίκους ἕκαστοι ἰσχύος· αἱ δὲ παλαιαὶ διὰ τὴν ληστείαν
 15 ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντίσχουσai ἀπο θαλάσσης μᾶλλον ὤκίσθησαν,

§ 6. ἔστιν οἷς N. ἔστιν, οἷς A.J. suprascr. m. ead. τίθεται T.

§ 7. ἄλλα τίς N. πολλὰ bis T. (sub fin. pag. et init. prox.). ἄλλα τίς T.

VII. νεώτα N. νεώταται T. πλωϊμωτέρων N.A.J. πλοῖμωτέρων T.
 cum paucis Be. πλωϊμ. cum Popp. restitui. Vid. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 614—616.
 χρήματα pr. N. χρημάτων corr. N. m.r. ἐκτίζοντο τῆς πρὸς (om. καὶ...καὶ) T. ἐμπορίας
 τὲ N. πρὸ N. ἐπὶ πολὺ N. ἐπιπολὺ T.A.J. vulg. ἀντισχούσαι N.T.F. Schol. ἀντισχούσαν

§ 5. ἐγυμνώθησαν: cf. Plat. v. Rep. p. 452 D δὲ ἤρχοντο τῶν γυμνασίων πρῶτοι μὲν Κρήτες, ἔπειτα Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἔξῃ τοῖς τότε ἀστέλοις πάντα ταῦτα κωμωδεῖν (the wits of the day used to satirise all this, γυμνοὺς ἄνδρας ὁρᾶσθαι). Surely Plato here means that the Cretans not only ἐγυμνάσαντο but also ἐγυμνώθησαν. So Poppo's remark, "Plato Cretenses primos gymnasiis operam impendisse scribit," is not right, and Th. and the philosopher are at variance.—πέπανται "The practice has ceased." πέπανται is an unnecessary conjecture, see 5, 4 a similar impersonal. Ullrich Beiträge zur Erklärung des Thukydides, p. 170, while preferring πέπανται, considers τὸ διαζώματα ἔχοντας ἀγωνίζεσθαι is the subject if πέπανται is retained. This seems more tortuous than my view. The impersonal use of the passive will hereafter be noticed as far as it concerns our author.

§ 6. ἔστιν οἷς: ἔστιν οἷ, ἔστιν αἷ, never occur, but always εἰσιν οἷ, εἰσιν αἷ: ἔστιν ᾧ, ἔστιν ὧν, &c. are invariably used. See

Haasii Lucubrations Thucydideæ, p. 72 —75. So est quibus Propert. iv (iii) 9, 17, 18, a bold Grecism, would hardly justify the use of est qui (plural). Yet Ritschl and Fleckeisen retain in Plant. Pseudul. 245 Moramur. mane: est colloqui qui volunt te. (There is some authority for sunt, and mane sunt con seems a fairly metrical bacchiac.)

VII. πλωϊμωτέρων ὄντων. This neuter plural is so frequent that it hardly requires comment. One slightly conversant with Greek must have noticed how frequently our "it," "this," is expressed by αὐτά, ταῦτα, e.g. πρὸ αὐτῶν 1, 3. In Journal of Philology, Vol. iv. p. 320, and on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 173 Ann. Crit. I have touched upon this tendency to pluralise, if I may so speak. ταῦτα δὴτ' οὐκ ἀγχόνη; Arist. Ach. 125. δταν μὲν λοιδορίαν ταῦτα καὶ αἰτίαν εἶναι φῆ, ὑπολαμβάνετε ὡς ταῦτα μὲν ἔστιν ἔλεγχος, ἀ δ' οὗτος ποιεῖ, ταῦτα λοιδορία καὶ αἰτία, Dem. Androt. p. 600 § 23. Forgetfulness of or inattention to this ten-

αἱ τε ἐν ταῖς νήσοις καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡπείροις (ἔφερον γὰρ ἀλλήλους τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι ὄντες οὐ θαλάσσιοι κάτω ᾤκουν), καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ἀνωκισμένοι εἰσὶ.

VIII. καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν λησταὶ ἦσαν οἱ νησιῶται Κᾶρες τε ὄντες καὶ Φοίνικες· οὗτοι γὰρ δὴ τὰς πλείστας τῶν νήσων 5 ᾤκισαν. μαρτύριον δέ· Δήλον γὰρ καθαιρομένης ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ, καὶ τῶν θηκῶν ἀναιρεθεισῶν ὅσαι ἦσαν τῶν τεθνεώτων ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ὑπὲρ ἡμισυ Κᾶρες ἐφάνησαν, γνωσθέντες τῇ τε σκευῇ τῶν ὅπλων ξυντεθαμμένοι καὶ 3 τῷ τρόπῳ ᾧ νῦν ἔτι θάπτουσι. καταστάντος δὲ τοῦ Μίνω 10 ναυτικοῦ πλωϊώτερα ἐγένετο παρ' ἀλλήλους· οἱ γὰρ ἐκ τῶν νήσων κακοῦργοι ἀνέστησαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ὅτε περ καὶ τὰς πολλὰς αὐτῶν κατ'όκιζε. καὶ οἱ παρὰ θάλασσαν ἄνθρωποι μᾶλλον ἤδη τὴν κτήσιν τῶν χρημάτων ποιούμενοι βεβαιότερον ᾤκουν, καὶ τινες καὶ τείχη περιβάλλοντο, ὡς πλουσιώ- 15 4 τεροι ἑαυτῶν γιγνόμενοι· ἐφίεμενοι γὰρ τῶν κερδῶν οἱ τε

pl. Be. A.J. primus edidit Ba. ἀντίσχουσαν reposui. ἀπὸ N. ἀπὸ pr. T. ἀπο corr. T. m. ead. ἀπο recepi. ἡπείραις T. m. ead. ἀλλήλους τε N.T. ᾤκουν hic N. ἔτι om. N.V. duo al.

VIII. κᾶρες τε N.T. κᾶρες τε A. κᾶρες τε J. πλείστους T. πλείστοις (sic) N. ᾤκισαν N.T. ᾤκισαν corr. F. pr. ed. Ba.

§ 2. καθαιρουμένης N.V.H. ὑπὸ ἀθηναίων om. V. hab. N. τῷ δὲ pr. N. op. (lit. supr. e). θηκῶν corr. N. (κ) fort. m. ead. ἀφαιρεθεισῶν T. tres ex pess. Codd. ὑπερήμισυ T. κᾶρες N.T. κᾶρες A.J. ξυντεθαμμένοι N.T.V.A.J. ξυντεθαμμένη pr. Steph. ξυντεθαμμένη (sed αἱ supraser.) H.

§ 3. μίνω corr. N. νω (lit. 4 litt. cap.) fuit m.r. μίνωος. πλωϊώτερα N.A.J. vulg. πλωϊώτερα T. supraser. fort. m.r. τὰς πόλεις N.V. τὰ ὁλλὰς A sed vestigia litt. σ et π. κατ'όκιζε hic N. ἀνοί N.T. κτίσιν (sed η supraser.) H. βεβαιώτερον T. ᾤκουν hic N. γινόμενοι N.V. ὡς...γιγνόμενοι om. T.

dency has led Editors to alter Eur. Androm. 484 ἐνός, ᾧ δόνασις ἀνά τε μέλαθρα κατὰ τε πόλιν. Take ᾧ as (not Doric for ἡ but) neut. pl., and the line, consisting entirely of tribrachs, corresponds with the antistrophic line. This tendency is illustrated by the forms of adverbs and conjunctions, *τηνικάδε*, *τηνικάαυτα*, *πηνικά* (*πηνικά* ἅπτα Arist. Av. 1514), *τάχα*, *μᾶλα*, *κάρτα*, *ὄχα*, *ἴνα*, *ὀφρα*. —ἐκαστοί: a usual change from a place to its inhabitants, as below *ἀνωκισμένοι*. —ἀντίσχουσαν; The present seems necessary; "on account of the long prevalence of piracy." (On the contrary *ἀντι-*

σχοῦσης τῆς ναυμαχίας vii. 71, 5 is aor. of ἀντέχω, the fight no longer continuing, as κατέσχευ 6, 3, the dress being no longer worn.) Th. gives several examples of *ισχω* and its compounds. The old reading *ἀντισχοῦσαι* means "after long resistance," which has no pertinency to the passage.—ἐφερον: more frequently ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν but *ἐνυμβολεῖ φέρων φέροντι* Æsch. Sept. T. 352.—For ἀνω, ἀπο θαλάσσης, κάτω, see an instructive note of Valek. Herod. iv. 18.

VIII. § 2. Δήλον: iii. 104.—ξυντεθαμμένοι: as it seems a matter of indifference to a Greek whether a man *ξυνθά-*

ἡσους ὑπέμενον τὴν τῶν κρείσσονων δουλείαν, οἳ τέ δυνατώτεροι περιουσίας ἔχοντες προσεποιούντο ὑπηκόους τὰς ἐλάσσους πόλεις. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ μᾶλλον ἤδη ὄντες, ὕστερον χρόνῳ ἐπὶ Τροίαν ἐστράτευσαν.

IX. Ἀγαμέμνων τέ μοι δοκεῖ τῶν τότε δυνάμει προύχων, καὶ οὐ τοσοῦτον τοῖς Τυνδάρεω ὄρκοις κατελιγμένους τοὺς Ἑλένης μνηστήρας ἄγων, τὸν στόλον ἀγεῖραι. λέγουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ τὰ σαφέστατα Πελοποννησίων μνήμη παρὰ τῶν πρότερον δεδεγμένοι, Πέλοπά τε πρῶτον πλήθει χρημάτων, ἃ ἦλθεν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ἔχων ἐς ἀνθρώπους ἀπόρους, δύναμιν περιποιησάμενον τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν τῆς χώρας ἐπηλύτην ὄντα ὁμως σχεῖν, καὶ ὕστερον τοῖς ἐγγόνοις ἔτι μείζω ξυνεχθῆναι, Εὐρυσθέως μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὑπὸ Ἡρακλειδῶν ἀποθανόντος, Ἀτρείως δὲ μητρὸς ἀδελφοῦ ὄντος αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐπιτρέψαντος Εὐρυσθέως, ὅτ' ἐστράτευε, Μυκήνας τε καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν κατὰ τὸ οἰκεῖον, Ἀτρεῖ τυγχάνειν δὲ αὐτὸν φεύγοντα τὸν πατέρα διὰ τὸν Χρυσίππου θάνατον, καὶ ὡς οὐκέτι ἀνεχώρησεν Εὐρυσθεὺς, βουλομένων καὶ τῶν Μυκηναίων φόβῳ τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν, καὶ ἅμα δυνατὸν δοκοῦντα εἶναι καὶ τὸ πλήθος

§ 4. τῶν, ante κερδῶν, om. N. V. τῶν, ante κρείσσονων, om. T.

§ 5. ὕστερον N. T. V. H. omn. Be. J. ὑστέρω A. vulg.

IX. προύχων N. προύχων T. ἐλένης (sic) T. κατελιγμένους pr. N. κατελιγμένους corr. N. m. r. ἄγων om. N. hab. N. marg. m. r.

§ 2. πελοποννησίων N. Post πέλοπα, τε om. N. ἐς om. N. add. supraser. N. m. r. ἀνους N. T. λυτην pr. N. ἐπηλύτην corr. N. (corr. τη. add. acc. ἐπη supraser.) m. r. ἐγγόνοις οἷον ἀτρεῖ ἀγαμέμνωνι ἔτι F. pl. Be. μείζω om. N. supraser. m. r. om. pr.

H. om. F. μῶς T. μυκήνας τε N. μικήνας τε T. m. ead. δὲ om. N. supraser. m. r. αὐτὸν corr. N. (ὄν et spir.) m. r. πρᾶ N. T. οὐκ ἔτι T. φοβῷ (sic) N. μυκηναίων τε N. T. ὅσον pr. N. ὅσων corr. N. m. r. περισιδῶν J.

πτεται with his armour or his armour with him, and as the nominative participle has more Mss. support, I have recalled it. "Being recognised by the fashion of their armour as they are buried with it." For the Carian armour see Herod. i. 171.

IX. § 2. This paragraph seems to me to convey far more than any other which I have read an exemplification of the εἰρομένη λέξις of Aristotle Rhet. iii. 9, 2 (λέγω δὲ εἰρομένην, ἣ οὐδὲν ἔχει τέλος καθ' αὐτήν, ἢ μὴ τὸ πᾶν λεγόμενον τε

λειωθῇ.) How Th. so great a master of the κατεστραμμένη, ἐν περιόδοις, λέξις should have written it, is to me a marvel.—ἐπωνυμίαν σχεῖν: Whether the double sense of this "to give a name," or "to get a name," comes from the double sense of ἐπώνυμος, "name-giving" and "name-getting," or, as in συγγνώμην ἔχειν, δίκην ἔχειν, χάριν ἔχειν (see on viii. 87, 5), the "having" applies equally to the "giver" as to the "receiver," I have not been able to determine, leaning rather to the former view.

θεραπευκότα, τῶν Μυκηναίων τε καὶ ὄσων Εὐρυσθεὺς ἦρχε
τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀτρεά παραλαβεῖν, καὶ τῶν Περσειδῶν τοὺς
3 Πελοπίδας μείζους καταστήναι. ἃ μοι δοκεῖ Ἀγαμέμνων
παραλαβὼν, καὶ ναυτικῶ τε ἅμα ἐπὶ πλεόν τῶν ἄλλων ἰσχύ-
σας, τὴν στρατείαν οὐ χάριτι τὸ πλεῖον ἢ φόβῳ ξυναγαγὼν
4 ποιήσασθαι. φαίνεται γὰρ ναυσί τε πλείσταις αὐτὸς ἀφικό-
μενος καὶ Ἀρκασί προσπαρασχὼν, ὥς Ὅμηρος τοῦτο δεδή-
5 λωκεν, εἴ τῳ ἱκανὸς τεκμηριῶσαι. καὶ ἐν τοῦ σκήπτρου ἅμα
τῇ παραδόσει εἶρηκεν αὐτὸν

Πολλῆσι νήσοις καὶ Ἀργεῖ παντὶ ἀνάσσειν.

οὐκ ἂν οὖν νήσων ἔξω τῶν περιοικίδων (αὗται δὲ οὐκ ἂν
πολλαὶ εἴησαν) ἡπειρώτης ὦν ἐκράτει, εἰ μὴ τι καὶ ναυτικὸν

§ 3. ναυτικῶ τε N.T. ἐπιπλέον pr. F. ἐπὶ πλεόν N. ἐπιπλέον T.A.J. vulg. στρα-
τιῶν N.T.A.J. omnes ut vid. codd. qua mutatione nulla crebrior in libris. Res non-
dum in exitum perducta est utrum necne στρατιά et i.q. στρατός et i.q. στρατεία
valeat. Aristophanes certe habet στρατιά ubi στρατεία metrum respuit. Vid. Stallb.
ad Plat. Phædr. 260 B. στρατίος adjectivum præbet Aristoph. Vesp. 618. Ζεὺς
audit στρατίος Herod. v. 119, alii Di alibi. Si στρατιά subst. inde efficitur accentu
mutato (ut a κακὸς κάκη) quidni tum expeditionem (στρατίαν ὁδόν) tum exercitum
(στρατίαν τάξιν) potest significare? χρηστήριον significare (1) oracle, (2) oracular
shrine, (3) oracular victim (Æsch. Suppl. 450. Eur. Ion. 419), (4) simpliciter victim
(Soph. Ajax. 220), quisnam est qui ignoret? Interim in στρατείαν, quod Ba. prim.
reposit, cum aliis acquiesco.

§ 5. post εἶρηκεν, αὐτὸν om. T. πολλῆσι N. supraser. m.r. πολλῆσι A.J.
πολλῆσι hic T. νήσσοις (sic) T. οὐ καὶ A.J. οὐκ ἂν...οὐκ ἂν (sic) T. εἶησαν pr. N.
εἰ ἦσαν corr. N. m.r. εἰ ἦσαν T.V. ἦσαν ἡπειρώτης pr. F.

§ 3. καὶ ναυτικῶ τε: I wish to obtrude
no here; but I am persuaded that τε
(que) was a milder form of καὶ (et). The
use of καὶ (te) and must have been
later than καὶ also and τε too. If then
ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ is properly "I, you also," and
ἐγὼ σὺ τε "I, you too," I do not under-
stand why we should not here translate
"and a navy too." I believe Tacitus
Annal. iv. 74 wrote, what his Ms. gives,
donec idque vetitum. I at present, for
more will be said on this matter, call
attention to viii. 14, 2 ἄλλαι τε νῆες.
Those who believe in "τε trajectum," a
belief which I hope to destroy, cannot
by any tortuous method apply it to this
passage. Translate "other ships too,"
and you give it an honest meaning.—ὥς
...τοῦτο: Madvig has commented upon a

similar redundancy in Latin (*id...ita*,
quod...ita) on Cicer. de Fin. p. 169, 754.
Whether it has been noticed in Greek
I do not know. We have it in Plat.
Theætet. 193 D ὁ ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν οὐ-
τως ἔλεγον, 195 E οὐκ ἂν ποτε περὶ
αὐτῶν ταῦτα δοξάσειεν οὕτω, Anst.
Eth. Nic. v. 14=10, 5 δὲ καὶ ὁ νομοθέ-
της αὐτὸς οὕτως ἂν εἴποι. Obviously we
must stint ourselves to either "which the
legislator himself would say," or "the
legislator himself would say so."

§ 5. Homer, Il. ii. 108.—αὗται ἂν...
εἶησαν: "these could not be many;"
i.e. probably these were not many. A
well-known usage of Herodotus. See
Herm. de part. ἂν Opusc. T. iv. p. 169.
Cp. Soph. Aj. 186 ἦκοι ἂν νόσος (may
have come), and note on ii. 102, 8.

6 εἶχεν. εἰκάζειν δὲ χρή καὶ ταύτῃ τῇ στρατείᾳ οἷα ἦν τὰ πρὸ αὐτῆς.

X. καὶ ὅτι μὲν Μυκῆναι μικρὸν ἦν, ἣ εἴ τι τῶν τότε πόλισμα νῦν μὴ ἀξιόχρεων δοκεῖ εἶναι, οὐκ ἀκριβεῖ ἂν τις
5 σημεῖω χρώμενος ἀπιστοίῃ μὴ γενέσθαι τὸν στόλον τοσοῦ-
2 τον, ὅσον οἱ τε ποιηταὶ εἰρήκασιν καὶ ὁ λόγος κατέχει. Λακε-
δαιμονίων γὰρ εἰ ἡ πόλις ἐρημωθείη, λειφθείη δὲ τὰ τε ἱερὰ
ground-plan καὶ τῆς κατασκευῆς τὰ ἐδάφη, πολλὴν ἂν οἶμαι ἀπιστίαν
τῆς δυνάμεως προελθόντος πολλοῦ χρόνου τοῖς ἔπειτα πρὸς
10 τὸ κλέος αὐτῶν εἶναι (καίτοι Πελοποννήσου τῶν πέντε τὰς
δύο μοῖρας νέμονται, τῆς τε ξυμπάσης ἡγούνται καὶ τῶν ἑξῶ
ξυμμάχων πολλῶν ὅμως δὲ οὔτε ξυνοικισθείσης πόλεως
οὔτε ἱεροῖς καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελέσι χρησαμένης, κατὰ
15 κώμας δὲ τῷ παλαιῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τρόπῳ οἰκισθείσης, φαί-
νουτ' ἂν ὑποδεεστέρα), Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο παθόντων
διπλασίαν ἂν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς φανεράς
3 ὀψews τῆς πόλεως ἣ ἔστιν. οὐκ οὖν ἀπιστεῖν εἰκὸς, οὐδὲ

§ 6. *eikázew* δὲ corr. N. (πδ) fort. m. ead. *στρατιᾷ* ut vid. omnes. Vid. ad § 3.

X. καὶ (anté el) N. γρ. ἣ supraser. m.r. ἦν ἐλ' T. m. ead. ὅσον τε οἱ J.

§ 2. ἐρημωθείη (sic) T. ληφθείη N.V. 2 Be. A. ληφθείη T. supraser. m. ead. H. m.r. λειφθείη J. πρὸ N. πελοποννήσου N. τῶν om. T. συμμάχων N. ἣ ἔστιν N.T. ἣ ἔστιν A. ἣ ἔστιν J.

X. "And though (μὲν) the fact that Mycenæ was a small township, or if any other township of those days now seems to be of no importance, this fact one might use as an inexact ground of inference and disbelieve.....yet it is not reasonable to examine into the visible appearances of states rather than their power." The apodosis which should have followed (ἀπιστεῖν δὲ οὐκ εἰκὸς, οὐδὲ κ.τ.λ.) appears in § 3 in another form, a conclusion drawn from the two preceding paragraphs. Mycenæ *was*, not *is*; *was* in our memory, while yet standing; for it had been in ruins since 468 B.C. Diod. Sicul. ix. 65. Strabo's assertion p. 372 Cas. = 571 Alm. that the Argives left it so demolished ὥστε νῦν μηδ' ἔχοντες εὐρίσκεσθαι may perhaps be taken with some

limitation, yet Clark, *Peloponnesus*, p. 73, 74, attests the scantiness of remains.

§ 2. τῆς κατασκευῆς τὰ ἐδάφη, "the foundations of the buildings." ARN. who has an instructive note on *κατασκευῆς*, a word certainly not conveying always the meaning of our "furniture."—τῶν πέντε τὰς δύο μοῖρας: not with Valck. Herod. viii. 73, "two of the five political divisions," but "two-fifths." Arist. Polit. ii. 9 = 6, 11 (quoted by others), τῆς πάσης χώρας τῶν πέντε μερῶν τὰ δύο. If the denominator exceeds the numerator by one, the genitive is not required; e.g. τὰ τρία = three-fourths: if by more than one, it is inserted.—ἐν πόλεως: "as it is not a compact city," the scattered hamlets having not become by incorporation a πόλις. The insertion of the article or the omis-

τὰς ὄψεις τῶν πόλεων μᾶλλον σκοπεῖν ἢ τὰς δυνάμεις, νομίζειν δὲ τὴν στρατείαν ἐκείνην μεγίστην μὲν γενέσθαι τῶν πρὸ αὐτῆς, λειπομένην δὲ τῶν νῦν, τῇ Ὀμήρου αὖ ποιήσει εἴ τι χρή κἀνταῦθα πιστεύειν, ἣν εἰκὸς ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον μὲν ποιητὴν ὄντα κοσμήσαι, ὅμως δὲ φαίνεται καὶ οὕτως⁵ ἐνδεεστέρα. πεποίηκε γὰρ χιλίων καὶ διακοσίων νεῶν, τὰς μὲν Βοιωτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ἀνδρῶν, τὰς δὲ Φιλοκτῆτου πεντήκοντα, δηλῶν, ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας· ἄλλων γοῦν μεγέθους περὶ ἐν νεῶν καταλόγῳ οὐκ ἐμνήσθη. αὐτερέται δὲ ὅτι ἦσαν καὶ μάχιμοι πάντες, ἐν ταῖς¹⁰ Φιλοκτῆτου ναυσὶ δεδήλωκε· τοξότας γὰρ πάντας πεποίηκε τοὺς προσκώπους. περίνεως δὲ οὐκ εἰκὸς πολλοὺς ξυμπλεῖν, ἔξω τῶν βασιλέων καὶ τῶν μάλιστα ἐν τέλει, ἄλλως τε καὶ μέλλοντας πέλαγος περαιώσεσθαι μετὰ σκευῶν πολεμικῶν,

§ 3. στρατιὰν A.J. vulg. et Br. στρατεῖαν N.V. corr. F.H. στρατίαν (sic) T. αὖθις (pro αὖ) T. κἀνταῦθα A.J. vulg.

§ 5. προκώπους N. supraser. m.r.

§ 6. περὶ νεῶς pr. N. περινεως corr. N. (corr. acc. supr. i. lit. supr. ω). ἐν τέλει N. ἐντέλλει V. ἔξω τῶν βασιλέων om. pr. N. supraser. m.r. καὶ om. T. περαιώσεσθαι N.T.V. De constructione verbi μέλλειν et simil. consulendus est

sion of πόλεως seems unnecessary. Heraclæa appears to have been a *ξυνοικία* of what previously had been *κῶμαι*, else why ἐτείχισαν τὴν πόλιν ἐκ καινῆς? III. 92, 9, ξυνοικιζομένης τῆς πόλεως III. 93, 1. So the Phoenician settlements in Sicily, VI. 3, 5.

§ 3. αὖ...κἀνταῦθα. The same combination v. 98. Soph. Phil. 429 Ὀδυσσεὺς δ' ἔστιν αὖ κἀνταῦθ' ἵνα | χρῆν ἀντιτοῦτων αὐτὸν ἀδᾶσθαι νεκρὸν, "is again in this case also as well as others," as Hermann rightly translates.—*ἣν* i.e. *στρατεῖαν*, for it seems incongruous to say, "which (poetry) it was likely that Homer as a poet exaggerated." Comp. Arist. Ran. 576 where *φ* belongs (not to the nearer word *δρέπανον*, but) to *ἀλγύργα*. So Plat. Theæt. 179 B ἐκείνη μοι δοκεῖ μάλιστα ἀλίσκεσθαι ὁ λόγος, ἀλίσκόμενος καὶ ταύτῃ, ἢ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων δόξας κυρίας ποιεῖ, "In that way the argument seems mainly confuted, (though I grant it is confuted in this way too), wherein, &c." The received interpretation of this passage

seems to me to require the transposition of ἐκείνη and ταύτῃ.

§ 4. Βοιωτ. II. II. 510. Φιλ. 719.—τὰς μεγ. καὶ ἐλαχ. Brevity omits the repetition of the article when the two adjectives cannot be predicated of the same subject. So § 7. In Æsch. Agam. 314 νικᾷ δ' ὁ πρῶτος καὶ τελευταῖος δραμών, translate "he that ran first and he that ran last," and illustrate it by "Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit." cp. 324 καὶ τῶν ἀλόντων καὶ κρατηρόντων—Thuc. speaks roundly. The Scholiast says Homer gives the number 1166. "Eustathius ad II. β', 358 ex Catalogo Homeri 1186" Duker, which editors repeat. I cannot verify the passage. Homer distinctly gives 1186. The Tragic and Latin poets give 1000. See Stanley's note on Æschyl. Agam. 45.

§ 5. ἐν...δεδήλωκε: Stallb. on Plat. III. Rep. p. 392 D. So in Latin. Terence Heautont. 51 exemplum statuie in me. Our Massinger D. of Milan III. 1 and in me instruct These brave commanders.

οὐδ' αὖ τὰ πλοῖα κατάφρακτα ἔχοντας, ἀλλὰ τῷ παλαιῷ
 7 τρόπῳ ληστικώτερον παρεσκευασμένα. πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας
 [δ']οὖν καὶ ἐλαχίστας ναῦς τὸ μέσον σκοποῦντι οὐ πολλοὶ
 φαίνονται ἐλθόντες, ὥς ἀπὸ πάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος κοινῇ πεμ-
 5 πόμενοι.

XI. αἴτιον δ' ἦν οὐχ ἡ ὀλιγανθρωπία τοσούτων, ὅσον
 2 ἡ ἀχρηματία. τῆς γὰρ τροφῆς ἀπορία τὸν τε στρατὸν ἐ-
 λάσσω ἤγαγον καὶ ὅσον ἠλπίζον αὐτόθεν πολεμοῦντα βιο-
 τεύσειν, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀφικόμενοι μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν (δῆλον δέ-
 10 τὸ γὰρ ἔρυμα τῷ στρατοπέδῳ οὐκ ἂν ἐτείχισαντο), φαίνονται
 δ' οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα πάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει χρησάμενοι, ἀλλὰ πρὸς
 γεωργίαν τῆς Χερσονήσου τραπόμενοι καὶ ληστείαν τῆς
 3 τροφῆς ἀπορία. ἡ καὶ μᾶλλον οἱ Τρῶες αὐτῶν διεσπαρμένων
 τὰ δέκα ἔτη ἀντείχον βίᾳ, τοῖς αἰὲ ὑπολειπομένοις ἀντίπαλοι
 15 4 ὄντες. περιουσίαν δὲ εἰ ἦλθον ἔχοντες τροφῆς, καὶ ὄντες
 ἀθρόοι ἄνευ ληστείας καὶ γεωργίας ξυνεχῶς τὸν πόλεμον διέ-
 φερων, ῥαδίως ἂν μάχῃ κρατοῦντες εἶλον, οἳ γε καὶ οὐκ

Lobeck. ad Phryn. Parerg. vi. Buttmann. mea quidem sententia prudenter rem vidit, qui ad Plat. Criton. 14 n. 3. = p. 52 c de verbis quibus inesset futuri temporis cogitatio ita pronuntiaret; "Hæc omnia infinitivum futuri non respuunt quidem, immo crebrius fortasse asciscunt; sed quoniam sua natura futuras potissimum res spectant, sine perspicuitatis damno infinitivus etiam præsentis cum res duratura significanda est, aut aoristi, cum res cito absolvenda, his quidem verbis subjungitur." ληστικώτερον T.

§ 7. [δ']οὖν cum aliis recepi. γοῦν A.J. omn. Be. οὖν N.T.V. οὖν vix ferri potest, γοῦν neutiquam. Vid. plura ad VIII. 24, 6. ξυνεξελθόντες A.J. vulg. ἐλθόντες N. (non δὲ ἐλθόντες) T.V.H. pl. Be.

XI. οὐχ' ἡ (sic) T. ὀλιγανία N. ὀλιγανθρωπεία pr. T. ὀλιγανθρωπία corr. T. m. ead.

§ 2. τε (ante στρατὸν) om. N.V. στρατηγὸν T. αὐτόθι pr. N. αὐτόθεν corr. N. m. r. βιωτεύσειν N.T.V. ἐπειδὴ τε Br. sed vide ad 25, 4. δὲ omnes libri. οὐκ ἂν T. (vid. 9, 5). χερρονήσου N. (χερονήσου op. pr. m. ro ut vid. in lit.) A.J. vulg. χερρονήσου T.F.H. χερρονήσου V. χερσονήσου pauci Be.

§ 3. τρῶες hic N. ἀντείχον, βίᾳ N.T.A.J. vulg. ante Steph. quæ interpunctio non βίᾳ sed λῃχῇ requirit.

§ 4. οὐκ (ante ἀθρόοι) om. T. παρατυχόντι A. vulg. παρόντι N.T.V.H. omn.

XI. § 2. βιωτεύσειν: a rare word recurring 130, 1. Xenophon furnishes some instances, but perhaps it is found elsewhere in good prose only in Plat. Phædr. 252 D. Aristot. N. Eth. III. 7=5, 14. Euripides uses it once (in anapæsts) Alcest. 242.—δῆλον... "It is obvious they did win the battle, for else they would

have not &c.," i.e. without a victory they would not have been in a position to intrench themselves within a rampart. Comp. VI. 23, 2 οὐς πρέπει τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἢ ἂν κατὰσχῶσιν εὐθὺς κρατεῖν τῆς γῆς.—φαίνονται δ': δὲ in apodosis, a usage now well known.

§ 3. τὰ δέκα ἔτη: cp. 11, 2.

ἀθρόοι ἀλλὰ μέρει τῷ αἰὲ παρόντι ἀντέειχον· πολιορκία δ' ἂν προσκαθεζόμενοι ἐν ἐλάσσονί τε χρόνῳ καὶ ἀπονώτερον
 5 τὴν Τροίαν εἶλον. ἀλλὰ δι' ἀχρηματίαν τά τε πρὸ τούτων
 ἀσθενῇ ἦν, καὶ αὐτὰ γε δὴ ταῦτα ὀνομαστότατα τῶν πρὶν
 γενόμενα δηλοῦνται τοῖς ἔργοις ὑποδεέστερα ὄντα τῆς φήμης 5
 καὶ τοῦ νῦν περὶ αὐτῶν διὰ τοὺς ποιητὰς λόγου κατεσχη-
κότος.

XII. ἐπεὶ καὶ μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ ἢ Ἑλλὰς ἔτι μετανίστατό
 2 τε καὶ κατῳκίζετο, ὥστε μὴ ἡσυχάσασα αὐξηθῆναι. ἢ τε
 γὰρ ἀναχώρησις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξ Ἰλίου χρονία γενομένη 14
 πολλὰ ἐνεόχμωσε, καὶ στάσεις ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ
 3 ἐγίνοντο, ἀφ' ὧν ἐκπίπτοντες τὰς πόλεις ἔκτιζον. Βοιωτοί
 τε γὰρ οἱ νῦν ἐξηκοστῷ ἔτει μετὰ Ἰλίου ἄλωσιν, ἐξ Ἀρνης
 ἀναστάντες ὑπὸ Θεσσαλῶν, τὴν νῦν μὲν Βοιωτίαν πρότερον
 δὲ Καδμηΐδα γῆν καλουμένην ὥκισαν (ἦν δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ 15
 ἀποδοασμὸς πρότερον ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ, ἀφ' ὧν καὶ ἐς Ἰλίον
 ἐστράτευσαν), Δωριῆς τε ὀγδοηκοστῷ ἔτει ξὺν Ἡρακλείδαις
 4 Πελοπόννησον ἔσχον. μόλις τε ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ ἡσυχάσασα
 ἢ Ἑλλὰς βεβαίως καὶ οὐκέτι ἀνισταμένη ἀποικίας ἐξέπεμπε,

Be. J. ἐν (ante ἐλάσσονι) om. T. τε om. N.V. τροι^{αν} (sed inducto acc.) T. διὰ
 χρηματίαν T.

§ 5. πρὸς pr. F. “-νῇ ἦν... cap. 20, 3. ὅτι Ἰπ. hæc recentioribus habet in foliis
 F.” Bekk. γε (post αὐτὰ) om. T.V.F.H. τὰ πρὶν T. δηλοῦντα T. νῦν corr. N. (pr.
 v. m. ead. vid.). λόγου corr. N. (ov. m. ead. neene p.l.). κατεσχηκοτῶς T. (m. ead.
 suprascr.).

XII. μετῳκίζετο vulg. A. κατῳκίζετο H. sed με suprascr. m.r. κατῳκίζετο N(ω).
 V.T(ω). om. Be. J. ἡσυχάσασαν T. om. Be.

§ 2. ἐνεόχμωσε A.J. vulg. ἐνεόχμωσε N.V.F.H. ἐνεόχμασε T. ὡς ἐπιπολὶ T.A.J.
 vulg. ὡς ἐπιτοπολὶ N. ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ V.F.H. cum Poppone recepi. ἐγένοντο T.

§ 3. ἐξηκοστῷ (sic) N.T. νῦν pr. N. (suprascr. μὲν add. m.r.) μὲν om. pr. H.
 om. F. Poppo. ὥκισαν N(ω). T(ω). A.J. om. præter i Cod. Paris. (a.) vulg.
 ante Br. mutatio satis frequens. καδμηΐδα F.H. ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ N. ἦν δὲ
 καὶ αὐτῶν V. (teste Ad.). ἀποδοασμος N.T.A.J. vocabulum præter h.l. et in duobus
 locis quos ex citiore Græcitate posuit Suidas non occurrit quamquam adj. habet
 ἀποδοσμος Herod. i. 146. ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ πρότερον N. ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ πρότερον V.
 F.H. Fortasse ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ καὶ πρότερον, ut inducatur ante (vel post) αὐτῶν
 particula. δωριεὶς N.T.A.J. vulg. τε hic N.T. πελοπόννησον N.

§ 4. μόλις A.J. vulg. μόλις N.T.V. pauc. Bekk. τέ N.T. οὐκ ἔτι T. ἐξέπεμψε

§ 4. μέρει not Latin dative (against)
 but ablative (with). Comp. iv. 43, i
 Λυκόφρων δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις (with), but τῷ
 δεξιῷ κέρα...ἐπέκειντο (pressed upon). This
 dative is sometimes ambiguous. See on

VI. 17, I, VIII. 27, 3.

XII. § 2. τὰς πόλεις: “the well
 known...” as τὰ δέκα ἔτη 11, 3.

§ 4. ἀνισταμένη not here necessarily
 “being constantly driven out,” but in-

καὶ Ἴωνας μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ἰησιωτῶν τοὺς πολλοὺς ὥκισάν,
Ἰταλίας δὲ καὶ Σικελίας τὸ πλεόν Πελοποννήσιοι, τῆς τε
5 ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἔστιν ἡ χωρία. πάντα δὲ ταῦτα ὕστερον
τῶν Τρωϊκῶν ἐκτίσθη.

5 XIII. δυνατωτέρας δὲ γενομένης τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῶν
χρημάτων τὴν κτῆσιν ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ποιουμένης,
τὰ πολλὰ τυραννίδες ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι καθίσταντο, τῶν προσ-
όδων μειζόνων γιννομένων (πρότερον δὲ ἦσαν ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς
| γέρασι πατρικαὶ βασιλείαι), ναυτικά τε ἐξηρτύετο ἡ Ἑλλάς,
10 2 καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης μᾶλλον ἀντείχοντο. πρῶτοι δὲ Κορίνθιοι
λέγονται ἐγγύτατα τοῦ νῦν τρόπου μεταχειρίσαι τὰ περὶ τὰς
ναῦς, καὶ τριήρεις πρῶτον ἐν Κορίνθῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐνναυ-
3 πηγηθῆναι. φαίνεται δὲ καὶ Σαμίους Ἀμεινοκλῆς Κορίνθιος

T. vulg. (ἐξέπεμψεν Br.). ἐξέπεμπε N.V.F.H.A.J. Recte Poppo: "imperfectum de coloniis longiore temporis spatio a variis populis in varias regiones missis artissime dictum est." ὥκισαν hic N. τὸ πλείστον T.A.J. vulg. et Br. τὸ πλεόν N.V.F.H. πελοποννήσιοι N. ἡ χωρία N. ἀχωρία V. (teste Ad.).

XIII. γενομένης N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) A.J. vulg. γινν- vel γιν- aliq. Be. γιν- F.H. γενομένην restitui, Var. lect. ceteris imperfectis imputanda est. πᾶσι T. πόλεσιν T. γιννομένων N.V.F.H.

§ 2. πρῶτος (sic) T. ἐν κορίνθῳ πρῶτον T.A.J. vulg. πρῶτον ἐν κ. N.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. ναυπηγηθῆναι T. vulg. Br. Ἑλλάδος ναυπηγηθῆναι corr. N. (ε lit. 2. v. 3 litt. cap. fuit op. Ἑλλάδος ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι). ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι F.H.A.J. De hac acceptione praepositionis verbo composito eandem praepositionem praebente vid. quae infra ad v. 103 dicentur.

§ 3. καὶ om. T. σαμίους corr. N. (ois m.r. add. acc.). ναυπηγῶ N. ἔστι (post ἐτη δ') N.T. ἦλθεν T.

cluding such as voluntarily emigrated. So ἀνισταμένη 12, 4. VIII. 45, 1 πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι clearly removed, after breaking up their naval encampment. So Herod. iv. 108 ἐξαναστάντες, iv. 115 ἐξαναστέμεν.—*Ἰταλίας*: at this time that part of Italy which lies south of a line drawn from the Paestan gulf to the Tarentine above Metapontum, excluding Tarentum and the Iapygian promontory. See VII. 33, 3. For the contents of this Chapter the reader is referred to Grote ch. xviii.

XIII. "After Greece had become more powerful and (by virtue of that power) was making acquisition &c."—Is ἦσαν ... βασιλείαι an accidental Hexameter? Homer and the Tragic Poets give us only the forms γέρας, γέρα, Hesiod and Pindar only γέρας. It is noticeable that in prose

writers we find rarer forms; genitive γέρας Xenophon, Agesil. i, 5: genitive γερῶν Thuc. iii. 58, 6, and here dative plural. Transl. "hereditary monarchies with (founded on the condition of) limited prerogatives."

§ 2. ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι: the preposition added to the verb gives additional strength. I hope to prove this in respect of ἐν δτω... ἄλλοιτε v. 103. Meanwhile I quote Plat. Rep. vii. 521 D δεῖ ἄρα καὶ τοῦτο προσέχειν τὸ μάθημα δ ζητοῦμεν πρὸς ἐκεῖνο, "to have this additionally, besides."

§ 3. Pliny, Nat. Hist. vii. 56 (57), 207 primum auctor est... tiremem Thucydides Aminoclen Corinthium fecisse). If primum is to be extended so far, as others have remarked, Pliny has misinterpreted Thuc. For the latter cer-

ναυπηγὸς ναῦς ποιήσας τέσσαρας· ἔτη δ' ἐστὶ μάλιστα
 τριακόσια ἐς τὴν τελευταίην τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου, ὅτε Ἀμεινο-
 4 κλῆς Σαμίους ἦλθε. ναυμαχία τε παλαιάτη ὧν ἴσμεν γί-
 γνεται Κορινθίων πρὸς Κερκυραίους· ἔτη δὲ μάλιστα καὶ
 ταύτῃ ἐξήκοντα καὶ διακόσιά ἐστι μέχρι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνου. 5
 5 οἰκοῦντες γὰρ τὴν πόλιν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ αἰεὶ δὴ
 ποτε ἐμπόριον εἶχον, τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὸ πάλαι κατὰ γῆν τὰ
 πλείω ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν, τῶν τε ἐντὸς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῶν
 ἔξω, διὰ τῆς ἐκείνων παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐπιμισγόντων, χρήμασί
 τε δυνατοὶ ἦσαν, (ὥς καὶ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ποιηταῖς δεδήλωται. 10
 ἀφνειὸν γὰρ ἐπωνόμασαν τὸ χωρίον) ἐπειδὴ τε οἱ Ἕλληνες
 μᾶλλον ἐπλωΐζον, τὰς ναῦς κτησάμενοι τὸ ληστικὸν καθή-
 ρουν, καὶ ἐμπόριον παρέχοντες ἀμφοτέρα δυνατὴν ἔσχον χρη-
 6 μάτων προσόδῳ τὴν πόλιν. καὶ Ἴωσιν ὕστερον πολὺ γίγνε-
 ται ναυτικὸν ἐπὶ Κύρου Περσῶν πρώτου βασιλεύοντος καὶ 15
 Καμβύσου τοῦ υἱέος αὐτοῦ, τῆς τε καθ' ἑαυτοὺς θαλάσσης

§ 4. τὲ N.T. παλαιότατη vulg. J. παλαιάτη N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. A. γ^{ται}, N. γίνεται V. κερκυραίους N. δὲ N. (om. pr. m. supraser. m.r.) om. F. teste Br. καὶ ταῦτα N.V. ἐξήκοντα N. cf. 12, 3. διακοσίαι ἐστὶ N. διακόσια ἐστὶ T.

§ 5. το corr. N. (o lit. supr. o). πάλαι (sic) N. τοπάλαι T.A.J. vulg. θάλατταν T. πελοποννήσου N. τῆς ἐκείνων N. τῶν ἐκείνων V. παραλλήλους T. ἐπιμισγόντων N. (lit. supr. pr. i). ἐπλωΐζον τὰς corr. N. (corr. ds. add. acc. supr. ω. del. acc. supr. ι. fuit ἐπλωΐζοντο sine τὰς). ἐπλωΐζοντο A.J. ἐπλωΐζον V.T.F.H. pl. Be. ληστικὸν N.T.F.H. pl. Be. καθήρουν hic N. ἐμπόριον corr. N. (corr. ov supraser. add. acc. supr. pr. o). ἀμφοτέρα corr. N. (a. ἀμφοτέρο discrete legitur itaque ἀμφοτέροι pr. N.) ἀμφοτέροι F.A.J. vulg. ante Bau. ἀφότερα T. pl. Be. προσόδῳ corr. N. (ω corr. del. acc. supr. pr. o. add. acc. supr. alt. o. fuit πρόσοδον). προσόδῳ T. (m. ead. neene p.l.)

§ 6. ὕστερον Ἴωσι T. γ^{ται}, N. γίνεται T.V. τοῦ om. N.V. υἱέος N. (non υἱέος) Schol. vulg. υἱέος T. omn. Be. A.J. De hoc genitivo consule sis Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 68. καθ'ἑαυτοὺς T.

tainly does not say Aminocles built the first trireme at Corinth, but speaks of him as a notable ship builder. The approximate date is either 721 B.C., if the 10 years' war is meant, or 704, if the 27 years' war. So the sea-fight below 681, or 664. See note on iv. 48, 5.

§ 4. Chronology will not allow the sea-fight to be that of Periander against Xorocyra mentioned in Herod. iii. 53, as Wesseling shows on the passage. See Müller *Dorians*, I. 137 *Transl.*—ταύτη;

So iii. 29, 2 ἡμέραι δὲ μάλιστα ἦσαν τῇ Μυτιλήνῃ ἐαλωκυία ἐπὶ τὰ cited by Göller. Add Isæ. vi. § 14 p. 57 St. = 129 B.

§ 5. τὰ πλείω: not, as Poppo says, "ut sæpe τὸ πλεον, pro μᾶλλον," but "in more frequent instances, more frequently." See on Dem. de F. L. § 200.—ἀφνειόν: Homer II. ii. 570.—ἀμφοτέρα: clearly from the context "by sea as well as land."

§ 6. Herod. i. 161.

- 7 Κύρῳ πολεμοῦντες ἐκράτησάν τινα χρόνον. καὶ Πολυκράτης
Σάμου τυραννῶν ἐπὶ Καμβύσου ναυτικῶ ἰσχύων ἄλλας τε
τῶν νήσων ὑπηκόους ἐποίησατο, καὶ Ῥήνειαν ἐλὼν ἀνέθηκε
8 τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Δηλίῳ. Φωκαῆς τε Μασσαλίαν οἰκίζοντες
5 Καρχηδονίους ἐνίκων ναυμαχοῦντες·
2 XIV. δυνατώτατα γὰρ ταῦτα τῶν ναυτικῶν ἦν. φαίνεται
δὲ καὶ ταῦτα, πολλαῖς γενεαῖς ὕστερα γενόμενα τῶν Τρωϊκῶν,
τριήρεσι μὲν ὀλίγαις χρώμενα, πεντηκοντόροις δ' ἔτι καὶ
3 πλοίοις μακροῖς ἐξηρτυμένα ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνα. ὀλίγον τε πρὸ
10 τῶν Μηδικῶν καὶ τοῦ Δαρείου θανάτου, ὃς μετὰ Καμβύσῃν
Περσῶν ἐβασίλευσε, τριήρεις περί τε Σικελίαν τοῖς τυράν-
νοις ἐς πλῆθος ἐγένοντο καὶ Κερκυραίοις· ταῦτα γὰρ τελευ-
ταῖα πρὸ τῆς Ξέρξου στρατείας ναυτικά ἀξιόλογα ἐν τῇ
4 Ἑλλάδι κατέστη. Αἰγινῆται γὰρ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ εἴ τινας
15 ἄλλοι, βραχέα ἐκέκτηντο, καὶ τούτων τὰ πολλὰ πεντηκοντό-
ρους· ὁψέ τε ἀφ' οὗ Ἀθηναίους Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔπεισεν Αἰγι-

§ 7. ἐπὶ T. (m. ead. op. supraser.) cf. 2, 6. τὲ (post ἄλλας) N. ῥήνειαν T. pauci Bekk. ἀνελὼν N.V.F.H. (sed m.r. induxerat ἀν.) an geminato sollemni errore.

§ 8. φωκαεῖς N.T.A.J. vulg. τε hic N.T. μεσσαλίαν N.V.F. (teste Ba.) H.

XIV. § 2. τριήρεσι N. τριήρεσι V. (teste Ad.) ὀλίγοις N.V. πεντηκοντούροις N.V.F. (teste Br.).

§ 3. ὀλίγον corr. N. (on. fuit ὀλίγα). ὀλίγα Codd. sequiores aliquot. τὲ N.T. τριή-
ροις (sic) T. εἰς N.V. τὰ τελευταῖα T. et 1 Par. soloece. στρατιάς N.T.V. Codd.
fort. omnes A.J. Vid. ad 9, 3.

§ 4. αἰγινῆται pr. N. αἰγινῆται corr. N. (η et aoo.) οἷτινες N.V.H.F. εἷτινες
T. ταπολλά A. τὰ πολλὰ J. πεντηκοντούρους N.V.F. (teste Br.). ὁψέ τὲ N.

§ 7. Herod. iii. 122 Πολυκράτης γὰρ ἐστὶ πρῶτος τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν Ἑλλήνων, ὃς θαλασσοκρατέειν ἐπενοήθη, παρέξ Μίνωος τε τοῦ Κνωσσίου, καὶ εἰ δὴ τις ἄλλος πρότερος τούτου ἦρξε τῆς θαλάσσης. And with respect to 14, 3 Herod. iii. 125 ὅτι γὰρ μὴ οἱ Συρηκοσίαν γενόμενοι τύραννοι οὐδὲ εἰς τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλληνικῶν τυράννων ἀξίος ἐστὶ Πολυκράτει μεγαλοπρεπεῖην συμβληθῆναι.

§ 8. Marseilles was colonized 120 years before the battle of Salamis. So says Seymnus Chius 209 quoting the authority of Timæus. This victory is not to be confounded with their Καδμείη νίκη mentioned by Herod. i. 166, which was probably upwards of half a century afterwards. Ἰσοκράτης μὲν φησιν ἐν

Ἀρχιδάμῳ (p. 133 c.) ὡς Φωκαεῖς φεύγοντες τὴν τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως δεσποτείαν, εἰς Μασσαλίαν ἀπέφυκαν, ὅτι δὲ πρὸ τούτων τῶν χρόνων ἦδη ὑπὸ τῶν Φωκαέων ἔκτιστο ἡ Μασσαλία καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ τῶν Μασσαλιωτῶν πολιτείᾳ δηλοῖ, Harpocration in Μασσαλία. I do not see reason for supposing, with Mr Grote, Hist. iii. p. 537 note, that Thucydides had the same conception as Isocrates. Our author's historical research was more exact than the Sophist's.

XIV. § 3. ἐς πλῆθος: usque ad. A frequent use of ἐς. Comp. ii. 7, 3, vi. 26, 2, and on viii. 10, 3.

§ 4. It is doubtful whether ὅψε τε ἀφ' οὗ is to be compared with οὐ πολλὸς χρόνος ἐπειδὴ 6, 3, οὐ πολλὰ ἐτη ἐπειδὴ

νήταις πολεμοῦντας, καὶ ἅμα τοῦ βαρβάρου προσδοκίμου ὄντος, τὰς ναῦς ποιήσασθαι αἰσπερ καὶ ἐναυμάχησαν· καὶ αὐταὶ οὐπω εἶχον διὰ πάσης καταστρώματα.

XV. τὰ μὲν οὖν ναυτικά τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοιαῦτα ἦν, τὰ τε παλαιὰ καὶ τὰ ὕστερον γεγόμενα. ἰσχὺν δὲ περιεποιήσαντο ὅμως οὐκ ἐλαχίστην οἱ προσσχόντες αὐτοῖς, χρημάτων τε προσόδῳ καὶ ἄλλων ἀρχῇ· ἐπιπλέοντες γὰρ τὰς νήσους κατεστρέφοντο, καὶ μάλιστα ὅσοι μὴ διαρκῇ εἶχον χώραν. κατὰ γῆν δὲ πόλεμος, ὅθεν τις καὶ δύναμις παρεγένετο, οὐδεὶς

αλγῶνται corr. N. (η. diserte i pr. m.) *αλγῶντας* (sic) T. καὶ αὐτὰ N.F.H. Sollemnis hic error etiamnunc in editt. obtinet. Arist. Eth. N. i. 3=5, 6. φαίνεται δὲ ἀτελεστέρα καὶ αὐτῇ. Hoc vitium sustulit Br. recte repositi καὶ αὐτῇ. Sed iv. 4=2, 1. δοκεῖ γὰρ καὶ αὐτῇ (μεγαλοπρέπεια) περὶ χρημάτων τις ἀρετὴ εἶναι. 13=7, 1. ἀνώνυμος δὲ καὶ αὐτῇ Bekker. st. reliquit. Utrobique καὶ αὐτῇ sententia poscit.

XV. γεγόμενα F.A.J. Edd. ante Duk. γιγνόμενα corr. N. (γ- fuit γεγόμενα) γιγνόμενα T. γεγόμενα restitui.

§ 2. προσχόντες N.T.A.J. Vulgo. προσσχόντες cum Br. reposui. τὲ N.T. προσδῶ corr. N. (corr. ω. o diserte pr. m. fuit προσδῶν). μὴ hab. (non om.) N.

§ 3. ὅθεν τις N.T. δὲ corr. N. (m.r. fuit op. γὰρ). γὰρ F.H. ἦσαν ὅσοι (non ὅσοι

6, 5 &c. where the verb substantive is omitted, or ἐκέκηντο is to be carried on from the preceding.—διὰ πάσης: i. e. νεώς. For singular (each ship) comp. vii. 65, 3, and elsewhere, frequently in Thuc. In Soph. Oed. Col. 473 ὦν κράτ' ἔρεψον καὶ λαβὰς ἀμφιστόμους (in spite of the Homeric κράτα and Pind. Fr. 3 τρία κράτα) I differ from Ellendt and conceive κράτα to be singular. Each κρατήρ had one κράτα (brim) and more than one λαβή. I have noticed in preparing my note that this very word, used in the singular distributively, frequently occurs. All the passages in Æschylus are such. Sept. Th. 855 ἐρέσσει' ἀμφὶ κρατί, Pers. 371 πᾶσι στέρεσθαι κρατός, Suppl. 685 ἀπ' ἀστῶν κρατός, 841 τιμῶι... στυγμοί... ἀποκοπὰ κρατός. I quote one (out of many) from Eurip. Hippol. 1203 ὁρθὸν δὲ κράτ' ἔστησαν ἱπποί. I admit the vagaries of the word κράτα in Sophocles and Euripides. [Æschylus has left us (see above) no other forms but κρατός, κρατί, and Aristophanes has once, in a highly poetic passage, κρατί, Ran. 329]. Nom. neuter, Soph. Phil. 1457: gen. femin., Eur. Electr. 140: acc. neuter, Soph. frequently, two certain instances

in Eurip. Bacch. 1139 κράτα δ' ἄθλιον δπερ, 1214 ὡς πασσαλεύσῃ κράτα τριγλίφοις τόδε: acc. masc., Soph. Phil. 1208 κράτ' ἀπὸ πάντα καὶ ἄρθρα, Eur. Archel. Fr. xvi. Ἰον τῶντων τὴν αὐτοῦ κράτα (both fragments quoted by Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1159). Euripides alone furnishes the plural κράτας Hero. Fur. 526, Phoen. 1149. Sophocles and Euripides would become more selfconsistent, if in the former we read κράτ' ἀπὸ πᾶν ἀπό τ' (or rather ἀπὸ δ'), and in the latter κράτα... ὅνπερ, τριγλίφοις κᾶρα τόδε. ἐμῆς κρατός is hardly warranted by the variant in a later ἐπιγράμμα preserved by Athen. i. p. 19 c. Yet ὁ κράς ἢ κράς is the teaching of the grammarian Choeroboscus, Bekk. Anecd. p. 1391. See also Etym. M. p. 535, 7, repeated by Etym. Gudian. p. 343, 16. (This worthy gives us also τῆς κρατός p. 587, 28.)

XV. § 2. ὅσοι... "all who had not a sufficient territory," sufficient in respect of produce (as Attica), or of population. Perhaps both notions are combined, as either would be a ground for emigration and search of a new settlement. διαρκῇ recurs vi. 90, 4 as epithet of χρήματα καὶ οἶνον.

ξυνέστη· πάντες δὲ ἦσαν, ὅσοι καὶ ἐγένοντο, πρὸς ὁμόρους
τοὺς σφετέρους ἐκάστοις, καὶ ἐκδήμους στρατείας πολὺ ἀπὸ
τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφῇ οὐκ ἐξήσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες.
4 οὐ γὰρ ξυνειστήκεσαν πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις ὑπήκοοι, οὐδ'
5 αὖ αὐτοὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης κοινὰς στρατείας ἐποιοῦντο, κατ' ἀλ-
λήλους δὲ μᾶλλον ὥς ἕκαστοι οἱ ἀστυγείτονες ἐπολέμουν.
5 μάλιστα δὲ ἐς τὸν πάλαι ποτὲ γενόμενον πόλεμον Χαλκιδέων
καὶ Ἐρετριέων καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν ἑκατέ-
ρων διέστη.

10 XVI. ἐπεγένετο δὲ ἄλλοις τε ἄλλοθι κωλύματα μὴ αὐ-
ξηθῆναι, καὶ Ἰωσι προχωρησάντων ἐπὶ μέγα τῶν πραγμά-

ῆσαν) N. ὅσοι ἦσαν T. codd. sequiores A.J. ^{πρ} N. ὁμόρους T. ἐκδήμους T. στρα-
τείας hic ut vid. omn. codd. στρατείας (sic) T. ἐπ' ἄλλων πολὺ sed ἐπ' ἄλλων inductis
T. πολὺ om. N. ante οὐκ add. N. marg. (m.r.) πολλὸν οὐκ V. ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφῇ
ante ἀπὸ τῆς ἐαυτῶν ponunt N.V.F.H. ἐξίσων N.V.F.H.

§ 4. ξυνειστήκεσαν T. Edd. A.J. ξυνειστήκεσαν N.V.F.H. reposui. ^{πρ} N. αὐ
ὑπήκοοι vulg. — αὐ om. N.T.V.F.H. om. Be. A.J. articulus stare nequit. οὐδ' αὐτοὶ
T. vulg. A.J. οὐδ' αὐ αὐτοὶ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. (teste Br.) οὐδ' ἄν F. (teste Ba.) H.

Errat op. Bauer. nam et margo g. (Paris, 1736) αὐ (non ἄν) hab. κοινῆς T. (supraser.
m. ead.) στρατείας N. στρατιάς T. οἱ (ante ἀστυγείτονες) om. pr. N. supraser. m.r.
ἀστυγείτονες corr. N. (v. op. m. ead.).

§ 5. χαλκιδέων pr. N. χαλκιδέων corr. N. (op. m. ead.).

XVI. ἐπεγίγνετο vel ἐπεγίγνετο F.H. vulg. ἐπεγίγνετο A.J. ἐπεγίγνετο corr. N.
(alt. ε m. ead. i m.r. fuit ἐπεγέγνετο) ἐπεγέγνετο T.V. aliq. Be. τὲ N. τε hic T. κωλύ-
ματα N. (lit. supr. ω vel mend. chartæ.) τοῦ μὴ A.J. προχωρησάντων pr. N. (σ supra-

§ 3. Observe two examples of the
emphasis-giving usage of καί. "From
which resulted any amount of power,"
"all which did occur."—στρατείας ἐξή-
σαν equivalent to ἐξόδους ἐξήσαν, or
στρατείας ἐστράτευσαν (see on 5, 2). Lo-
beck, in his exhaustive note on Soph.
Ajax 290 doubts whether Th. meant
in bella proficiscerantur, or, which he
finally adopts, the cognate case. To the
passage which he cites, Trach. 159 πολ-
λὸς ἀγῶνας ἐξίω, I should apply the
same interpretation, ἀγῶνας ἀγωνισμέ-
νος, ἐξόδους ἐξίω.

§ 4. The article before ὑπήκοοι has
been rightly omitted, for obviously we
want the predicate. "They (ol Ἕλλ.)
had not united themselves as subjects
to the greatest states." αὐ Ἀδσσοτες
would have been correct. αὐτοὶ "of
themselves," not as ὑπήκοοι.

§ 5. Herodot. v. 99, Thirlw. H. Gr.

Vol. i. p. 436, Grote, Vol. iii. p. 228, 229.
—ἐς τὸν... πόλεμον: ἐς is here used as in
ἐς Ἀθρίον, &c. See note on iii. 84, 2.

XVI. Ἰωσι: a slight change of struc-
ture. The sentence might have pro-
ceeded Κροίσον γὰρ... and then Ἰωσι
dative dependent upon κώλυμα ἐπεγέγνετο.
As it is, the dative belongs to ἐπεστρά-
τευσεν. Our idiom would require; "among
many hindrances which happened to
others...to the Ionians was this that
Cyrus, &c."—See 13, 6. Herod. i. 143
and 169 says that the Ionian Islanders
were not in the time of Cyrus attacked,
as the Persians were not a naval power
nor as yet had they a Phoenician navy,
but on the submission of the mainland
Ionians to Harpagus they in a panic
gave themselves up to Cyrus.—ἐδούλωσε
"reduced to the condition of δούλοι."
ἐδουλώσατο "made them her vassals"
states more than is here required. Still

των, Κῦρος καὶ ἡ Περσικὴ βασιλεία Κροΐσον καθελοῦσα καὶ ὅσα ἐντὸς Ἄλλυος ποταμοῦ πρὸς θάλασσαν ἐπεστράτευσεν καὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πόλεις ἐδούλωσε, Δαρείος δὲ ὕστερον τῷ Φοινίκῳ ναυτικῷ κρατῶν καὶ τὰς νήσους.

XVII. τύραννοί τε ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς πόλεσι, τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν μόνον προορώμενοι ἔς τε τὸ σῶμα καὶ ἔς τὸ τὸν ἴδιον οἶκον αὔξεν, δι' ἀσφαλείας ὅσον ἐδύναντο μάλιστα τὰς πόλεις ᾗκουν, ἐπράχθη τε οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔργον ἀξιόλογον, εἰ μὴ εἴ τι πρὸς περιοίκους τοὺς αὐτῶν ἐκάστοις· οἱ γὰρ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐχώρησαν δυνά-
2 μεις. οὕτω πανταχόθεν ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον κατεί-
χето μήτε κοινῇ φανερόν μηδὲν κατεργάζεσθαι, κατὰ πόλεις τε ἀτολμοτέρα εἶναι.

ser. m.r.) προσχωρησάντων V. aliq. Be. κύρος (sic) N. περσικὴ ἐξουσία N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. πρ N. πόλεις corr. N. (s. m. ead.) δαρείος τε vulg. A.J. δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Br.) aliq. Be. τῶν T.

XVII. τύραννοι δὲ T. vulg. et Bekk. A.J. τύραννοι τε N.V.F.H. aliq. Be. cum Popp. reposui. ἡδύναντο vulg. A.J. ἐδύναντο N.T.V.F.H. al. ᾗκουν hic N. ἐπράχθη δὲ N.V.F. (teste Br.) H. ἀπ' αὐτῶν οὐδὲν T.A.J. οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν N.V.F.H. q. recepi εἰ μὴ εἴ τι vulg. Bekk. Popp. A.J. εἰ μὴ τι N.T.V. aliq. Be. πρ N. αὐτῶν N.T.V. ἐπὶ πλείστον N.T. ἐπιπλείστον A.J.

§ 2. μή κοινῇ pr. N. μήτε corr. N. (acc. add. τε supr. m.r.) οὐδὲν N.V.F.H. al. τὲ N.T. ἀτολμώτερα N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.).

where the *active* and the *middle* only so far differ as that the latter states the matter more precisely, even careful writers are content with the *active*; e.g. φυλάττω μὴ (I am on the look-out lest) frequently is found as well as φυλάττομαι μὴ (I am on my look-out lest, I am on my guard lest).

XVII. τύραννοι δὲ ὅσοι ἦσαν: "all who were tyrants" nearly = ὅσοι ἐτυράννευον, so no article.—ἔς τε τὸ σῶμα... "both to their own person (*personal safety*) and to the aggrandisement of their own family." For *singular* cp. note on 14.4.—δι' ἀσφαλείας...ᾗκουν: "administered by way of security," nearly = ἀσφαλῶς, as διὰ τῶν. Cp. viii. 39, 3 πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι.—ἐπράχθη...ἀπ': it is noticeable that this usage of ἀπὸ (for ὑπὸ) of the *agent* after passive verbs is nearly limited to λέγομαι and πρόσσομαι or verbs of similar meaning, e.g. μνησέται ἀπὸ μετόικων vi. 28, 1. Cobet would of course alter all; but

why should copyists constantly change ὑπὸ into ἀπὸ after *such* verbs and very rarely after others? In πέμπομαι ἀπὸ the sense "from" is clear.—εἰ μὴ εἴ τι = nisi si. This (to our notion redundant) repetition may be rendered "unless possibly." See Plat. Gorg. p. 480 v and commentators. I think this usage of εἰ (si) has sometimes been dealt with unfairly by modern editors. To Tacit. Ann. xiii. 57 non si imbres caderent non si fluvialibus aquis (i.e. si caderent) I find a parallel in Arist. Vesp. 352 οὐδ' εἰ σέρφω διαδύναι, where metre allows not οὐδὲ σέρφω. The expression is elliptical. We find it in vii. 21, 5 καὶ εἰ τοὺς ἄλλους πειθόντων.—ἐκάστοις: not "by them to," but "between them and," cp. 15, 3.—τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοὶ is not faulty, but τί ἐμοὶ πρὸς σέ is idiomatical, as a careful reader of the orators knows.—οὐ γὰρ: see on 25, 4. I at present interpret; "of course the Sicilian..."

§ 2. The variant κατείχετο μήτε...οὐ-

XVIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ τε Ἀθηναίων τύραννοι καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐπὶ πολὺ καὶ πρὶν τυραννευθείσης οἱ πλείστοι καὶ τελευταῖοι, πλὴν τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ, ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων κατελύθησαν—ἡ γὰρ Λακεδαίμων μετὰ τὴν κτίσιν τῶν
 5 νῦν ἐνοικούντων αὐτὴν Δωριέων ἐπὶ πλείστον ὧν ἴσμεν χρόνον στασιάζασα ὅμως ἐκ παλαιστάτου καὶ εὐνομήθη καὶ αἰὲ ἀτυράννευτος ἦν· ἔτη γάρ ἐστι μάλιστα τετρακόσια καὶ ὀλίγῳ πλείω ἐς τὴν τελευταίαν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου ἀφ' οὗ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῇ αὐτῇ πολιτείᾳ χρῶνται, καὶ δι' αὐτὸ δυνάμενοι
 10 καὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσι καθίστασαν—, μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν τυράννων κατάλυσιν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον καὶ ἡ ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχη Μήδων πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἐγένετο.
 2 δεκάτῳ δὲ ἔτει μετ' αὐτὴν αὐθις ὁ βάρβαρος τῷ μεγάλῳ στόλῳ
 3 ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα δουλωσόμενος ἦλθε. καὶ μεγάλου κινδύνου

XVIII. ἄλλην om. N. (add. supr. m.r.) ἐπιπολὺ vulg. A.J. ἐπὶ πολὺ N.T.V. τυραννηθείσης pr. N. τυραννευθείσης corr. N. (εν m.r.) τυραννείν habet Noster 13, 7. 11. 30, 1. τυραννεύειν alibi, ut ἀτυράννευτος infra. τυραννευθείσης T. λακεδαιμονίων (sic) N. κτήσιν N.T.V.F.H. aliquot Be. κτίσιν A.J. vulg. δωριέων αὐτὴν N.V. ἴσμεν N. (lit. supr. εν vel mend. cod.) παλαιστάτου N.T.V.F.H. al. J. παλαιστάτου vulg. A. Equidem sequor libros. εὐνομήθη (sic) T. ἀτυράννευτος T. ὀλίγα N. (de V. tae. Ad.). ἀφ' οὗ T. (supraser. m. ead.) ἀ ἀφ' 1 Be. τὴν (post μετὰ δὲ) om. T. τῶν om. pauc. Perinde dicitur μετὰ τὴν τῶν τυράννων κατάλυσιν ac μετὰ τυρ. κατ. Cf. διὰ ἀρετὴν γῆς 2, 4. Madv. Gr. Synt. § 8. Anm. 2. f. p. 11 citat Plat. Phaed. p. 67 D λύσις καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος, sed p. 64 C τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλαγὴν. Add. Theæt. 146 D ἐπιστήμην ὑποδημάτων ἐργασίας, sed ε. ἐπ. τῆς τῶν ξυλίων σκευὴν ἐργασίας. ἡ ἐν μαραθῶνι omnes ut vid. Audacius progressi sunt, si quid video, qui praepositioni bellum indixerunt Elmsl. ad Arist. Ach. 343. et Cobet.

Var. Lect. p. 69, 201. Nov. Lect. p. 95, 96. πρ N.

§ 2. αἰθις... οἱ τε om. N. add. m.r. ad init. pag. ἐπὶ corr. N. marg. (π. op. m. ead. quae add.) ἦκε F.H.

δὲν, supported by good MSS., seems to call for further investigation of μή οὐ with the infinitive after verbs. At present *amplandum* censeo.

XVIII. *στασιάζασα*: "Perhaps it alludes to the perpetual jealousies between the houses of Eurysthenes and Procles. See Herodot. vi. 52." ARN. καὶ σωτηρίαν ἐνὸμιζον τῇ πόλει εἶναι τὸ στασιάζειν τοὺς βασιλεῖς Aristot. Polit. ii. 9 = 6, 20. "While the co-existence of the pair of kings, equal in power and constantly thwarting each other, had often a baneful effect upon the course of public measures, it was nevertheless a security to

the state against successful violence, ending in the establishment of a despotism on the part of any ambitious individual among the regal line." Grote, Vol. II. p. 470.—Th. clearly places Lycurgus' legislation in the 9th century before our era. The precise date is not fixed, partly as ὀλίγῳ πλείω is a somewhat vague expression, partly as τελευταίῃν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου may be 421 or 404.—μετὰ δὲ... δὲ in apodosis after a parenthesis. Cp. 11, 2.

§ 2. τῷ μεγάλῳ στόλῳ: article as 11, 3, 12, 2. As we say "the invincible Armada,"

ἐπικρεμασθέντος οἱ τε Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῶν ξυμπολεμησάντων
Ἑλλήνων ἡγήσαντο δυνάμει προὔχοντες, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
ἐπιόντων τῶν Μήδων διανοηθέντες ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ
ἀνασκευασάμενοι ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβάντες ναυτικοὶ ἐγένοντο.
4 κοινῇ τε ἀπωσάμενοι τὸν βάρβαρον, ὕστερον οὐ πολλῷ διε- 5
κρίθησαν πρὸς τε Ἀθηναίους καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους οἱ τε ἀπο-
5 στάντες βασιλέως Ἑλληνες καὶ οἱ ξυμπολεμήσαντες. δυνάμει
γὰρ ταῦτα μέγιστα διεφάνη· ἴσχυον γὰρ οἱ μὲν κατὰ γῆν οἱ
6 δὲ ναυσί. καὶ ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον ξυνέμεινεν ἡ ὁμαιχμία,
ἔπειτα δὲ διενεχθέντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπο- 10
λέμησαν μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς ἀλλήλους· καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
Ἑλλήνων εἰ τινὲς που διασταίεν, πρὸς τούτους ἤδη ἐχώρουν.
7 ὥστε ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἐς τόνδε αἰὲ τὸν πόλεμον τὰ μὲν σπεν-
δόμενοι τὰ δὲ πολεμοῦντες ἢ ἀλλήλοις ἢ τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ξυμμά-
χοις ἀφισταμένοις, εὖ παρεσκευάσαντο τὰ πολέμια καὶ ἐμπει- 15
ρότεροι ἐγένοντο μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας ποιούμενοι.

XIX. καὶ οἱ μὲν Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ἔχοντες
φόρου τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἡγοῦντο, κατ' ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ σφίσιν

§ 3. προὔχοντες N. προὔχοντες T.A.J. ἐκλιπεῖν T. ἐκλείπειν H. ἐς corr. N. (εἰ
op. m.r. fuit eis.) ἐμβάντες T.A.J. vulg. et Bekk. ἐσβάντες N.F.H. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 4. οὐ πολλῷ...ξυμπολεμήσαντες om. N. add. m.r. marg. του (sic) βασιλέως N.
τοῦ βασιλέως V. Vid. ad Dem. F. Leg. § 150 Ann. Crit.

§ 5. οἱ μὲν...οἱ δὲ T. of. 1, 1.

§ 6. δὲ διενεχθέντες...εἰ τινὲς που om. N. add. m.r. sub fin. pag. δὲ T.A.J. δὲ
om. F.H. Poppo. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι N.(m.)T.A.J. οἱ om. F.H. al. Poppo. πρ N.(m.) πρ N.

§ 7. τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ T. ἀλλήλοις corr. N. (εἰ m.r.) ἑαυτῶν (non αὐτῶν) N.

XIX. οὐχ corr. N. (spir. m. ead.) οὐχ' (sic) T. ἔχοντες ἔχοντες T. φόρου corr.

§ 3. ἀνασκευασάμενοι)(κατασκευασάμε-
νοι. The active form is used iv. 116, 2
of clearing away the remains of a dis-
mantled fort previously to its conversion
into a τέμενος.

§ 4. πρὸς τε Α. καὶ Λ. "The one sec-
tion to the Ath. the other to the Lac."
This use of τε...καὶ (τε τε, καὶ...καὶ),
where οἱ μὲν...οἱ δὲ would have been
more clear, will be illustrated on ii. 42, 3.

§ 5. μέγιστα δὲ ἐφάνη, the conjecture
of Stephanus, is tempting. I think
however διεφάνη here and iv. 108, 4, vi.
17, 5 may be translated "were found on
trial, when put to the test," Athens
having hitherto been a secondary power.

§ 6. ὁμαιχμία probably an Ionism not

entirely eschewed by earlier Attic prose
authors. Poll. i. 153 ὁμαιχμία γὰρ Θου-
κυδίδου μὲν, οὐ μὴν λείον πρὸς τὴν ἀκοήν,
and iv. 30 τὸ γὰρ ὁμαιχμίαν πονηρόν. ὁμαι-
χμοῖς iii. 58, 4 but in the mouth of a
Platæan.

XIX. τοὺς ξυμμάχους grammatically
belongs to ἔχοντες, though ἐξηγεῖσθαι is
twice used with accusative i. 71, 7, vi.
85, 1. The writer on Syntax in Anecl.
Bekk. i. p. 147, 29 is an unsafe guide,
for after quoting these words as an in-
stance of ἡγεῖσθαι with an accusative he
adds a passage from Isocrates (Panegyri-
p. 53 c) where obviously τοὺς ἐπιγλυφὰς is
subject to and τῶν αὐτοχθόνων is govern-
ed by ἡγεῖσθαι.—σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐπιτηδεύει:

αὐτοῖς μόνον ἐπιτηδείως ὅπως πολιτεύουσιν θεραπεύοντες·
 Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ναὺς τε τῶν πόλεων τῷ χρόνῳ παραλαβόντες
 πλὴν Χίων καὶ Λεσβίων, καὶ χρήματα τοῖς πᾶσι τάξαντες
 2 φέρειν. καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς ἐς τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον ἡ ἰδία
 5 παρασκευὴ μείζων ἢ ὡς τὰ κράτιστά ποτε μετὰ ἀκραφνούσ
 τῆς συμμαχίας ᾗνθησαν.

XX. τὰ μὲν οὖν παλαιὰ τοιαῦτα εἶρον, χαλεπὰ δὲ
 2 παντὶ ἐξῆς τεκμηρίῳ πιστεύσαι. οἱ γὰρ ἄνθρωποι τὰς ἀκοὰς
 τῶν προγεγενημένων, καὶ ᾗν ἐπιχώρια σφίσιν ᾗ, ὁμοίως
 10 3 ἀβασανίστως παρ' ἀλλήλων δέχονται. Ἀθηναίων γοῦν τὸ
 πλήθος Ἱππαρχον οἶοντα ὑφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογέιτονος
 τύραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἴσασιν ὅτι Ἱππίας μὲν

N. (v m.r. vid. fuisse φόρους) φόρον V. (teste Ad.) φόρους F.H. (pr. m.) Schol. ἐπιτη-
 δείω (sic) T. ὅπερ (pro ὥσπερ) T. πολιτεύσωσι N.T.A.J. πολιτεύουσιν 1 Cod. Be.
 Bekk. Ego in hac re parendum libris censeo nisi cum falsas conjunctivi formas v. c.
 πεύσονται Lys. 1. p. 93 St. = 25 R. praebeant. θεραπεύοντες N. (lit. supr. ap.) τῶν πολε-
 μίων vulg. A.J. τῶν πόλεων N.T.V.F.H. pl. om. Be.: Bauer. primus restituit. ἥρχον
 (post παραλαβόντες) add. vulg. A.J. om. N.T.V.F.H. ("In Aug. (F.) manu rec. ad
 scriptum in margine" Ba.) om. Be.

§ 2. κράτιστά ποτέ N. κράτιστά ποτε T. μετὰ corr. N. (m.r. quid fuerit non
 liquet) ἀκραφνούς pr. N. (i inserit m.r.) συμμαχίας N.V. ᾗνθησαν T.

XX. § 2. αὐτοὶ N.T.

§ 3. Ἱππαρχον T. (ut vid.) Ἱππίας... ὑποσησάντες om. N. add. m.r. ad init. pag.

cp. 144, 2 σφίσι τοῖς Λακ. ἐπιτηδείως
 αὐτονομείσθαι, v. 82, 1 Λακ. τὰ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ
 οὐκ ἐπιτηδείως πρότερον ἔχοντα καθίσταντο,
 v. 81, 2 ὀλιγαρχία ἐπιτηδεία τοῖς Λακ.
 κατέστη. The Athenian speaker slightly
 alters the Spartan form of speech 1. 76,
 1 ἐπὶ τὸ ὑμῶν ὠφέλιμον καταστησάμενοι
 ἐξηγήσθε.

§ 2. ἀκραφνοὺς: ναὺς ἀκραφνεῖς 52, 2.
 Dion. Hal. 793 censures this word as
 one of ἀπρηχαιωμένα καὶ δυσέκαστα τοῖς
 πολλοῖς, using it withal himself fre-
 quently. See Krüger's note.

XX. "Such have I found olden events
 to be, albeit difficult for one, hardly
 allowing one, to give credit to every link
 in the chain of argument." He goes on
 to say that the careless indifference of
 mankind in accepting traditional in-
 formation and subjecting it to no tests,
 renders the statements which serve him
 as τεκμήρια every now and then ques-
 tionable. πιστώσαι has been conjectured
 but is not required.—χαλ. πιστ. as εὐρεῖν

ἀδύνατα 1, 3 and numberless similar ex-
 pressions.

§ 2. ἀκοὰς, "traditions," ἴσμεν ἀκοῇ
 constantly presents itself. ἀνῆκος = un-
 acquainted with traditional lore. See
 on Dem. F. L. § 357. The very fact of
 men in those days hearing and not read-
 ing accounts for their "unpainstaking
 search after truth." A striking exem-
 plification of this is found in the short
 notice of Alcibiades, found in Dem. Mid.
 p. 561, 562, §§ 143—147. Demosthenes
 probably himself knew the order of in-
 cidents, but purposely jumbled them to
 suit the popular ear.

§ 3. τύραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν "was
 tyrant when he was slain." This (to
 us) inversion of the participle and the
 verb is very common. The over-literal
 version would convey a different im-
 pression, that Th. denied the fact of his
 being slain by Harm. and Arist. So
 II. 49, 7 διεφθείροντο ἐτι ἔχοντές τι δυνά-
 μews, "still retained some portion of

πρεσβύτατος ὧν ἦρχε τῶν Πεισιστράτου υἱέων, Ἰππαρχος δὲ καὶ Θεσσαλὸς ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν αὐτοῦ, ὑποποθήσαντες δὲ τὴν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ καὶ παραχρήμα Ἀρμόδιος καὶ Ἀριστογείτων ἐκ τῶν ξυνειδότην σφίσιν Ἰππία μεμνηνύσθαι, τοῦ μὲν ἀπέσχοντο ὡς προειδότες, βουλόμενοι δὲ πρὶν ξυλληφθῆναι δράσαντες τι καὶ κινδυνεύσαι, τῷ Ἰππάρχῳ περιτυχόντες περὶ τὸ Λεωκόριον καλούμενον τὴν Παναθηναϊκὴν πομπὴν διακοσμοῦντι ἀπέκτειναν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔτι καὶ νῦν ὄντα καὶ οὐ χρόνῳ ἀμνηστούμενα καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες οὐκ ὀρθῶς οἴονται, ὥσπερ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέας μὴ μὲν ψήφῳ προστίθεσθαι ἐκάτερον ἀλλὰ δυοῖν, καὶ τὸν Πιτανάτην λόχον αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ὃς οὐδ' ἐγένετο πώποτε. οὕτως ἀταλαίπωρος τοῖς

ἦρχε corr. N. (ρχε sed m. ead. quæ add.) δέ τι corr. N. (lit. supr. ε add. acc. fuit δ' ἔτι.) μεμνηνύσθαι N. vulg. A.J. μεμνηνύσθαι T. καὶ δυνεύσαι T. κινω supraser. m. ead. ὡ (sic)

§ 4. μὲν corr. N. (μ m.r. quid fuerit nescio.) μὴ om. T. ἀλλὰ (supraser. m. ead.) Notabilis variatio. Nisi imputandum est insectis, librarius voluit μὲν ψήφῳ προστίθεσθαι ἐκάτερον ἀλλ' οὐ δυοῖν. ἐκατέρων J. δυεῖν A.J. vulg. δυοῖν N.T.V.F.H. pler. Be. πιτανάτην corr. N. (την et acc. m.r.)

§ 5. τοῖς corr. N. (m. ead.) γνῶ i.e. γνώμη N. marg. ἔτοιμα N.T.A. vulg. ἔτοιμα J.

strength when they died," Talfourd's *death-subdued robustness* (Ion i. 1). Cp. III. 38, 1 ἀντίπαλον ὃν μάλιστα ἀναλαμβάνει "is most equivalent when..." A noticeable instance of this is found in Arist. Nic. Eth. II. 6, 18 ἐνια γὰρ εὐθὺς ὠνόμασται συνειλημμένα μετὰ τῆς φανότῃτος. Our rendering is as if he had written ὠνομασμένα συνειληπται.—ἐκ τῶν ξυνειδ. not ὑπό. "Information had been conveyed from the body of their fellow-conspirators." ἐκ would not have been joined with the singular. That ἐκ in Attic prose never = ὑπό I am pretty certain. See on III. 69, 1.—δράσαντες κ.τ.λ. "do something if they must risk their lives." Cp. III. 53, 3 ἐπὶόντας τι κινδυνεύειν. IV. 11, 4 τὰς σφετέρους ναὺς βιάζομενους τὴν ἀπόβασιν καταγρῖναι ἐκέλευε. Brasidas is not bidding his crew to dash their ships to pieces, but to force the passage if it cost them the destruction of the vessels. So I understand such passages as Pindar, Nem. VIII. 38 ἐγὼ δ' ἀσπίδος αἰὼν καὶ χθονὶ γυνὰ καλύψαιμι, Æschyl. Choeph. 438 ἐπειρ' ἐγὼ νοσφίσας

δολοῦμαι, Soph. Electr. 1079 τό τε μὴ βλέπειν ἔτοιμα διδύμαν ἐλοῦσ' Ἑρινύν.

§ 4. ἀμνηστούμενα, becoming forgotten, gliding into oblivion.—μὴ μὲν...ἀλλὰ δυοῖν. It is not certain that Herodotus differs from Th. for τοὺς μάλιστα σφὶ τῶν γερόντων προσήκοντας (VI. 57) might mean τὸν δὲ προσήκοντα, as IV. 62 τοῖς δ' ἐπὶ πλείω θύουσι i.e. τῷ ἐν ἐκάστῳ ἀρχηγῷ, and Æschin. de Fals. Leg. p. 39 St. = 264 B. τοὺς νικῶντας ἐν τῇ ψήφῳ = τὸν δὲ νικῶντα. Yet it is hardly probable that the same γέρων would be nearest of kin to both kings, the latter being every fresh generation more distant cousins to each other. Thirlw. Vol. I. 319 attempts to reconcile the presumed difference by considering it "not improbable that the king of the elder house had a casting vote," but I think that such meaning can hardly be got out of the words of Herod. Besides it may be questioned whether Th. alludes to Herod. at all. See Müller's Dorians, Transl. Vol. II. p. 106 note 2.—λαχηγέων τοῦ Πιτανητέων λόχου Herod. IX. 53.

πολλοῖς ἢ ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔτοιμα μᾶλλον τρέπονται.

XXI. ἐκ δὲ τῶν εἰρημένων τεκμηρίων ὅμως τοιαῦτα ἂν τις νομίζων μάλιστα ἃ διήλθον οὐχ ἁμαρτάνοι, καὶ οὔτε ὡς ποιηταὶ ὑμνήκασι περὶ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον κοσμοῦντες μᾶλλον πιστεύων, οὔτε ὡς λογογράφοι ξυνέθεσαν ἐπὶ τὸ προσαγωγότερον τῇ ἀκροάσει ἢ ἀληθέστερον, ὄντα ἀνεξέλεγκτα καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθῶδες ἐκνευκηκότα, εὐρῆσθαι δὲ ἡγησάμενος ἐκ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων σημείων ὡς παλαιὰ εἶναι ἀποχρώντως. καὶ ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος, καίπερ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐν ᾧ μὲν ἂν πολεμῶσι τὸν παρόντα αἰὲ μείγιστον κρινόντων, πανσαμένων δὲ τὰ ἀρχαῖα μᾶλλον θαυμαζόντων, ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων σκοποῦσι δηλώσει ὅμως μείζων γεγενημένος αὐτῶν.

XXI. οὐχ' ἁμαρτάνοι T. ut 11, 1, 19, 1, 23, 2, 25, 4. οἱ ποιηταὶ N.V. Sed et infra λογογράφοι sine articulo. ἀνεξέλεκτα N.T.V. χρόνου corr. N. (ο ἐτ post lit. οὐ suprascr. m.r. ^α ^α diserte legitur.) εὐρῆσθαι (sic) corr. N. (ev. m.r. fuit εἰρῆσθαι.) παλαιὰ corr. N. (αἱ m.r. πο pr. m. diserte legitur.)

§ 2. ἀντὶ N.T. θαυμαζόντων μᾶλλον N.V.F.H. ἐπ' αὐτῶν Cod. Ar. haud quam per se spernenda lectio. Vid. not.

§ 5. τὰ ἔτοιμα: Bauer compares Hor. Od. i. 31, 17 frui paratis, i.e. iis quæ in promptu sunt, though Hor. may mean comparatis.

XXI. τεκμηρίων repeated below by τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων σημείων. The language of Th. almost coincides with that of Aristot. Rhetor. i. 2, 16—18. σημείον, illative sign, from which one may draw an inference, admitting of all grades of probability; τεκμήριον, conclusive sign, from which one may draw a conclusive inference, ἀναγκαῖον σημείον, the only σημείον which cannot be refuted if the fact be true: e.g. it is a τεκμήριον that a girl has had a child, because she has a breast of milk.—ὅμως, in spite of this indolence and credulity. τοιαῦτα ἃ διήλθον may be joined, as τοιοῦτος ὅς is found, see Kühner Gr. § 782, 3 but it seems simpler here to make τοιαῦτα the predicate to ἃ διήλθον "believing what I have detailed to be pretty nearly such," τοιαῦτα repeated from 20, 1.—μᾶλλον πιστεύων: cp. v. 20, 2 πιστεύσας μᾶλλον in same col-

location,—λογογράφοι answers nearly to our "chroniclers." Hecataeus is called λογοποιός by Herodotus ii. 143. Still the writers of epideictic speeches may have so early had this name (ἐπίδειξιν π. 42, 3) and cp. ἀγώνισμα below.—ἀνεξέλεγκτα iv. 126, 5 ἀνεξέλεγκτον καὶ τὸ ἀνδρεῖον ἔχει, "incapable of being tested."—ἀπίστως "so as not to deserve credit." Gøller rightly compares 140, 3 ἀμαθῶς χωρῆσαι.—ὡς παλαιὰ εἶναι: the limiting use of εἶναι, "sufficiently for ancient events, as far as ancient events are concerned." Herodot. iv. 81 ὀλίγους ὡς Σκύθας εἶναι, and elsewhere.

§ 2. The variant ἐπ' αὐτῶν in itself is a good reading. Dem. de Coron. p. 298 § 210 ἐπὶ τῶν ἰδίων νόμων καὶ ἔργων σκοποῦντας, p. 305 § 233 ἐπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων ἀν' ἐσκόπει, p. 323 § 294 εἰ γ' ἐπ' ἀληθείας δέοι σκοπεῖσθαι. In Isocr. de Big. p. 349 d ἐπ' ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου σκοπεῖν is now edited on the authority of the Cod. Urbinas, (old reading ἀπ').

XXII. καὶ ὅσα μὲν λόγῳ εἶπον ἕκαστοι ἢ μέλλοντες
πολεμήσειν ἢ ἐν αὐτῷ ἤδη ὄντες, χαλεπὸν τὴν ἀκριβείαν
αὐτὴν τῶν λεχθέντων διαμνημονεύσαι ἦν, ἐμοὶ τε ὦν αὐτὸς
ἤκουσα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοθεν ποθεν ἐμοὶ ἀπαγγέλλουσιν· ὡς δ'
ἂν ἐδόκουν ἐμοὶ ἕκαστοι περὶ τῶν αἰεὶ παρόντων τὰ δέοντα
μάλιστ' εἰπεῖν, ἐχομένῳ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῆς ξυμπάσης γνώμης
τῶν ἀληθῶς λεχθέντων, οὕτως εἴρηται. τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πρα-
χθέντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμε-
νος ἡξίωσα γράφειν, οὐδ' ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, ἀλλ' οἷς τε αὐτὸς
παρῆν, καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσον δυνατὸν ἀκριβείᾳ περὶ
ἐκάστου ἐπεξελθών. ἐπιπόνως δὲ εὐρίσκετο, διότι οἱ παρόντες
τοῖς ἔργοις ἐκάστοις οὐ ταῦτα περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἔλεγον, ἀλλ' ὡς
ἐκατέρων τις εὐνοίας ἢ μνήμης ἔχοι. καὶ ἐς μὲν ἀκρόασιν

*Speeches
on the war
material*

*The facts
of the history*

*The labour
of getting at
the truth
the effort
of the history*

XXII. αὐτῶν τῶν T. s' (post ἤκουσα) T. ἐπαγγέλλουσιν T. ἐδόκουν μοι vulg.
A.J. ἐμοὶ N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. μάλιστα T. vulg. λέγοντων T. sed λεχθέντων
supraser. op. m. ead. ἀπαγγέλλουσι F. εἴρηται N. lit. supr. ηγ. vel mend. lib.

§ 2. τὰ δὲ ἔργα T. τῶν λεχθέντων A. (τῶν πραχθέντων Paris. 1736 (de quo libro
et aliis dicturus sum in Praef.) supraser. m.r.] δοκεῖ N.T.V.F.H. al. Be. τε om. T.

αὐτ' N. παρῆν constanter libri. Itaque Th. ut Eurip. falsam sane analogiam
secutus verborum ἔφην, ἔβην, simil., putandus est pro eo quod dici oportebat παρῆ
usurpasse παρῆν. Quamquam Elmsl. (Praef. ad Soph. Oed. Tyr. p. x.) Euripidea
omnia corrupta esse suspicatur. In Ale. 655 quidem facilis mutatio est si quis
reponi jubet παῖς δ' ἢ γεγώς σοι. Neque in Hippol. 1012, ubi mira est discrepantia
Codicum, valde repugnaverim tentanti μάταιος ἀρ' ἢ κοῦδαμοῦ μὲν οὐν φρενῶν (κοῦδαμοῦ
Cod. Flor. xxxii. Vid. Kirchhoff). Vid. quae scripsi ad Dem. F. Leg. § 30 de καλ...
μὲν οὐν. Sed obstant Ion. 280 βρέφος νεογνὸν μητρὸς ἦν ἐν ἀγκάλαις, et Iph. Aul. 944
ἐγὼ κάκιστος ἦν ἀρ' Ἀργείων ἀνὴρ, si Euripidi tamen illa pars tragoediae imputanda
est. Ceterum in Soph. Trach. 564 certissima est Cobetii emendatio ἡμικ' ἢ 'ν μέσῳ
πόρῳ (Nov. Lect. 187, 188). Platonem ἢ (eram) perinde ante vocalem ac consonantem
scripsisse hodie constat.

§ 3. ταῦτα N.T.A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν om. V. hab. N. ἐκατέρῳ N.T.V.F.H. Br. sed
singularis stare nequit. ἐκατέρων i Br. Paris. 1636. A.J. τις N.T.A.J.

XXII. ὡς δ' ἂν ἐδόκουν... ἂν of course
belongs to εἰπεῖν. That any Editor of
Aristophanes should now-a-days give in
Vesp. 1405 σωφρονεῖν ἂν μοι δοκοῖς, when
δοκεῖς is in both Rav. and Ven. MSS.,
is to me a marvel. The looseness of
our language allows "I should think
you a sensible person" for what should
be "I think you would be a sensible
person," but not so the precision of a
dead tongue. The statement of Th.
seems quite borne out by the varied
style of the speeches given in his work.

§ 2. τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων is a

somewhat bold expression for τὰ δ' ἔργα
τὰ πραχθέντα. "As to what was done
(opposed to οἱ λόγοι) in the occurrences
of the war."—παρῆν: I might have added
a fifth example from Eurip. Helen. 992
ἐλευνός ἦν ἂν, but ἂν has but slight au-
thority and not being necessary the
hiatus may be filled up in some other
way.—παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων i.e. πυνθανόμενος,
"both what I was present at, and in my
ascertaining from others."—ἀκριβείᾳ ad-
verbial; if joined with ἐπεξελθὼν we
should have had accusative.

§ 3. ἐκατέρῳ could not=either party,

ἴσως τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν ἀτερπέστερον φανέται· ὅσοι δὲ βουλήσονται τῶν τε γενομένων τὸ σαφὲς σκοπεῖν καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ποτὲ αὖθις κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον τοιούτων καὶ παραπλησίων ἔσεσθαι, ὠφέλιμα κρίνουν αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει.

§ 4. τὸ μυθῶδες N. μὴ supracr. m.r. μὴ fortasse ante μύσαντα excedit Plat. Gorg. 480 c. ἀτερπέστερον N. (à corr. m. ead.). ἀνείων N. ἀνθρώπειον (hic) T.H. ἀνθρώπων A.J. τοιούτων δντων vulg. δντων om. N.T.V.F.A.J.

unless some noun of multitude were added, as in Latin *utrique populo* or *utrique*. It is well known that *εὐνοία* (μῖσος) *τινός* is quite as correct as *τινί*.

§ 4. ὅσοι κ.τ.λ. I purposely give a very literal rendering. "All who shall desire to investigate the certainty not only of the past but also of what in all likelihood shall again hereafter according to human reasoning come to pass such or similar, that they judge it (αὐτὰ as τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν above) of advantage will be satisfactory." The difficulties in this rendering which Krüger on Dion. Hal. p. 824 has started are I think surmountable. First he objects to τὸ σαφὲς τῶν μελλόντων. I do not, certainly not in a dead language, especially taking into account the figure *Zeugma*. Is it not far more bold to say *τὴν τε οὖσαν καὶ τὴν μέλλουσαν δύναμιν καθέλητε* with Th. vi. 92, 4 or non modo praesentia verum etiam futura bella delevit with Cicer. Lael. 3, 11? Krüger's own quotation ἀφ' ὧν ἂν τις σκοπῶν, εἴποτε καὶ αὖθις ἐπιπέσοι, μάλιστα ἂν ἔχοι τι προειδῶς μὴ ἀγνοεῖν (ii. 48, 4) might have prevented this objection. If I am προειδῶς I have τὸ σαφὲς τῶν μελλόντων. If *past* history is a safe guide to *future*, surely one may be pardoned for saying "past events may give a clear insight into those which will probably come." The second objection to supplying τούτους instead of τούτων, I cannot appreciate the value of. Dion. Hal. has quoted this passage in *extenso* twice p. 824, p. 860 (in both with Th. MSS. omitting δντων). In a third citation p. 398 he or his copyists have also omitted κρίνουν αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει, and the latter part of the sentence appears in a very unsatisfactory state, as is frequently the case in the *Ars Rhetorica*. After speaking of the κοινὸν ἦθος with which phi-

losophy is concerned, that which exhorts to virtue and turns one away from vice, he adds, "If you examine the differences of characters, as in a theatre so in life you will travel through books. Such is the view of Plato in the words, 'poësy setting off innumerable achievements of worthies of old, teaches future generations.' (Phaedr. 345 A). So the acquaintance with (study of) characters is teaching." Then follows: τοῦτο καὶ Θουκυδίδης εἰκε λέγειν, περὶ ἱστορίας λέγων· ἐστὶ καὶ ἱστορία φιλοσοφία ἐστὶν ἐκ παραδειγμάτων ὅσοι δὲ... ὠφέλιμα χρῆσθαι ταῖς παλαιαῖς ἱστορίαις καὶ τοῖς παραδείγμασι τῶν ἐθνῶν ὡς ἱστορία τοῦ βίου. Professor Goodwin of Harvard University some months ago courteously sent me a copy of a paper read by him and printed in the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences Vol. vi. p. 329, 330. He considers that Dion. found the sentiment "history is philosophy teaching by examples" in our passage, adding that it as it stands in our Editions contains no such idea. The words are to my mind simply parenthetic and words of Dion. himself. "And this too Thucydides appears to tell us, when he says about history (for history also, history as well as poësy, is teaching &c.) ὅσοι δὲ κ.τ.λ., he appears to tell us in these words to use ancient histories as (ὡς π. I conjecture with Sylb. see *Ann. Crit.* 2, 6) examples of characters (? ἡθῶν)." The last words possibly were ὡς ἱστορία παιδεία τοῦ βίου. Prof. Goodwin has proposed in our passage a different pointing ἔσεσθαι ὠφέλιμα κρίνουν, αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει. He joins τῶν μελλόντων ὠφέλιμα κρίνουν rendering "to draw (i.e. from the past) useful inferences for the future," translating αὐτὰ d. ἔ. "still it will be satisfactory as it is (αὐτά, notwithstanding the τὸ μὴ

κτῆμά τε ἐς αἰὲ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγώνισμα ἐς τὸ παραχρήμα ἀκούειν *the history of the history*
ξύγκεται.

XXIII. τῶν δὲ πρότερον ἔργων μέγιστον ἐπράχθη τὸ
 Μηδικόν, καὶ τοῦτο ὁμῶς δυοῖν ναυμαχίαι καὶ πεζομαχίαι
 2 ταχείαν τὴν κρίσιν ἔσχε. τούτου δὲ τοῦ πολέμου μῆκος τε
 μέγα προῦβη, παθήματά τε ξυνηνέχθη γενέσθαι ἐν αὐτῷ τῇ
 3 Ἑλλάδι οἷα οὐχ ἕτερα ἐν ἴσῳ χρόνῳ. οὔτε γὰρ πόλεις τοσαῖδε
 ληφθεῖσαι ἡρημώθησαν, αἱ μὲν ὑπὸ βαρβάρων αἱ δ' ὑπὸ
 σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀντιπολεμούντων (εἰσὶ δὲ αἱ καὶ οἰκήτορας μετέ-
 βαλον ἀλίσκόμεναι), οὔτε φυγαὶ τοσαῖδε ἀνθρώπων καὶ φόνος,
 4 ὁ μὲν κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν πόλεμον, ὁ δὲ διὰ τὸ στασιάζειν. τά τε 10

§ 5. εἰς αἰὲ F.H. ἐς τοπαρχήμα A. ἐς τὸ παραχρήμα J. ξύγγεται T. supraser.
 m. ead.

XXIII. ^{ov} πρότερον corr. N. (add. acc. cor. ov. m.r. fuit προτέρων) προτέρων T. πρό-
 τερον A.J. ἔργων corr. N. (ω. m.r. fuit ἔργον). δυοῖν vulg. pl. Be. A.J. δυοῖν N.T.V.
 ταχείαν corr. N. (acc. m. ead.) ταχείαν (sic) T.

§ 2. μῆκος τε N. μῆκος τὲ T. προῦβη N. προῦβη T.A.J. οὐχ' ἕτερα T. 21; 1.

§ 3. τοσαῖδε corr. N. (l op. m. ead.). ληφθεῖσαι corr. N. (η. m.r. ei. m. ead.
 necne p.l.) λειφθῆσαι T. (supraser. m. ead.). αἱ δ' T. αἱ δ' A.J. μετέβαλον corr. N.
 (λ. m. ead. fuit μετέβαλλον). ἀνῶν N.T. ὁ μὲν... ὁ δὲ T. διὰ τὸ διασιάζειν N.V.

μυθῶδες) for all who shall wish &c." This
 view is substantially the same as that
 of Sylburg "de futuris...utiliter e supe-
 riorum temporum casibus judicare, iis
 hæc mea sufficet scriptio." Mr Goodwin
 means by αὐτὰ *per se*, without τὸ μὴ
 μυθῶδες, (*ipsa*, not *ea*), but, allowing the
 propriety in itself of the rendering of
 ὠφέλιμα κρίναι, has τῶν μελλόντων any
 government?

§ 5. ἀγώνισμα: op. III. 38 where ἀγών,
 ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ἀγωνοθετεῖν, &c., so abound
 in speaking of ἐπιδηξίαι.

XXIII. The Scholiast, followed ap-
 parently by Poppo, gives Artemisium and
 Salamis as the sea-fights, Thermopylæ
 and Platæa as the land-battles. There
 can be no question as to Salamis and
 Platæa. Yet the battle of Thermopylæ
 however glorious for Greece was not a
 Grecian victory, and one would hardly
 say, judging from the narrative of He-
 rodotus (VII. 11, 14, 16), that the three
 actions off Artemisium were *decisive*.
 One may safely substitute Mycale for
 Thermopylæ. Krüger, feeling this diffi-

culty, says the *two fights* at Mycale are
 meant (*doppelschlacht*). But surely there
 was only *one*, a land-fight. Herodotus
 distinctly states that the Persians sent
 away the Phœnician squadron, called a
 council, and determined not to give
 battle by sea ix. 96. See also Diod. Sic.
 XI. 34. τὴν κρίσιν ἔσχε would admirably
 suit Cimon's victory on the Eurymedon,
 13 years after Platæa and Mycale, but
 as ταχείαν is fatal to the supposition
 that Th. alludes to it, I acquiesce in
 Artemisium. The moral result of the
 three actions was important, 'and it was
 with good reason Pindar [Fragm. 196]
 afterwards celebrated Artemisium as the
 place "where the sons of Athens laid
 the shining ground-work of freedom."'
 Thirlw. Vol. II. p. 280.

§ 2. μῆκος μέγα προῦβη: This seems
 to be paralleled by III. 81, 6 and in
 neither is the article wanted. The
 literal sense there is "so sanguinary a
 sedition it advanced," "so sanguinary
 a sedition it became as it advanced," and
 here "a great length of this war ad-

πρότερον ἀκοῇ μὲν λεγόμενα ἔργω δὲ σπανιώτερον βεβαιού-
 μενα οὐκ ἄπιστα κατέστη, σεισμῶν τε περί, οἱ ἐπὶ πλείστον
 ἅμα μέρος γῆς καὶ ἰσχυρότατοι οἱ αὐτοὶ ἐπέσχον, ἡλίου τε
 ἐκλείψεις, αἱ πυκνότεραι παρὰ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πρὶν χρόνου μνημο-
 5 νεύόμενα ξυνέβησαν, αὖχμοι τε ἔστι παρ' οἷς μεγάλοι, καὶ ἀπ'
 αὐτῶν καὶ λιμοὶ, καὶ ἡ οὐχ ἥκιστα βλάβασσα καὶ μέρος τι
 φθειράσα ἡ λοιμώδης νόσος· ταῦτα γὰρ πάντα μετὰ τοῦδε
 5 τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα ξυνεπέθετο. ἤρξαντο δὲ αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι
 καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι λύσαντες τὰς τριακοντούτεις σπονδὰς αἱ 445 BC
 10 6 αὐτοῖς ἐγένοντο μετὰ Εὐβοίας ἄλωσιν. διότι δ' ἔλυσαν, τὰς
 αἰτίας προέγραψα πρῶτον καὶ τὰς διαφορὰς, τοῦ μή τινα
 ζητῆσαί ποτε ἐξ ὅτου τοσοῦτος πόλεμος τοῖς Ἑλλήσι κατ-
 7 ἔστη. τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἀληθεστάτην πρόφασιν, ἀφανεστάτην
 δὲ λόγῳ, τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡγοῦμαι, μεγάλους γιγνομένους καὶ
 15 φόβον παρέχοντας τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἀναγκάσαι ἐς τὸ πολε-
 μεῖν· αἱ δ' ἐς τὸ φανερόν λεγόμεναι αἰτίαι αἰδ' ἦσαν ἐκατέρων,
 ἀφ' ὧν λύσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἐς τὸν πόλεμον κατέστησαν.

§ 4. σεισμῶν τε Ν. τε Τ. ἐπὶ πλείστον Ν. ἐπιπλείστον Τ.Α.Ι. ἡλίω τε Ν.Τ. ἐκλήψεις Τ. παρὰ τὰ Ν. (lit. supr. τὰ). αὖχμοι τε ἔστι Τ. αὖχμοι τε ἔστι, παρ' οἷς Α.Ι. καί (ante λιμοὶ) om. Ν. supraser. m.r. ἡ corr. Ν. m.r. ἡ om. F. al. Be. οὐχ ἡ-
 κιστα Τ. F. H. A. Ι. μέρος τι Ν. Τ. vulg. Α. Ι. Reposui. ξυνεπέθετο corr. Ν. (ιν. m. ead.).

§ 5. Πελοποννήσιοι hic Ν. εὐολας Τ.

§ 6. διότι δὲ Ν. Τ. Η. Ι. διότι δ' Α. δι' ὅτε F. (teste Br. nam διότι δὲ Βα.). ἔγραψα Α. Ι. vulg. προέγραψα Ν. Τ. V. F. H. μή τινας Α. Ι. vulg. μή τινα Ν. Τ. V. F. H. al. Be. ζητῆσαι ποτε Ν. ζητῆσαι ποτε Τ. ἐξότου Ν. Τ. Α. Ι.

§ 7. λέγω (pro λόγῳ) Τ. γινομένους Ν. eis τὸ Ν. al δὲ eis Ν. Τ. αἰδε Ν. Τ. eis τὸν Ν.

vanced," "this war as it advanced de-
 veloped itself into so great a length."
 So with one exception (ii. 70, 5) πρῶτον,
 τρίτον, &c., ἔτος τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐτε-
 λεῦτα.

§ 4. σεισμῶν περί: see on 52, 2.—ἡ
 λοιμώδης: for the repeated article see on
 Dem. de F. L. § 29.

§ 7. "The truest motive was this that
 the commencing magnitude of the Athe-
 nian power forced them into the war."
 The old pointing makes τοὺς Ἀθ. instead
 of τοὺς Ἀθ. μεγ. δυν. the subject to
 ἀναγκάσαι. So Aristot. Ethic. i. 12, 3
 not οἱ θεοί, but οἱ θεοὶ πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀναφερό-
 μενοι γελοῖοι φαίνονται (the referring gods
 to men as a standard is evidently ridicu-
 lous), and iv. 7=3, 15 πάντων γελοῖος

φαίνοντ' ἂν ὁ μεγάλῳ ψυχος μὴ ἀγαθὸς ὢν.
 —al δ'...αἰτίαι: "but the openly alleged
 recriminatory charges." At first one
 might suspect πρόφασιν and αἰτία had
 changed places, but I think I have given
 the right sense of αἰτία, cp. above αἰτίας,
 διαφορὰς, iv. 85, i. 4, 86, 3, αἰτίαν, ἐγ-
 κλήμασι: and πρόφασιν by no means
 limited to an ostensible alleged reason
 is joined with ἀληθὴς vi. 6, i, Dem.
 de Coron. 273 § 156. πρόφασιν, αἰτίαν,
 closely linked Dem. i. Onet. p. 867 § 13
 and may either be as much synonymous
 as our cause, motive, or πρόφ. may be
 alleged motive. Lord Bacon's transla-
 tion of this passage is perhaps worth re-
 cording; "The truest cause of this war,
 though least voiced, I conceive to have

Causes (1) Pericles (personal reasons) (2) women (3) euryclasmal etc.
 (3) Race (i. 124. v. q. vi 76 106.)
 (3) Political (Democracy & Oligarchy)

14. They like our

5. Confound. Economic

Dirid xii 39 Plut Per 29 Reeves 433 432 { cf I. 42

XXIV. Ἐπίδαμνος ἐστὶ πόλις ἐν δεξιᾷ ἐσπλέοντι τὸν Ἰόνιον κόλπον· προσοικοῦσι δ' αὐτὴν Ταυλάντιοι βάροιοι, Ἰλλυρικὸν ἔθνος. ταύτην ἀπόκισαν μὲν Κερκυραῖοι, οἰκιστὴς δ' ἐγένετο Φάλιος Ἐρατοκλείδου Κορίνθιος γένος τῶν ἀπ' Ἡρακλέους, κατὰ δὴ τὸν παλαιὸν νόμον ἐκ τῆς μητροπόλεως κατακληθεῖς. ξυνώκισαν δὲ καὶ Κορινθίων τινὲς καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου Δωρικοῦ γένους. προελθόντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου ἐγένετο ἡ τῶν Ἐπίδαμνίων πόλις μεγάλη καὶ πολυάνθρωπος· στασιάζσαντες δὲ ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἔτη πολλὰ, ὡς λέγεται, ἀπὸ πολέμου τινὸς τῶν προσοίκων βαρβάρων ἐφθάρησαν, καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς πολλῆς ἐστερήθησαν. τὰ δὲ τελευταῖα πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου ὁ δῆμος αὐτῶν ἐξεδιόξε τοὺς δυνατοὺς, οἱ δὲ ἀπελθόντες μετὰ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐλητίζοντο τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ

XXIV. ἐπίδαμνος ἐστὶ N. ταυλάντιοι corr. N. (v. supraser. λ m.r. fuit ταλάντιοι) ταλάντιοι T.H. Ταυλάντιοι Steph. Byz. Strab. p. 326 c. = 502 A.

§ 2. ἀθηναῖοι sed γρ. κερκυραῖοι marg. T. (m. ead.). φαλῖος T.F. Br. ἐρατοκλείδου corr. N. (ou m.r.). μετροπόλεως N.T. ξυνωκησαν N. ξυνώκησαν V.F.H. τῶν Κορινθίων A.J. vulg. sed τῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. plur. Be. ἄλλοι ἐκ τοῦ A.J. vulg. τοῦ ἄλλου N. (non ἄλλου) T. V.F. pl. Be. ἄλλου H.

§ 3. προελθόντος corr. N. (se m.r. fuit προσελθόντος). τῶν (ante ἐπίδαμνίων) hab. N. (non om.). δύναμις, δύναμις πόλις, δύναμις καὶ πόλις pej. lib. unde suspectum est Popp. Goell. utrumque nomen. πόλις N. (non δύναμις καὶ πόλις) με^{λη} N. πολυάνθος N.T. ὑπὸ J. vulg. ante Bauer. ἀπὸ N.T. (V?) F.H. omn. Be. A. προσόκων pr. N. (i add. m.r.).

§ 4. οἱ δὲ T. τῶν hab. (non om.) N. τῶν om. V. aliq. pej. lib. γῆν N.

been this; that the Athenians being grown great, to the terror of the Lacedæmonians, did impose upon them the necessity of a war; but the causes that went abroad in speech were these, &c." (Of a war with Spain, Vol. III. p. 516. Ed. London, 1730.)

XXIV. προσοικοῦσι δ' αὐτὴν: So Aristot. Polit. I. 8 = 3, 4 ὅσοι Λύμνας καὶ ἔλη καὶ ποταμοὺς ἢ θάλατταν τοιαύτην προσοικοῦσιν. In spite of Hermann's subtle note καρδίαν προσήμενος Æsch. Ag. 834 may be right. See on 26, 5.

§ 2. Epidamnus colonised 625 B.C. Clinton. Κορ. γένος... "a Corinthian by race, one of the Heraclids (τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν VI. 3, 2), sent for from the mother country (ἀνωθεν so κατακ.) precisely (δῆ) according to the olden usage." The

rule does not appear to have been always observed, e.g. Thucles colonised Naxos and Leontini, and the colony of Catania appointed its own οἰκιστὴς, VI. 3, 3.

§ 3. Join ἀπὸ πολέμου with ἐφθάρησαν "in consequence of a war with the bordering barbarian races they became crippled." See 2, 4. Others join it with στασιάζσαντες, but it seems their intestine strife gave occasion to the attack of the barbarians.

§ 4. I do not believe ἀπελθόντες can = ἐπανελθόντες, nor do I want ἐπελθόντες conj. of Haase Luc. Thuc. p. 60, 61. οἱ ἀπελθόντες simply means "the exiles" (as οἱ κατελθόντες = the restored exiles) and is in antithesis to τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει, as in § 5 οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει ὄντες τοὺς φεύγοντας.

πόλει ὄντες Ἐπιδάμνιοι ἐπειδὴ ἐπιέζοντο, πέμπουσιν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν πρέσβεις ὡς μητρόπολιν οὖσαν, δεόμενοι μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν φθειρομένους, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τε φεύγοντας ξυναλλάξαι 6 σφίσι καὶ τὸν τῶν βαρβάρων πόλεμον καταλῦσαι. ταῦτα 57 δὲ ἰκέται καθεζόμενοι ἐς τὸ Ἡραῖον ἐδέοντο. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν ἰκετείαν οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀπράκτους ἀπέπεμψαν.

XXV. γνόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδεμίαν σφίσιν ἀπὸ Κερκύρας τιμωρίαν οὖσαν, ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἶχοντο θέσθαι τὸ παρὸν, καὶ πέμψαντες ἐς Δελφοὺς τὸν θεὸν ἐπήρουντο εἰ 10 παραδοῖεν Κορινθίοις τὴν πόλιν ὡς οἰκισταῖς, καὶ τιμωρίαν 2 τινὰ πειρῶντο ἀπ' αὐτῶν ποιεῖσθαι. ὁ δ' αὐτοῖς ἀνείλε παρα- 3 δοῦναι καὶ ἡγεμόνας ποιεῖσθαι. ἐλθόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον κατὰ τὸ μαντεῖον παρέδοσαν τὴν ἀποικίαν, τὸν τε οἰκιστὴν ἀποδεικνύντες σφῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου ὄντα καὶ 15 τὸ χρηστήριον δηλοῦντες, ἐδέοντό τε μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν 4 διαφθειρομένους, ἀλλ' ἐπαμῦναι. Κορινθιοὶ δὲ κατὰ τε τὸ

§ 5. els N.V. πέμπουσι πρὸς T. μρόπολιν N.T. μή σφας T.A.J. συναλλάξαι vulg. ξυναλλάξαι N.V. omn. (?) Be. (de F.H. tac. Bauer.) ξυναλλάξαι T. τῶν βαρβάρων om. pr. N. add. N. marg. m.r. καταλῦσαι N.

§ 6. els N.V. ἡραῖον F. (Bekk. teste nam tac. Bauer.) Poppo.—templū Junonis marg. T. (vid. III. 42, 1).

§ 7. ἀλλὰ N.T.V.F.H. XXV. οὐδὲ μίαν T. els N. ἐπηρώτων A.J. vulg. ἐπήρουντο N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. πειρῶντ' A.J. Br. vulg. ante Ba.

§ 2. ὁ δ' N.T.A.J. καὶ (ante ἡγεμόνας) om. pr. N. add. supraser. m. ead.

§ 3. οἰκιστὴν N. (lit. supr. κ). ἀποδεικνύντες (sic) T. (m. ead.). μὴ σφας T.A.J. ἐπαμύν^{αι} (sic) T. (m. ead.).

§ 4. τε (post κατὰ) om. N.V. κατὰ τε J. οὐχ' ἦσσαν T. ὁμοία N.T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. τῇ ἐτ παρασκευῇ hic N. προενόκησιν corr. N. (en m.r.).

§ 6. καθεζόμενοι ἐς or ἐν, as στήναι ἐς or ἐν, with a distinction hardly perceptible, but the former more graphic.

XXV. εἰ παραδοῖεν: παραδῶμεν in *orat. recta*. Plat. Protag. p. 322 c ἐρωτᾷ οὖν Ἐρμῆς Δία τίνα οὖν τρόπον δόλῃ δίκην καὶ ἀδῶ ανθρώποις. Immediately emerging into *orat. recta*, he goes on πότερα...νελμω...θῶ...νελμω; Th. usually retains the conjunctive, as VII. 1, 1 ἐβουλεύοντο...ἐτ'...διακινδυνεύουσιν...ἐτ'...ἐλθουσι.

① Observe instead of 15 § 4. [κατὰ τε...ἀμα δὲ καὶ: τε...καὶ, οὐτε...τε, so often contain a climax that it is not surprising that δὲ should occasionally appear in the second clause.

"Partly on the score of right,...but also from hatred." So II, 2, vi. 83, 1. Examples from Plato are given by Stallb. on II. Republ. p. 367 D, III. 388 E, 394 C. So Aristot. I. Rhet. 1, 12 διὰ τε τὸ εἶναι ...ἐτι δὲ—[οὐτε γὰρ κ.τ.λ. So long as we are trammelled by translating γὰρ for, this and similar passages must be considered elliptical, and Editors one after another adopt the Scholiast's repetition of *παρημέλουν*, "for they did so as they neither presented &c.;" but if γὰρ were to Th. the same as our "for" to ourselves, why not ἐδίδουσαν and περιεφρόνουσαν? Everything seems to favour the supposi-

② Note Poppo

Addition to γὰρ The above note would treat "elliptical" γὰρ passages as what is here termed the primary meaning of γὰρ viz. 'so that'. Would we not in that case refer to find a number of these passages in Homer? In Homer at any rate we have always a transitive participle after γὰρ. In Homer γὰρ is often used in demonstrative

δίκαιον ὑπεδέξαντο τὴν τιμωρίαν, νομίζοντες οὐχ ἦσσαν
 ἑαυτῶν εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν ἢ Κερκυραίων, ἅμα δὲ καὶ μίσει
 τῶν Κερκυραίων, ὅτι αὐτῶν παρημέλουν ὄντες ἀποικοὶ οὔτε
 γὰρ ἐν πανηγύρεσι ταῖς κοιναῖς διδόντες γέρα τὰ νομιζόμενα
 οὔτε Κορινθίῳ ἀνδρὶ προκαταρχόμενοι τῶν ἱερῶν, ὥσπερ 5
 αἱ ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι, περιφρονούντες δὲ αὐτοὺς καὶ χρημάτων
 δυνάμει ὄντες κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ὅμοια τοῖς Ἑλλήνων
 πλουσιωτάτοις καὶ τῇ ἐς πόλεμον παρασκευῇ δυνατότεροι,
 ναυτικῶ δὲ καὶ πολὺ προέχουν ἔστιν ὅτε ἐπαιρόμενοι, καὶ

Note does not explain: very common in must be included.

tion that "for" is a secondary sense of γάρ, nam. The latter nearly has an equivalent in the German nämlich, the former not unfrequently reminds one of the German gar. Its usage in replies, (as in Latin quisnam, nam quis), in ἄλλα γάρ, ἀλλὰ...γάρ, after parenthesis, all such usages seem to indicate that it originally meant "truly, verily." It is noteworthy that in the A. S. Version of the Gospels, where Wicliffe's and the Authorised Versions give for, sothlice (soothly) finds place occasionally in lieu of fortham, fortham the (for that, for the reason that, propterea quod), of which by our tendency to leave out relatives for is the corruption, as because = because that cp. after, before (postquam, priusquam). Starting from this point of view and considering γάρ = soothly, the ellipse vanishes as should the colon which reluctantly I retain. Aristotle furnishes a passage exceedingly like ours, Nic. Eth. III. 13 = II. 4 περὶ δὲ τὰς ἰδίας τῶν ἡδονῶν πολλοὶ καὶ πολλὰς ἁμαρτάνουσι τῶν γὰρ φιλοτιοῦνται λεγόμενον ἢ τῷ χαίρειν οἷς μὴ δεῖ, ἢ τῷ μᾶλλον, ἢ ὡς οἱ πολλοί, ἢ μὴ ὡς δεῖ. Our prejudices naturally look for αὐ γὰρ φιλοτιοῦνται λέγονται, or we resort to ellipse; but if γάρ be simply an affirmative particle (verily, soothly, yea, of course), the participles are true. I venture now to explain also VII. 28, 3 (quoted by others) τὸ γὰρ αὐτοῖς... "He would have disbelieved it if he heard it, of course that man besieged... should not even then evacuate Sicily &c." I have no wish that a note should swell into a dissertation, so I stint myself to two

more quotations Arist. N. E. III. 5 = 3, 13 δυνατὰ δὲ, αἱ δὲ ἡμῶν γένοιτ' ἂν τὰ γὰρ διὰ τῶν φίλων δι' ἡμῶν πως ἐστίν, and V. 10 = 8, 3 τὸ δὲ ἀγνοούμενον ἢ μὴ ἀγνοούμενον μὲν μὴ ἐπ' αὐτῷ δ' ὅν, ἢ βίῃ, ἀκούσων· πολλὰ γὰρ καὶ τῶν φύσει ὑπαρχόντων εἰδότες καὶ πρῶτον καὶ ἄσχετον, ἂν οὐδὲν οὐθ' ἐκούσιον οὐθ' ἀκούσιον ἐστίν, οἷον τὸ γηρᾶν ἢ ἀποθνήσκειν, leaving them to the reader's meditation. ὅσπερ K. ἀνερπ... "nor in compliment to a Corinthian commencing the initiatory parts of the sacrifice of victims," i. e. not gracing a Corinthian by assigning to him this duty. This seems the simplest explanation of these obscure words. Th. takes strange liberties with the dative especially at the beginning of a clause.—ὄντες ὅμοια seems quite justified by III. 14, 1 ἴσα καὶ ἰκέται ἐσμέν.—ναυτικῶ...ἐπαιρόμενοι: "boasting of their very (καὶ) decided superiority in naval force." Such seems the meaning, but the government of προέχουν is a problem to solve. Certainly not "elated by;" this would have been τῷ προέχουν. Perhaps "lifting themselves up that they were (displaying that they were)," or "lifting up their voice that they were" (full expr. ἐπαυρόμενος λόγου Dem. de Coron. p. 302 § 222). The origin of jactare = boast requires I think research. We have jactare voces, we have also jactare se. [In many points trying to be a teacher, I wish to show also that I am an anxiously inquisitive learner, and I am thankful here to record that I have learnt very much during my life from converse with intelligent pupils.] If the analogy of such idioms as τῶν ἡλίων καὶ σελήνης καὶ ἀστρῶν (Plat. Phaedo,

κατὰ τὴν τῶν Φαιάκων προενοίκησιν τῆς Κερκύρας κλέος
 5 ἔχόντων τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς. ἥ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐξηρτύοντο τὸ
 ναυτικὸν καὶ ἦσαν οὐκ ἀδύνατοι· τριῆρεις γὰρ εἴκοσι καὶ
 ἑκατὸν ὑπῆρχον αὐτοῖς ὅτε ἤρχοντο πολεμῆιν.

5 XXVI. πάντων οὖν τούτων ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμπον ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον ἄσμενοι τὴν ὠφέλειαν,
 οἰκήτορά τε τὸν βουλόμενον ἵεναι κελεύοντες καὶ Ἀμπρα-
 2 κιωτῶν καὶ Λευκαδίων καὶ ἑαυτῶν φρουρούς. ἐπορεύθησαν
 δὲ πεζῇ ἐς Ἀπολλωνίαν, Κορινθίων οὖσαν ἀποικίαν, δέει
 10 τῶν Κερκυραίων μὴ κωλύωνται ὑπ' αὐτῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν
 3 περαιούμενοι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἦσθοντο τοὺς τε οἰκή-
 τορας καὶ φρουροὺς ἦκοντας ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον τὴν τε ἀποι-
 κίαν Κορινθίοις δεδομένην, ἐχαλέπαινον καὶ πλεύσαντες
 εὐθὺς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶ, καὶ ὕστερον ἑτέρῳ στόλῳ,
 15 τοὺς τε φεύγοντας ἐκέλευον κατ' ἐπήρειαν δέχεσθαι αὐτοὺς

§ 5. εἴκοσιν H. et 26, 3.

XXVI. ὠφελίαν Bekk. Poppo. ὠφέλειαν N.T. fort. omn. libri. A.J. Utramque formam usurpant Attici, ut αὐθάδεια, αὐθαδία. Vid. ad 28, 4. ἀμπρακιωτῶν T. sup-
 praser. m. r.

§ 2. κωλύονται T. θάλατταν A.J. vulg. θάλασσαν N.T.V.F.H. pl. lib.

§ 3. ἐπεὶ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) ἦσθοντο vulg. ἦσθοντο (hie) T.F.H. pl. lib. A.J.

p. 111 c), where τὸν does, if I may so say, service for itself and τὴν τῶ, could allow τῇ to do service for τῷ in connection with προέχειν,—of which however I am not yet persuaded—I would gladly alter the pointing ναυτικῷ δὲ καὶ πολλὸν προέχειν, ἔστω ὅτε ἐπαυρόμενοι καὶ κατὰ..., and translate “more powerful in their preparation for war and by their decided superiority in naval force, sometimes elated also in consequence of (in accordance with) &c.

XXVI. Three examples in this chapter are noticeable of the *panoramic imperfect* (blended often in Th. with the *present*); ἔπεμπον (οὖν): “so they were sending”—ἐκέλευον (§ 3): “they were bidding”—ἑδέοντο: “they were begging.” The colloquial style in picturesque narrative had not become obsolete, as we observe also in ἀλλὰ (§ 4) “well then,” found frequently in Plato, e.g. Theæt. p.

164 ε ἀλλὰ δὴ αὐτοὶ κινδυνεύσομεν... (“well then, we ourselves will venture...”), and amusingly finishing a series of the particle repeated, ἀλλ' ἐκκυκλήσομαι (Arist. Ach. 409).

§ 2. Ἀπολλωνίαν: Strab. vii. p. 316 κτίσμα Κορινθίων καὶ Κερκυραίων. Seymn. Ch. 440 Κορυραίων τε καὶ Κορινθίων κτίσις. Steph. B. Ἀπολλωνία: πρώτη (he enumerates 25 cities bearing this name) πόλις Ἰαλυσίας, ἣν ἔκουν Ἰαλῦριοι κατ' Ἐπίδαμνον ὕστερον διακοσίων Κορινθίων ἀποικία εἰς αὐτὴν ἐστάλη, ἥς ἡγεῖτο Γύλαξ, δὲ Γυλακίαν ὠνόμασε. Herod. ix. 92—94 speaks of the ἰρὰ ἡλίου πρόβατα which were carefully tended there. The inhabitants claimed Apollo himself as οἰκιστὴς, as appears from an epigram preserved by Pausan. Eliaca v. 22, 2. See more in Müller, Coreyra p. 18. Leake's North. Greece, Vol. i. p. 371 foll.

§ 3. κατ' ἐπήρειαν: this word of uncer-

(ἦλθον γὰρ ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν οἱ τῶν Ἐπιδαμνίων φυγάδες, τάφους τε ἀποδεικνύντες καὶ ξυγγένειαν, ἣν προῖσχύμενοι ἐδέοντο σφᾶς κατάγειν) τοὺς τε φρουροὺς οὓς Κορίνθιοι 4 ἔπεμψαν καὶ τοὺς οἰκήτορας ἀποπέμπειν. οἱ δὲ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδὲν αὐτῶν ὑπήκουσαν. ἀλλὰ στρατεύουσιν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ 5 Κερκυραῖοι τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶ μετὰ τῶν φυγάδων ὡς κατά- 5 ζόντες, καὶ τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς προσλαβόντες. προσκαθεζόμενοι δὲ τὴν πόλιν προεῖπον, Ἐπιδαμνίων τε τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ τοὺς ξένους ἀπαθεῖς ἀπιέναι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὡς πολεμίοις χρή- 6 σασθαι. ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐπέειθοντο, οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι (ἔστι δ' 10 ἰσθμὸς τὸ χωρίον) ἐπολιόρκουν τὴν πόλιν.

XXVII. Κορίνθιοι δ', ὡς αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδάμνου (6) ἦλθον ἄγγελοι ὅτι πολιορκοῦνται, παρεσκευάζοντο στρατιάν, καὶ ἅμα ἀποικίαν ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδάμνον ἐκήρυσσον, ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ τὸν βουλόμενον ἰέναι· εἰ δέ τις τὸ παραντίκα μὲν 15 μὴ ἐθέλοι ξυμπλεῦν, μετέχειν δὲ βούλεται τῆς ἀποικίας, πεν-

ῆσθοντο N.V. (teste Ad.). εἴκοσιν H. κατεπήρειαν T. τάφους τε N.T. ἐδέοντό τε pr. N. ἐδέοντο τε corr. N. (lit. supr. alt. o). ἐδέοντό τε T.V.F.H. Paris. 1736, 1734, al. Notabilis varietas. οὓς οἱ Κορίνθιοι A.J. vulg. οὓς Κορ. T. (οὓς op. corr. fuit fort. οἱ m. ead.). οὓς marg. T. m. ead. οἱ om. N.V.F.H. pl. Be. τοὺς N. (lit. supr. ov).

§ 4. Pro οἱ δὲ... ἀλλὰ στρ. nonnulli Codd. ὡς δὲ οἱ... στρ. Vide ne interpretantium sit. Pro ἐπ' αὐτοὺς miram varietatem præbent alii. codd. inter al. F. (teste Bekk. nam tac. Bauer.) ἐαυτοὺς. ναυσὶ τεσσαράκοντα A.J. vulg. τεσσ. ναυσὶ N.T.V.F.H. pl. lib.

§ 5. τῇ πόλει vulg. T. A.J. τὴν πόλιν N.V.F.H. ἰέναι H. sed ἀπιέναι corr. m. r. χρήσασθαι vulg. Br. sed χρήσασθαι N.T. omn. (?) Codd. A.J.

§ 6. ἔστι δὲ N.T.V. ἐπολιόρκουν A.J.

XXVII. δὲ T. στρατεῖαν N.T.V. Vid. ad 9, 3. els N.V. τοπαρντίκα N. A.J.

tain etymology is admirably defined by Aristot. Rhet. II. 2, 4 ἔστι γὰρ ὁ ἐπηρεασμὸς ἐμποδισμὸς ταῖς βουλῇσεσιν, οὐχ ἵνα τι αὐτῷ ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ ἐκείνῳ. Demosth. calls the vexations annoyance given him by Midias (p. 522 § 25 and elsewhere) by this name. Had Midias been a rival choragus he might have been actuated by motives of self-interest, but not being such his conduct simply showed spiteful malice.

§ 5. Though 61, 3 Πύδραν may belong to ἐπολιόρκεσαν, and there is the same ambiguity in Herodot. II. 157 "Ἀζῶτων προσκατήμενος ἐπολιόρκεε, and Dem. de Rhod. Lib. p. 193 § 9 τὴν δὲ προσκαθεζόμενος καὶ βοηθήσας ἠλευθέρωσε,

yet analogy of other verbs compounded with πρὸς fully justifies the accusative. See above 24, 1. Matth. Gr. 402 d. Obs.—I have left χρήσασθαι, somewhat reluctantly, for I believe that copyists are not to be trusted in futures and aorists, frequently giving impossible forms of either. "They threatened to treat them as enemies."

§ 6. The peninsula according to Strabo was called Dyrrachium which became the Latin name of the town, p. 316=486.

XXVII. ἐθέλοι...βούλεται. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 26. Plato Gorg. 508 D εἰμὶ ἐπὶ τῷ βουλομένῳ ὥσπερ οἱ αἵμοι τοῦ ἐθέλοντος seems hardly to

2 τήκοντα δραχμὰς καταθέντα Κορινθίας μένουν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ
 3 οἱ πλείοντες πολλοὶ καὶ οἱ τὰργύριον καταβάλλοντες. ἐδεήθη-
 σαν δὲ καὶ τῶν Μεγαρέων ναυσὶ σφᾶς ξυμπροπέμψειν, εἰ
 ἄρα κωλύοντο ὑπὸ Κερκυραίων πλείν· οἱ δὲ παρεσκευά-
 5 ζοντο αὐτοῖς ὅκτῳ ναυσὶ ξυμπλεῖν, καὶ Παλῆς Κεφαλλήνων
 4 τέσσαρσι. καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων ἐδεήθησαν, οἱ παρέσχον πέντε,
 Ἑρμιονῆς δὲ μίαν καὶ Τροιζήνιοι δύο, Λευκάδιοι δὲ δέκα καὶ
 5 Ἀμπρακιῶται ὀκτώ. Θηβαίους δὲ χρήματα ἤτησαν καὶ
 6 Φλιασίους, Ἡλείους δὲ ναῦς τε κενὰς καὶ χρήματα. αὐτῶν
 10 δὲ Κορινθίων νῆες παρεσκευάζοντο τριάκοντα, καὶ τρισχίλιοι
 ὀπλῖται.

XXVIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπύθοντο οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν παρα-
 σκευὴν, ἔλθόντες εἰς Κόρινθον μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Σι-
 κυωνίων πρέσβων, οὓς παρέλαβον, ἐκέλευον Κορινθίους τοὺς
 ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ φρουροὺς τε καὶ οἰκήτορας ἀπάγειν, ὥς οὐ
 2 μετὸν αὐτοῖς Ἐπιδάμνου. εἰ δέ τι ἀντιποιοῦνται, δίκας ἤθελον

vulg. τὸ παραντίκα T.V. (test. Ad.). ἐθέλει vulg. ἐθέλοι N.T.V.F.H. pler. omn. A.J.

κορινθίας (non κορινθίους) N. κορινθίους T. (m. ead.).

§ 2. τὸ ἀργύριον vulg. A.J. τὰργύριον (sic) N. τάργυριον T.V.F.H. al.

§ 3. ξυμπροπέμψαι vulg. A.J. ξυμπροπέμψειν N.V.F.H. al. ξυμπροπέμψειν T. (supraser. m. r.). παλῆς N.T. παλῆεις H. corr. m. r. permixtis in unum παλῆς et παλῆς. παλῆς F. r. m. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). παλῆς vulg. A.J. κεφαλλήνων N. (supraser. m. r.). κεφαλλήνων T.F. (teste Br.) H.

§ 4. ἐρμιονεῖς N.T. ἐρμιονεῖς (sic) V. (teste Ad.). ἐρμιονῆς vulg. A.J.

§ 5. ἤτησαν hic N. ἡλείους τε vulg. A.J. ἡλείους δὲ N.T.V.F.H. al.

§ 6. ὀπλῖται T.

XXVIII. ἐπεὶ δὴ pr. N. ἐπειδὴ corr. N. ἐπύθοντο corr. N. (vid. fuisse ἐπέ-
 θοντο). εἰς vulg. A.J. ἐς N.T.V.F.H. σικωνίων pr. N. σικωνίων corr. (m. r.). πρε-
 σβων T. τοὺς οἰκήτορας V. οἰκήτορας N. οὐ μετὸν corr. N. (m. r. omn. litt.). ἐπι-
 δάμνον corr. N. (lit. supr. add. acc. v corr. Fuerat ἐπίδαμνος αὐτ ἐπίδαμνον).

§ 2. εἰ δέ τι (non εἰ δ' ἐτι) N. εἰ (sic) T. εἰ δ' ἐτι A.J. πελοποννήσω N.

recognize a distinction. Mark the *opt.* and *indic.* in *or. obl.*

§ 3. The future infinitive after verbs of desire in Thucydides will be noticed more fully hereafter. At present I refer to VIII. 2, 1, where the old reading ἀπαλλάξασθαι is inadmissible, such aorist form being limited to the sense of *barter*.

XXVIII. § 2. δίκας δοῦναι, "To submit the quarrel to a fair discussion; to

offer satisfaction by negotiation" Arnold. This expression is not to be confounded with δίκην δοῦναι, which is always used of the defendant. For in Aristot. Rhet. II. 23, 12 I suspect that there is a sudden change of subject εἰ ταῖς μὲν σεμναῖς θεαῖς ἱκανῶς εἶχεν ἐν Ἀρεῷ πάγῳ δοῦναι δίκην, Μιξιδημίῳ δ' οὐ. "If the Eumenides were satisfied that Orestes should be tried, &c."—παρὰ πόλεω αἰς i.e. παρ' αἰς, as I, 3.

δοῦναι ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ παρὰ πόλεσιν αἷς ἂν ἀμφοτέροι
 ξυμβῶσιν· ὅποτέρων δ' ἂν δικασθῇ εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν,
 3 τούτους κρατεῖν. ἤθελον δὲ καὶ τῷ ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντεῖϊ ἐπι-
 4 τρέφαι. πόλεμον δὲ οὐκ εἶων ποιεῖν· εἰ δὲ μὴ, καὶ αὐτοὶ
 ἀναγκασθῆσθαι ἔφασαν, ἐκείνων βιαζομένων, φίλους ποι- 5
 εῖσθαι οὓς οὐ βούλονται ἐτέρους τῶν νῦν ὄντων μᾶλλον
 5 ὠφελείας ἕνεκα. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀπεκρίναντο αὐτοῖς, ἦν τὰς
 τε ναῦς καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀπὸ Ἐπιδάμνου ἀπάγωσι, βου-
 λεύσεσθαι· πρότερον δ' οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν τοὺς μὲν πολιорκεῖ-
 6 σθαι αὐτοὺς δὲ δικάζεσθαι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ ἀντέλεγον, ἦν 10
 καὶ ἐκεῖνοι τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ ἀπαγάγωσι, ποιήσῃν ταῦτα·
 ἐτοῖμοι δὲ εἶναι καὶ ὥστε ἀμφοτέρους μένειν κατὰ χώραν,
 σπονδὰς δὲ ποιήσασθαι ἕως ἂν ἡ δίκη γένηται.

XXIX. Κορίνθιοι δὲ οὐδὲν τούτων ὑπήκουον, ἀλλ'
 ἐπειδὴ πλήρεις αὐτοῖς ἦσαν αἱ νῆες καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι παρῆ- 15
 σαν, προπέμψαντες κήρυκα πρότερον πόλεμον προερούντα
 Κερκυραίοις, ἄραντες ἐβδομήκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ πέντε δισχι-
 λίοις τε ὀπλίταις ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπιδάμνον Κερκυραίοις
 ἐναντία πολεμήσοντες· ἐστρατήγει δὲ τῶν μὲν νεῶν Ἀριστεύς

§ 4. ποιεῖν corr. N. (m. r. lit. plur. litt. cap.). ὠφέλειαι hic et alibi scribo; ὠφε-
 λίας Br. et Poppo. Utraque forma utuntur Tragicī. ὠφέλεια Soph. El. 944. Agatho
 ap. Arist. Thesm. 183 (in iambis). ὠφελία Eur. Androm. 539 (in anapestis). Equi-
 dem a Codd. standum censeo.

§ 5. ἦν τε τὰς Ν.Υ. ἀπαγάγωσι vulg. A.J. sequiores libri. ἀπάγωσι N.T.V.F.H.
 βουλευσασθαι A.J. δὲ οὐ vulg. δ' οὐ N.T.V.F.H. εαυτοὺς vulg. A. αὐτοὺς N.T.V.F.
 H.J.

§ 6. δ' ἀντέλεγον T. ἀπάγωσι vulg. ante Bauer. A.J. ἀπαγάγωσι N.T.V. (?) F.H.
 ἔτοιμοι N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐτοῖμοι ut solet Br. σπονδὰς δὲ. particulam hab. omn. libri;
 Vid. ad Dem. de F. L. § 124.

§ 4. οὓς οὐ βούλονται: Madv. Gr. Synt. p. 239 n. 2, says "οὐ aus der oratio recta behalten." I hardly understand this. If the Corecyreans spoke indefinitely μὴ would have been the proper word in either oratio, *recta* or *obliqua*. I rather think that this was a definite threat that they would attach themselves to the Athenians.

§ 6. Notice τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ ἀπαγάγωσι, and above § 1, τοὺς ἐν Ἐ. ἀπάγειν, instead of the more idiomatic τοὺς ἐξ Ἐπιδάμνου. Examples of either are not

unfrequent. If ἀπάγωσι (§ 5) and ἀπαγάγωσι proceed from Th. hand, the slight distinction may be this; "if they are inclined to withdraw... if they withdraw."—ὥστε. I refer to Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 124, *Anm. Crit.*

XXIX. ἐβδ. καὶ πέντε καὶ ἐβδ. A striking love of change is observable in Dem. Pantæn. p. 967 § 4 πέντε καὶ ἑκατὸν μυῖας... τετταράκοντα καὶ πέντε μυῖαι... πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα μυῖας.

ὁ Πελλίχου καὶ Καλλικράτης ὁ Καλλίου καὶ Τιμάνωρ ὁ
 Τιμάνθους, τοῦ δὲ πεζοῦ Ἀρχέτιμος τε ὁ Εὐρυτίμου καὶ
 2 Ἰσαρχίδας ὁ Ἰσάρχου. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγένοντο ἐν Ἀκτίῳ τῆς
 Ἀνακτορίας γῆς, οὗ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνός ἐστιν, ἐπὶ τῷ
 5 στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, οἱ Κερκυραῖοι κήρυκά τε
 προέπεμψαν αὐτοῖς ἐν ἀκατίῳ ἀπεροῦντα μὴ πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς,
 καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἅμα ἐπλήρουν, ζεύξαντές τε τὰς παλαιὰς ὥστε
 3 πλωτῆρους εἶναι καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἐπισκευάσαντες. ὥς δὲ ὁ
 κήρυξ τε ἀπήγγειλεν οὐδὲν εἰρηναῖον παρὰ τῶν Κορινθίων
 10 καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐπεπλήρωντο οὔσαι ὀγδοήκοντα (τεσσα-
 ράκοντα γὰρ Ἐπίδαμνον ἐπολιόρκουν), ἀνταναγόμενοι καὶ
 παραταξάμενοι ἐναυμάχησαν καὶ ἐνίκησαν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι
 παρὰ πολὺ καὶ ναῦς πεντεκαίδεκα διέφθειραν τῶν Κορινθίων.
 4 τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ αὐτοῖς ξυνέβη καὶ τοὺς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον
 15 πολιορκούντας παραστήσασθαι ὁμολογία ὥστε τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ-
 λυδας ἀποδόσθαι, Κορινθίους δὲ δῆσαντας ἔχειν ἕως ἂν ἄλλο
 τι δόξῃ.

XXX. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τροπαῖον
 στήσαντες ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμμῃ τῆς Κερκύρας ἀκρωτηρίῳ τοὺς
 20 μὲν ἄλλους οὓς ἔλαβον αἰχμαλώτους ἀπέκτειναν, Κορινθίους
 1 2 δὲ δῆσαντες εἶχον. ὕστερον δὲ, ἐπειδὴ οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ

XXIX. πελλίκου vulg. πελλίχου N.T.V.F.H. al. A.J. Vid. Koen. ad Greg. Cor. p. 290—292 de hoc Dorico ὑποκορισμῷ. καλλίου N. ἄλλiou V. Ἰσαρχίδης N.V.

§ 2. ἐπειδὴ δ' A.J. Br. ἐγένοντο corr. N. (o m. ead.). ἱερὸν ἀπόλλωνός T. ἀπόλ-
 λωνος | ἐστὶν N. ἐστι T. ἀκτίῳ N.T.V.F. [m. r. ἀκατίῳ teste Ba. tac. Br.] H. al.
 A.J. error manifestus. ἐπὶ σφας T. A.J. πλοῦτους T. J. πλωτῆρους N. A. Vid. ad
 7, 1.

§ 3. κήρυξ τὲ N. κήρυξ τὲ T. κήρυξ τε A.J. κήρύξ τε Br. εἰρηναῖον (sic) J.
 ἐπολιόρκουν T. ἀνταναγόμενοι vulg. ἀνταναγόμενοι N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. A.J.
 παραπολὺ T. A.J. παρὰ πολὺ N.F.H.

§ 4. τῇ αὐτῇ δὲ T. A. ἄλλό τι T. A.J.

XXX. τρόπαιον N. τροπαῖον T. λευκίμμῃ vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμβῃ T. λευ-
 κίμμῃ N.F.H. Strabo Ptolem. λευκίμμα vel λεύκιμμα. Hodie Aléfkimo. Leake, N.G.
 1. 94. ἀκρωτηρίῳ N.

§ 2. ὕστερον δὲ om. pr. N. add. N. marg. (m. ead.). ἐπεὶ δὲ pr. N. ἐπειδὴ corr.

§ 2. ζεύξαντες: I cannot help (with Poppo) suspecting that such as render this "undergirding" have confused ζευ-
 γνύναι with ζωννύναι. Surely the Scho-
 liast has given the right interpretation
 ζυγώματα αὐταῖς ἐνθέντες.

§ 4. παρ. ὁμολ. "to reduce them to

surrender on a capitulation." In Dem.
 Andr. p. 597 § 15 οὐ πρότερον τῷ πολέμῳ
 παρέστησαν is (not "did not previously
 yield to the war" but) "were not pre-
 viously reduced by the war."

XXX. δῆσαντες εἶχον: in this idiom,
 as far as I have observed in Greek prose

ξύμμαχοι ἡσσημένοι ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον, τῆς θαλάσσης ἀπάσης ἐκράτουν τῆς κατ' ἐκεῖνα τὰ χωρία οἱ Κερκυραῖοι, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἐς Λευκάδα τὴν Κορινθίον ἀποικίαν τῆς γῆς ἔτεμον, καὶ Κυλλήνην τὸ Ἠλείων ἐπινειον ἐνέπρησαν, ὅτι ναῦς καὶ χρήματα παρέσχον Κορινθίοις. τοῦ τε χρόνου τὸν πλείστον μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἐκράτουν τῆς θαλάσσης, καὶ τοὺς τῶν Κορινθίων ξυμμάχους ἐπιπλέοντες ἔφθειρον, μέχρι οὗ Κορίνθιοι περιόντι τῷ θέρει πέμψαντες ναῦς καὶ στρατιάν, ἐπεὶ σφῶν οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπόνουν, ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο ἐπὶ Ἀκτίῳ καὶ περὶ τὸ Χειμέριον τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος, φυλακῆς ἔνεκα τῆς τε Λευκάδος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ὅσαι σφίσι φίλαι ἦσαν. ἀντεστρατοπε-

(m. ead.). κυλλήνην corr. N. (pr. N.). κυλλήνων T. ἡλλείων T. ἐπίνειον T. τοῖς Κορινθίοις vulg. J. τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.

§ 3. τὸ πλείστον T. ἐκράτουν vulg. A.J. ἐκράτουν N.T.V.F.H. al. ἔφθειραν A.J. seq. Codd. μέχρις N.T. fort. omn. A.J. vulg. vid. Lob. Phryn. p. 14. οὖν (pro οὐ) T. περιόντι omn. ut vid. præter F. qui περιόντι (teste Bekk. nam tac. Bau.). Sive περιόντι i.q. περιόντι (vid. Dobr. ad Vesp. 1020. Schneidewin. ad Hyper. Lycophr. 23, 7) de qua re ampliandum censeo (nam in Dem. Mid. p. 582 § 211 ἃ δὲ νῦν περιόντ' αὐτὸν ὑβρίζειν ἐπαίρει, licet ἃ περιόντα interpretari τὴν περιουσίαν ᾗ), sive περιόντι rescribendum, de sententia vix dubitandum est. Vid. not. στρατεῖαν T. σύμμαχοι N.V. ἐστρατοπαδεύοντο et § 4 ἀντεστρατοπαδεύοντο T. ἔνεκά τε τῆς T.

writers, εἶχον is not a simple copulative, as our *have* (*had*) undoubtedly is, any more than *habeo te excusavi* is identical with *excusavi te*. *ἔδθησαν*=they put them under arrest; *ἔδθη*=they kept them in arrest. So near however is this to the idea of a *perfect*, that *ἔχει περὶ* Soph. Aj. 22, and *κτείναντες ἔχουσιν* (for *κτείνοντες* reading of most Mss. has no possible meaning) Eur. Troad. 1122, I admit go far to justify Madv. Synt. § 179 "fast blos als eine Umschreibung des Perfectums," (he has before said "meist jedoch bei den Dichtern").

§ 3. Scholiast ἀεὶ ὁ Θουκυδίδης τὸν πλείστον ἀρσενικῶς. So 2, 2, 5, 1.—I have retained *περιόντι* (= *περιόντι*) in deference to comic fragments (for in Ar. Vesp. 1025 *περῶν* is an undoubted restoration) and our Mss. The sense is "at (on) the coming round of summer," i.e. in the succeeding summer. The parallel *περιόντι* (or *περιόντι*) τῷ ἐναντιῳ Xen. Hell. iii. 2, 25 is clearly explanative of Th. For the temporal dative cp. *ἡρ' τ' ἐπερχομένῳ* Ar. Nub. 311. Dr Scott of Westminster (App. to Grote's History

Vol. VIII), has dealt successfully with the passage. Siege of Epidamnus B.C. 435. Corinthians set about preparing a new fleet and are so employed during 434. In 433 no overt act of hostility on the part of either Corinth or Coreyra. At the winter of this year they retire respectively home. Meanwhile the embassies to Athens.—*σφῶν...σφίσι*. The reflexive pronoun states their feelings on the subject. "When they found their allies were in distress," "the states which they felt were still friendly to them." The ductility of the Greek *indicative* in *orat. obliq.* is well known. The more reserved Latins cannot always escape this license. Passages quoted in Madv. Lat. Gr. § 490 c. Obs. 3, bear out this remark. Ernesti and other purists might easily alter Cicer. Rosc. Am. 2, 6 qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, into stimulet ac pungat, but they could not be so successful in dealing with Horace (Ep. II. 1, 83) patres nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt. Meanwhile let us admit that such passages are less carefully written.

δεύονται δὲ καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμῃ ναυσί τε καὶ πεζῷ. ἐπέπλεόν τε οὐδέτεροι ἀλλήλοις, ἀλλὰ τὸ θέρος τοῦτο ἀντικαθεζόμενοι χειμῶνος ἤδη ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον ἑκάτεροι.

- 5 XXXI. τὸν δ' ἐνιαυτὸν πάντα τὸν μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὸν ὕστερον οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὀργῇ φέροντες τὸν πρὸς Κερκυραίους πόλεμον ἐναυπηγοῦντο καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο τὰ κράτιστα νεῶν στόλον, ἐκ τε αὐτῆς Πελοποννήσου ἀγείροντες
 2 καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐρέτας, μισθῷ πείθοντες. πυνθανό-
 10 μνοι δὲ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν ἐφοβοῦντο, καὶ (ἦσαν γὰρ οὐδενὸς Ἑλλήνων ἑνσπονδοί, οὐδὲ ἐσεγράψαντο ἑαυτοὺς οὔτε ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς οὔτε ἐς τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων) ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐλθοῦσιν ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι καὶ ὠφέλειάν τινα πειρᾶσθαι ἀπ' αὐτῶν
 153 εὐρίσκεσθαι. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι πυνθόμενοι ταῦτα ἦλθον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρεσβευόμενοι, ὅπως μὴ σφίσι πρὸς τῷ Κερκυραίων ναυτικῷ τὸ Ἀττικὸν προσγενόμενον ἐμπόδιον
 4 γένηται θέσθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἥ βούλονται. καταστάσης δὲ

§ 4. καὶ (ante ol K.) om. T. τῇ λευκίμβῃ (sic) T. (m. ead. op.). λευκίμῃ vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμῃ N. (de V. et hic et § 1 tac. Ad.) F. H. al. τε (post ναυσί) om. N. ἀντικαθεζόμενοι (sic) J.

XXXI. τὸν δὲ V. τὸν (post πάντα) om. T. πρὸ N.T. τακράτιστα N.A.J. vulg. τὰ κράτιστα V. —ἐκ (sic) N. (inc. versic.). πελοποννήσου hic N.

§ 2. οὐδὲν N. ἐπεγράψαντο vulg. A.J. ἐσεγράψαντο N. (non ἐεγράψαντο) T.V. F.H. al. ἐς (ante τὰς ἀθ.) N.V. ἐς (ante τὰς λ.) N. ἔδοξεν corr. N. (ev. lit. 4 litt. cap.). ὠφέλειαν N.T.

§ 3. eis N.V. πρεσβευόμενοι T. πρεσβενόμενοι cet. codd. edd. vid. not. πρὸ N. τῷ κερκυραίῳ ναυτικῷ F. (teste Bekk.). κερκυραῖω F. (teste Bau.) H. καὶ τὸ αὐτῶν vulg. A.J. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀττικὸν N.T.V.F.H. al.

XXXI. ὀργῇ φέροντες hardly I think = ὀριζόμενοι. Th. seems to be his own expositor using elsewhere προθύμως φέρειν τὸν πόλεμον, τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, e.g. viii. 36, 1.

§ 2. ἐσεγρ. ἑαυτοὺς: not, as the old interpreters take it, *se adscripserant*, but, as Poppo rightly, *se inscribendos curaverant*. The same usage of γράφεισθαι in the expression πρόσδοον γράφεισθαι, ἀπογράφεισθαι, "to petition for leave of access" to the βουλῇ, ἐκκλησίᾳ, "to get leave of access passed." See Hemsterh. ad Lucian. Prom. 6. T. 1. p. 33.

§ 3. Of the usual distinction between πρεσβεύω "I go as ambassador," (Arist. Ach. 610, Vesp. 1271, the orators, *passim*) and πρεσβεύομαι "I send an embassy," (Ar. Ach. 133, Plat. iii. Legg. p. 698 D), there appears no vestige in Th. who uses πρεσβεύειν only in the sense of "to be older." v. 39, 2 ἦλθον πρεσβευόμενοι, which, as many other passages e.g. Ar. V. above πρεσβεύων ᾤχετο, justifies the reading of T. recommended by others, and approving itself to common sense.

§ 4. The arbitrary rule which Th. (after

ἐκκλησίας ἐς ἀντιλογίαν ἦλθον, καὶ οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι ἔλεξαν τοιαύδε.

see Gravel 47

- XXXII. “ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς μήτε εὐερ-
 “γεσίας μεγάλης μήτε ξυμμαχίας προὔφειλομένης ἤκοντας
 “παρὰ τοὺς πέλας ἐπικουρίας, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς νῦν, δεησο- 5
 “μένους, ἀναδιδάξαι πρῶτον, μάλιστα μὲν ὥς καὶ ξύμφορα
 “δέονται, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι γε οὐκ ἐπιζήμια, ἔπειτα δὲ ὥς καὶ τὴν
 “χάριν βέβαιον ἔξουσιν· εἰ δὲ τούτων μηδὲν σαφὲς κα-
 2 “ταστήσουσι, μὴ ὀργίζεσθαι ἦν ἀτυχῶσι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ
 “μετὰ τῆς ξυμμαχίας τῆς αἰτήσεως καὶ ταῦτα πιστεύοντες 10
 3 “ἔχυρὰ ὑμῖν παρέξεσθαι ἀπέστειλαν ἡμᾶς. τετύχηκε δὲ τὸ
 “αὐτὸ ἐπιτήδευμα πρὸς τε ὑμᾶς ἐς τὴν χρεῖαν ἡμῖν ἄλογον
 4 “καὶ ἐς τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἀξύμφορον. ξύμ-
 “μαχοί τε γὰρ οὐδενός πω ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ ἐκούσιοι γενόμενοι

δημηγορία

δημηγορία κερκυραίων πρὸς

XXXII. α^η N. marg. ἀθηναίους πρῶτη T. marg. (litt. minis.). προὔφει-
 λομένης seq. Codd. A. Poppo. προὔφειλομένης N. pler. op. J. vulg. Bekk. προὔφει-
 λομένης T. ὅτι γε N. (lit. supr. vel mend. cod.). ὅτι τε F (test. Bekk. tac. Bau.).
 § 2. πιστεύοντες corr. N. (ov. lit. pl. litt. cap. fuit πιστεύσαντες). ἡμῖν N.V.
 ἀπέστειλλαν T.

§ 3. πρὸς hic N. ἡμᾶς T. ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν vulg. A.J.

§ 4. τε om. T. πρὸ τοῦ pr. N. προτοῦ corr. m.r. πρὸ τοῦ T.V.H. προτοῦ vulg.
 A. J. χρόνῳ (post πρὸ τοῦ) add. vulg. A.J. om. N.T.V. (add. marg. m.r.) F.H. al.

Herodotus) has imposed upon himself of making τὰδε, τοιαῦδε, τοσαῦδε, refer to what follows; ταῦτα, τοιαῦτα, τοσαῦτα, to what precedes; is occasionally violated, see vi. 2, ult. 6, 1, and many instances in vii. 57, 58, but only twice, before or after speeches, iv. 58, 2, vii. 78, 1.

XXXII. δέομαι ordinarily takes genitive of *what* one asks, as ἐπικουρίας above, and of *him* *whom* one asks a favour (both genitives of *thing* and *person* united below § 5). δέομαι τι, τοῦτο (below § 4) &c., no more justify δέομαι τι πρᾶγμα &c., than “*id* te accuso” would “*eam* rem te accuso.” So τυγχάνειν: ordinary teaching of lexicons is apt to mislead here. (Arnold has rightly explained ἐδέοντο Βωιωτῶν v. 36, 2. See further on that passage.) In fact ξυμ. δέονται=ξύμφορον δέησιν δέονται. Arist. Rhet. ii. 6, 24 ὧν δέονται τινα

χρεῖαν is analogous to passages noted on 5, 2. “First to *clearly* explain, if possible, that they make a request which is also expedient (to those whom they petition), if not, at least not detrimental, secondly that the gratitude which they feel shall be abiding.” I think Arnold’s criticism of these words hypercritical. Aristotle’s rule (Rhetor. iii. 5, 1) is far more violated by Dem. Pantæn. p. 979 § 46.

§ 3. τετύχηκε is to be joined with ἡμῖν, “our policy has lit upon us, has befallen us,” or in our idiom, “it has befallen us that our policy.” This remnant of the Epic and poetic (χαίροις ἂν εἰ σοι χαρὰ τυγχάνει τὰδε Soph. El. 1457), nearly=ξυμβέβηκε, is not I think to be confounded with τυγχάνω=τυγχάνω ὧν.

“νῦν ἄλλων τοῦτο δεησόμενοι ἦκομεν, καὶ ἅμα ἐς τὸν παρ-
 “όντα πόλεμον Κορινθίων ἔρημοι δι’ αὐτὸ καθέσταμεν, καὶ
 “περιέστηκεν ἡ δοκοῦσα ἡμῶν πρότερον σωφροσύνη, τὸ μὴ
 “ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ ξυμμαχίᾳ τῇ τοῦ πέλας γνώμῃ ξυγκινδυνεύειν,
 5 “νῦν ἀβουλία καὶ ἀσθένεια φαινόμενη. τὴν μὲν οὖν γενο-
 “μένην ναυμαχίαν αὐτοὶ κατὰμόνας ἀπεωσάμεθα Κορινθί-
 “ους· ἐπειδὴ δὲ μείζονι παρασκευῇ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ
 “τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς ὥρμηται, καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι
 “ὀρώμεν ὄντες τῇ οἰκείᾳ μόνον δυνάμει περιγενέσθαι, καὶ
 10 “ἅμα μέγας ὁ κίνδυνος εἰ ἐσόμεθα ὑπ’ αὐτοῖς, ἀνάγκη καὶ
 “ὑμῶν καὶ ἄλλου παντὸς ἐπικουρίας δεῖσθαι, καὶ συγγνώμῃ
 “εἰ μὴ μετὰ κακίας δόξης δὲ μᾶλλον ἀμαρτίᾳ τῇ πρότερον
 “ἀπραγμοσύνῃ ἐναντία τολμῶμεν.”

XXXIII. “γενήσεται δὲ ὑμῖν πειθομένοις καλὴ ἡ
 15 “ξυντυχία κατὰ πολλὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας χρείας, πρῶτον μὲν ὅτι
 “ἀδικουμένοις καὶ οὐχ ἑτέροις βλάπτουσι τὴν ἐπικουρίαν
 “ποιήσεσθε, ἔπειτα περὶ τῶν μεγίστων κινδυνεύοντας δεξά-

καὶ νῦν T. τοῦτων T. εἰς N.V. ἔρημοι Bekk. δι’ αὐτῶν (inducto acc. supr. ω) T. (m. ead.). κατέστημεν vulg. καθέστημεν seq. codd. A.J. κατέσταμεν F. (test. Ban. tao. Br.). καθέσταμεν N.T. V.H. al. ἡ—(sic) N. infr. μείζονι—(sic) N. utrobique in fine versiculi. Post γνώμῃ lit. (fort. puncti) N. ξυγκινδυνεύειν N.T. Edd. Port. Huds. ἀσθένεια καὶ ἀβουλία T.

§ 5. καταμόνας T. vulg. A.J. ἀπεωσάμενοι T. γρ. ἀπεωσάμεθα marg. m. ead. συγγνώμῃ N.V.

XXXIII. ὑμῖν corr. N. (v. m. ead.) ποιήσεσθε T. (m. ead.) ποιήθησεσθε (ποιή fin. vers. ησεσθε inc. vers.) pr. N. ποιήσεσθε corr. N. μετὰ N.T.V.F.H. μετ’ vulg. κατά-

§ 4. ἡ δοκοῦσα ἡμῶν...Madv. Synt. § 9 b Anm. not. compares this with Isoer. Plat. 8=298 b. τὰς ἰδίας ἡμῶν ἐκάστων πόλεις, but there ἡμῶν belongs to ἰδίαις. Here ἡ δ...=ἡ ἐδόκει ἡμῶν σωφρ.—I do not think φαινόμενη=φαίνεσθαι, or εἰς τὸ φαίνεσθαι, though later imitators may seem to countenance the idea. No copula is required with περιέστηκεν cp. vii. 70, 6, φυλακὴν...ἐπιβουλὴν...περιεσθάναι, cp. also ὑπέστης δέκτωρ Æsch. Eum. 204. χορηγὸς ὑπέστην Dem. Mid. p. 536 § 68 πρατήρα ὑποστήναι Pant. p. 983 § 57 διάδοχον ὑποσθάντα Plat. Phileb. 19 A. φαινόμενη is simply an epithet as λεγόμενον τι ἐρέω Pind. Pyth. v. 101 λεγόμενον ἐρέω (a current saying, κοινὸν ἔπος Pyth. II. 2) Nem. III. 52 λεγόμενον δὲ τοῦτο

προτέρων ἔπος ἔχω, Plat. Rep. II. § 66 B ὡς ὁ τῶν πολλῶν τε καὶ ἄκρων λεγόμενος λόγος (else ὑπὸ would have been added). Add οὐ δικαίαν οὐδὲ γιγνομένην χάριν Dem. Nausim. p. 992 § 25 which Schaefer rightly explains προσήκουσαν. Translate, “and what we before thought discretion on our part.....has contrariwise turned out (come round to be) a manifest lack of counsel and weakness.

§ 5. εἰ μὴ μετὰ...“if we venture on a course contrary to our former unmeddling policy, a policy not linked with baseness but founded rather on error of judgement.” See on 6, 3.

XXXIII. A manifold advantage will befall you in acceding to our request; aiding not the wrong-doers but the

“μενοι ὡς ἂν μάλιστα μετὰ ἀειμνήστου μαρτυρίου τὴν χάριν
 “καταθῆσθε, ναυτικόν τε κεκτήμεθα πλὴν τοῦ παρ’ ὑμῖν
 2 “πλείστον. καὶ σκέψασθε τίς εὐπραξία σπανιωτέρα ἢ τίς
 “τοῖς πολεμίοις λυπηροτέρα, εἰ ἢ ὑμεῖς ἂν πρὸ πολλῶν
 “χρημάτων καὶ χάριτος ἐτιμήσασθε δύναμιν ὑμῖν προσγενέ- 5
 “σθαι, αὕτη πάρεστιν αὐτεπάγγελτος ἄνευ κινδύνων καὶ
 “δαπάνης διδοῦσα ἑαυτὴν, καὶ προσέτι φέρουσα ἐς μὲν τοὺς
 “πολλοὺς ἀρετὴν, οἷς δ’ ἐπαμυνεῖτε χάριν, ὑμῖν δ’ αὐτοῖς
 “ἰσχύν· ἃ ἐν τῷ παντὶ χρόνῳ ὀλίγοις δὴ ἅμα πάντα ξυνέβη,
 “καὶ ὀλίγοι ξυμμαχίας δεόμενοι οἷς ἐπικαλοῦνται ἀσφάλειαν 10
 “καὶ κόσμον οὐχ ἥσσον διδόντες ἢ ληψόμενοι παραγί-
 3 “γνονται. τὸν δὲ πόλεμον, δι’ ὃν περ χρήσιμοι ἂν εἴμεν,
 “εἴ τις ὑμῶν μὴ οἶεται ἔσσεσθαι, γνώμης ἀμαρτάνει καὶ οὐκ
 “αἰσθάνεται τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους φόβῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ πολε-
 “μῳ σείοντας, καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους δυναμένους παρ’ αὐτοῖς 15
 “καὶ ὑμῖν ἐχθροὺς ὄντας καὶ προκαταλαμβάνοντας ἡμᾶς νῦν
 “ἐς τὴν ὑμετέραν ἐπιχείρησιν, ἵνα μὴ τῷ κοινῷ ἔχθῃ κατ’

θησθε vel καταθῆσθε omn. ut vid codd. καταθῆσθε pr. N. κατάρθῃσθε corr. N. (lit. sup. η. acc. add. m. r.) κατάρθῃσθε T. καταθῆσθε F.H. certatim conj. καταθείσθε. Vid. not.

§ 2. σπανιωτέρα corr. N. (σπανι m. r.) ἢ τίς T. τίς... ἢ τίς A.J. λυπηροτέρα, el corr. N. (lit. inter α et εἰ—punct. add. m. r. Fuisse vid. λυπηροτέρα ἢ εἰ), ἡμεῖς T. κινδύνου vulg. A.J. κινδύνων N.T.V.F.H. al. οἷς δὲ vulg. A.J. οἷς δ’ N.T.V.F.H. παντὶ vulg. παρόντι N.V.F.H. al. A.J. Notanda varietas, sed παντὶ sensus postulat. οὐχ’ ἥσσον T. vid. ad 21, 1. παραγίνονται NT. al. vulg. παραγίνονται A.J.

§ 3. διόπερ F. (teste Bekk.) διόπερ F. (“sed. m. r. em. δι’ ὃν περ Ba.”) διόπερ al. Be. οὐ (pro μὴ) V. om. N. sed οὐ supraser. m. r. παρ’ αὐτοῖς vulg. ante Bau. A.J.

wronged; receiving men in imminent jeopardy whose abiding gratitude you will secure; we possess also a navy inferior only to your own. The sense of the words is clear, the construction of the second clause obscure. The alteration of καταθείσθε certainly simplifies the passage, and η and εἰ are very interchangeable in MSS., but I believe δεξάμενοι follows as if the first clause had been worded ἔξετε ὑμεῖς... ξυντυχίαν (cp. the oft recurring ἐδόκει δὲ αὐτῷ... λαβών) “In the second place you will have an advantage by having received us in our greatest peril, to the end that you (if you receive us) may bestow the obligation with the most certain and never

forgotten evidence.” For ὡς ἂν with conjunctive cf. vi. 91, 4. (Madv. Gr. Synt. § 122, p. 123, n. 1. “bei ὡς und ὅπως bewirkt ἂν keine merkbare Veränderung der Bedeutung,” to which remark I at present demur). καλῇ unites “advantage,” and “honour.”

§ 2. The variant λυπηροτέρα ἢ εἰ is far less oratorical than the text. “What good fortune is more rare (than this)... if...” — ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς: “in the eyes of the many.” ψόγος ἐς Ἑλλήνας μέγας Eur. Bacch. 769, “a mighty reproach (to us Thebans) in the eyes of Greece,” vi. 31, 4.—ἀρετῇ, as others have said, “reputation for valour.”

§ 3. φόβῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ, “fear of you,”

- 4 “αὐτῶν μετ’ ἀλλήλων στῶμεν, μηδὲ δυοῖν φθάσαι ἀμάρτω-
 “σιν, ἢ κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς ἢ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βεβαιώσασθαι. ἡμέ-
 “τερον δ’ αὖ ἔργον προτερῆσαι, τῶν μὲν διδόντων ὑμῶν δὲ
 “δεξαμένων τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ προεπιβουλευῖν αὐτοῖς μάλ-
 5 “λον ἢ ἀντεπιβουλευῖν.”

- XXXIV. “ἦν δὲ λέγωσιν ὡς οὐ δίκαιον τοὺς σφετέρους
 “ἀποίκους ὑμᾶς δέχεσθαι, μαθέωσαν ὡς πᾶσα ἀποικία εὖ
 “μὲν πάσχουσα τιμᾷ τὴν μητρόπολιν, ἀδικουμένη δὲ ἀλ-
 2 “λοτριούται· οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ δούλοι ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῷ ὅμοιοι τοῖς
 10 “λειπομένοις εἶναι ἐκπέμπονται. ὡς δὲ ἡδίκουν, σαφές ἐστι·
 3 “προκληθέντες γὰρ περὶ Ἐπιδάμνου ἐς κρίσιν πολέμῳ μάλ-
 3 “λον ἢ τῷ ἴσῳ ἐβουλήθησαν τὰ ἐγκλήματα μετελθεῖν. καὶ
 “ὑμῶν ἔστω τὶ τεκμήριον ἃ πρὸς ἡμᾶς τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς δρῶσιν,

ἐπιχειρήσιν (sic) corr. T. (in m. ead. fuit ἐπιχειρήσειν. αὐτῶν corr. N. τῶν fuit αὐτοῖς)
 αὐτοῖς T. F. μὴ δὲ N. T. F. A. J. δυεῖν vulg. δυοῖν N. T. F. al. A. J.

§ 4. ὑμέτερον vulg. A. J. ἡμέτερον N. T. V. F. H. δὲ γ’ αὖ vulg. A. J. δ’ αὖ N. T. V. F. H.
 al. Vid. quæ nos ad Dem. F. Leg. § 243 Ann. Crit. δὲ γ’ αὖ hab. Plat. codd. Theæt.
 p. 171 B. Phæd. p. 106 B. Phileb. p. 32 A. τῶν μὲν T. αὐτοῖς om. N. V.

XXXIV. μαθέωσαν omn. ut vid. codd. quod retinenti ignoscat mihi velim
 Cobet. (Vid. Nov. Lect. p. 327, 328, alibi.) VIII. 18 bis ἔστωσαν. Eurip. Ion. 1131
 ἔστωσαν, Iph. T. 1480 ἔωσαν, ubi Elmsleius “uterque locus suspiciosus est.”
 Itaque in Ion. ἐστᾶσαν leg. susp. Speciosa sane conjectura si quam desideras.
 ἔστωσαν libri omn. Plat. Rep. I. 354 A. Sophist. 231 A. Quam mutabile sit
 Græcitatibus ingenium docet idem, quum formam ἔστων ter, si recte memini, (Cf.
 ἔτων=ἔωσαν, ἰόντων Æschyl. Eumen. 33) ὄντων Leg. IX. 879 B. semel præbeat. Sed
 in loco Iphig. quod dicit Elmsl. facile reponi eis σὴν ἰόντων, corruptor potius eis σὴν
 ἔωσαν quam ἔωσαν eis σὴν vix dubium est quin interpolaturus fuerit. Fateor ta-
 men quæ Matthiæ. ad h. l. protulit, præter locum Thucydideum, ἀπροσδιόνυσα
 esse. Quicquid enim e veteribus legibus citant librarii hodie constat esse spurium.
 μρόπολιν N. T. οὐδὲ γὰρ N. Y. ὅμοιοι Bekk. ὅμοιοι N. T. A. J. vulg.

§ 2. eis N. T. V. F. (teste Bau. tac. Br.) ἡβουλήθησαν vulg. A. J. ἐβουλήθησαν
 N. T. V. F. H. al.

§ 3. τι N. T. J. vulg. τι A. om. V. ὁ N. ὑμᾶς T. συγγενεῖς T. ἀπάταις T. τε
 N. T. παράγεσθε F. (Br. “ex emend. παράγεσθαι” Ba.) δεομένοις corr. N. (is fort. m.

as ὑμετέραν ἐπιχειρήσιν, “attempt on
 you,” below.—μηδὲ δυοῖν... See on Dem.
 de Fals. Leg. § 166, “and may not fail
 in anticipating us in two things (may
 get the start in one), fail either in mal-
 treating us, or confirming their own
 power.” I once thought κακῶσαι, βεβαιώ-
 σασθαι, depended on φθάσαι, (see further
 on III. 82, 14, ὁ φθάσας θαρσύναι). I
 think now these are epexegetic of φθάσαι. The reasoning is this:
 if by the Athenians’ non-acceptance of
 the offer of the Coreyreans, Corinth
 shall reduce Coreyra to a state of de-

pendence, one of two things will fol-
 low; either Coreyra will be treated by
 Corinth as Helots were (IV. 80, 2) by
 Sparta, in modern times Poland is by
 Russia, South American States by, it
 is feared, North American, (κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς,
 not “you and us,” but “us Coreyreans”),
 or, by adopting a more generous confid-
 ing (our modern paternal) policy, Cor-
 inth will strengthen herself (by incorpo-
 rating our navy with her own, 36, 3).

XXXIV. μαθέωσαν: We should say
 “We assure them that.” Of the extrava-
 gant usage of this and similar imperatives

“ὥστε ἀπάτη τε μὴ παράγεσθαι ὑπ’ αὐτῶν, δεομένοις τε ἐκ
“τοῦ εὐθέος μὴ ὑπουργεῖν· ὁ γὰρ ἐλαχίστας τὰς μεταμελείας
“ἐκ τοῦ χαρίζεσθαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις λαμβάνων ἀσφαλέστατος
“ἂν διατελοῖη.

XXXV. “λύσετε δὲ οὐδὲ τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων σπονδὰς
2 “δεχόμενοι ἡμᾶς μηδετέρων ὄντας ξυμμάχους. εἴρηται γὰρ
“ἐν αὐταῖς, τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων ἦτις μηδαμοῦ ξυμμαχεῖ,
3 “ἐξεῖναι παρ’ ὁποτέρους ἂν ἀρέσκηται ἐλθεῖν. καὶ δεινὸν εἰ
“τοῖσδε μὲν ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἐνσπόνδων ἔσται πληροῦν τὰς ναῦς
“καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα 10
“ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμετέρων ὑπηκόων, ἡμᾶς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς προκειμένης
“τε ξυμμαχίας εἴρξουσιν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλλοθεν ποθεν ὠφελείας,
“εἴτα ἐν ἀδικήματι θήσονται πεισθέντων ὑμῶν ἃ δεόμεθα.
4 “πολὺ δὲ ἐν πλείονι αἰτία ἡμεῖς μὴ πείσαντες ὑμᾶς ἔξομεν

ead.) τὲ Ν. τε Τ. εὐθέως Ν. γῶν’ i. e. γνώμη Ν. marg. cf. 20, 5. ἀσφαλέστατος corr. Ν.
(os m. r. fuit op. ἀσφαλέστατα).

XXXV. μηδετέρων pr. Τ. sed pr. acc. m. end. calamo transverso induxit.

§ 3. τε (post ἀπὸ) et καὶ (post προσέτι) om. Ν. V. οὐχ ἥκιστα Τ. Η. Α. J. οὐχ ἥκιστα
Ν. ἡμᾶς corr. Ν. (ἡ m. r.) τὲ Ν. om. Τ. εἴρξουσιν Ν. Τ. Α. J. vulg.

(ἴσθι, γνῶθι, ἴστω, κ.τ.λ.), let one example suffice from Herod. iv. 76, εἰ ὢν ταύτης ἦν τῆς οἰκῆς ὁ Ἀνάχαρσις, ἴστω ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφεοῦ ἀποθανών.

§ 2. ἐκτέμπονται i. e. οἱ ἀποικοί, a usage which hardly requires illustration cf. vi. 80, 1, ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου παρεσομένης ὠφελείας, οἱ (not ξυμμαχοί contained, in ὠφελείας, which is too far fetched, but Πελοποννήσιοι). τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσι τὸ παράπαν τὰ πολέμια. A similar usage is noticed by Porson on Hecub. 12, πατρώα ἐστία... αὐτὸς τε.—πολέμω κ.τ.λ. “they preferred to prosecute their claims by war rather than fair arbitration.”

§ 3. ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος: not here “at once not to aid them,” but “if they ask you in a straightforward way,” in contrast to ἀπάτη cf. iii. 43, 1, τὰγαθὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος λεγόμενα... ἀπάτη προσάγεσθαι τὸ πληῆθος.—διατελοῖη without ὦν as vi. 89, 2. Xenoph. Memor. i. 6, 2, ἀνυπόδητός τε καὶ ἀχίτων (ἀχίτων ὦν without cause Cobet. Nov. Lect. v. 690) διατελεῖς. Isæ. de Ciron. Herod. p. 74 St. = 228 n. ἀνμφισβήτητοι τὸν πάντα χρόνον διετελέ-

σαμεν. Krüger adds Xen. Hell. vi. 3, 10.

XXXV. “And you will not break the peace with the Lacedæmonians either,” in our forcible, if somewhat homely, language. ii. 11, 7 οὐδ’ ἐπὶ ἀδύνατον ἀμύνεσθαι οὕτω πῶλιν ἐρχόμεθα, “not so powerless either (as some would tell you)” iv. 84, 2 ἦν δὲ οὐδὲ ἀδύνατος ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιος εἰπεῖν, “he was not an unable speaker either for a Lacedæmonian.” So 38, 2 οὐδ’ αὐτοί.

§ 3. ἐν ἀδικήματι θήσονται: ἐν ἀδικήματος μέρει would be more idiomatic, while in Latin in beneficio ponere is more frequent than in beneficii loco ponere. But as Cicero. ii. Verr. iii. 48, 114, 115 varies “hoc in beneficii loco petitum est,” “in summo beneficio impetratum est,” so Plat. Rep. i. 348 E ἐν ἀρετῇ καὶ σοφίᾳ τίθησι μέρει τὴν ἀδικίαν, but 349 A ἐν ἀρετῇ αὐτὸ καὶ σοφίᾳ ἐτόλμασας θείναι. See my remarks on Hyperid. Lycophr. Journ. Phil. Vol. iv. p. 321 where I have attempted a defence of ἐν ἀδικήματι εἶναι against Cobet’s onslaught.

- “ἡμᾶς μὲν γὰρ κινδυνεύοντας καὶ οὐκ ἐχθροὺς ὄντας ἀπώ-
 “σεσθε, τῶνδε δὲ οὐχ ὅπως κωλυταὶ ἐχθρῶν ὄντων καὶ ἐπιόν-
 “των γενήσεσθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆς δύναμιν
 “προσλαβεῖν περιόψεσθε ἣν οὐ δίκαιον, ἀλλ’ ἡ κάκεινων
 5 “κωλύειν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ὑμετέρας μισθοφόρους, ἡ καὶ ἡμῖν
 “πέμπειν καθ’ ὃ τι ἂν πεισθῇτε ὠφέλειαν, μάλιστα δὲ ἀπὸ
 5 “τοῦ προφανοῦς δεξαμένους βοηθεῖν. πολλὰ δὲ, ὥσπερ ἐν
 “ἀρχῇ ὑπέipoμεν, τὰ ξυμφέροντα ἀποδείκνυμεν, καὶ μέγιστον
 “ὅτι οἱ τε αὐτοὶ πολέμιοι ἡμῖν ἦσαν, ὅπερ σαφεστάτῃ πίστις,
 10 “καὶ οὗτοι οὐκ ἀσθενεῖς ἀλλ’ ἱκανοὶ τοὺς μεταστάντας βλά-
 “ψαι· καὶ ναυτικῆς καὶ οὐκ ἡπειρώτιδος τῆς ξυμμαχίας διδο-
 “μένης, οὐχ ὁμοία ἢ ἀλλωτρίωσις, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν, εἰ
 “δύνασθε, μηδένα ἄλλον εἶαν κεκτῆσθαι ναῦς, εἰ δὲ μή, ὅστις
 “ἐχυρώτατος, τοῦτον φίλον ἔχειν.”
 15 XXXVI. “καὶ ὅτῳ τάδε ξυμφέροντα μὲν δοκεῖ λέ-
 “γεσθαι, φοβεῖται δὲ μὴ δι’ αὐτὰ πειθόμενος τὰς σπονδὰς

§ 4. ἡμᾶς (sic) N. μὲν om. N.V. ἀπώσασθε T. οὐχ’ ὅπως T. τῶν δὲ δὲ pr. N. (lit. supr. pr. e) Ba. καὶ ἐπιόντων om. N.V. καθὼδ N.V. καθότι T.

§ 5. ol pr. M. οἷτε corr. N. (add. acc. supraser. te m. r.) τε ol H. ol pr. F. τε ol corr. F. (“m. r. τε post διτι supraser.” Ba. “οἷτε) ol corr.” Br. ὑμῖν corr. N. (v. m. r.) ὑμῖν vulg. sed ἡμῖν T.F.H. al. A.J. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἱκανοὶ T. post ναυτικῆς, καὶ om. T. οὐχ’

ὁμοία T. ἀλλωτρίωσις T. δύνασθε T. (m. ead. supraser.) δυνασθε F. (“supraser. δυνασθε” Ba. tac. Br.) ὀχυρώτατος A.J. ἐχυρώτατος T.

XXXVI. δὲ corr. N. (δε m. ead.) λύσει N.V.F. (“sed η. manu rec. superser.” Ba. tac. Bekk.). Potuit ita dicere Th. Vid. App. A. edit. meæ Dem. de Fals. Leg. αὐτοῦ N.V.F.H.A.J. edd. rec. præter Bekk. αὐτοῦ an αὐτοῦ hab. T. p.l. Bekkero obsequor. φοβήσων F. (teste Bekk. Tac. Ba.) τὸ δε (sic) N. τὸ πλέον hic N.T. τοπλέον A.J.

§ 5. “Many are the advantages which we prove to you, as we prefaced at the outset, and mainly that the same are (were as we said) our enemies.” Note this use of the *imperfect* familiar to readers of Plato and Aristotle. A passage exactly similar is supplied by Plato Theæt. p. 156 A ἀρχὴ δέ, ἐξ ἧς καὶ αὐτὸν δὴ ἐλέγομεν πάντα ἡρτῆται, ἥδε αὐτῶν, ὥς τὸ πᾶν κίνησις ἦν.—ὅπερ, ἥπερ, ἅπερ (see on 7) πίστις are equally correct. Plat. Phædr. 245 C τοῦτο πηγὴ καὶ ἀρχὴ γενέσεως, ψυχῆς οὐσίαν τε καὶ λόγον τοῦτον. In Latin the almost invariable rule is to accommodate the gender of the demonstrative or relative pronoun to that of the predicate, even in *persons*.

See Mayor on Cicero, II. Philipp. § 54, Pompeium quod decus ac lumen fuit. —Whether εἶαν, ἔχειν, are *quasi-imperatives*, I will endeavour to determine on v. 9, 4.

XXXVI. “And if any one conceives that what we say is expedient, yet is afraid that if he be induced by it he shall break the truce (of Euboea), let him know that the cautious apprehension of danger (which will lead him to accept our offer) when backed by strength will be more formidable to his enemies, whereas his overweening confidence if he accept not the offer, not backed by strength, will be less formidable to meet his adversaries when

“λύσῃ, γνώτω τὸ μὲν δεδιὸς αὐτοῦ ἰσχὺν ἔχον τοὺς ἐναν-
 “τίους μᾶλλον φοβήσων, τὸ δὲ θαρσύνῃ μὴ δεξαμένου ἀσθε-
 “νὲς ὃν πρὸς ἰσχύοντας τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἀδεέστερον ἐσόμενον,
 “καὶ ἅμα οὐ περὶ τῆς Κερκύρας νῦν τὸ πλεόν ἢ καὶ τῶν
 “Ἀθηναίων βουλευόμενος, καὶ οὐ τὰ κράτιστα αὐταῖς προ-
 “νοῶν ὅταν ἐς τὸν μέλλοντα καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντα πόλεμον
 “τὸ αὐτίκα περισκοπῶν ἐνδοιάζῃ χωρίον προσλαβεῖν ὃ μετὰ
 2 “μεγίστων καιρῶν οἰκειοῦται τε καὶ πολεμοῦται. τῆς τε γὰρ
 “Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς παράπλου κέῖται, ὥστε μήτε

αὐταῖς corr. N. (αἷς m.r. Fort. αὐτοὺς pr. m.) αὐτοὺς F. (teste Bekk. Tac. Ba.) εἰς T.
 ὅσον οὕτω A.J. οὐπαρόντα (sic) F. (teste Bekk. ὅσον οὐ teste Ba. ὅσονοῦ vulg. τοαντίκα
 T.A.J. οἰκειοῦται τε N.T.V.F.H.A.J. vulg. οἰκειοῦται.

§ 2. τῆς—κέῖται om. N. hab. marg. m.r. εἶσαι corr. N. (acc. fuit εἶσαι), ^δπρ

strong.” It seems to me an utter misconception of the passage to refer τὸ δεδιὸς to φοβεῖται. As long as the fear (of violating the peace of Euboea) lasted, the offer would not be accepted. How could *such* fear then be backed by strength? An accepter of the strength (their proffered alliance) would first have dismissed this fear. Let us examine δεδιὸς what is its usage in Th. II. II, 6, *χρὴ δὲ αἰεὶ ἐν τῇ πολέμῳ τῇ μὲν γνῶμῃ θαρσαλέους στρατεύειν, τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ δεδιότας παρασκευάζεσθαι*. He has before said τὸ ἐλασσον πλῆθος δεδιὸς ἄμεινον ἡμῖν αὐτοῦ πλεονας διὰ τὸ καταφρονοῦντας ἀπαρασκευούς γενέσθαι Cf. III. 83, 2, τῷ γὰρ δεδιέναι τό τε αὐτῶν ἐνδεές...οἱ δὲ καταφρονοῦντες κἂν προαισθέσθαι. In both instances we are reminded of the hare and the tortoise in the fable; the former should have shown more of τὸ δεδιὸς and less of τὸ θαρσύν. Does any passage in Th. where δεδιέναι occurs suggest the meaning *timidity, cowardly fear*? Is not the inherent notion “apprehensive of evil” in contrast to “secure” in the Latin sense and the use of our version of the Bible and our early writers, and was Prodicus, in spite of his hairsplitting definitions, wide of the mark in preferring δέος to φόβος as the word denoting the idea of προσδοκία κακοῦ, (Plat. Protag. 358 D), though Protagoras and Hippias, who held them synonyms, are supported by

Aristot. Nic. Ethic. III. 9=6, 1, and Thuc. IV. 84, 2, διὰ τοῦ καρποῦ τὸ δέος compared with περὶ τοῦ καρποῦ φόβος? Could δέος hold place in such sentences as οἶον φιλεῖ φόβοι καὶ δέματα ἐγγίγνεσθαι VII. 80, 3? The same antithesis which we have here we find also in VI. 36, 2 οἱ γὰρ δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ (apprehend punishment for their own evil deeds) βούλονται τὴν πόλιν ἐς ἐκπληξιν καθιστάναι, ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ (fear of invasion) τὸ σφέτερον (δέος or δεδιὸς repeated from δεδιότες) ἐπληγάδωνται. What they fear is shown in ch. 38, the fear of consequences which the consciousness of their κακοῦργοι λόγοι or ἔργα leads them to expect. Our common fear is the ἐκπληξίς, the startling alarm into which they plunge us to divert attention from their wicked words and deeds. Cp. the insinuation against Pericles Arist. Pax 605, foll. repeated in the case of the younger Pitt when he declared war on revolutionary France. —ἀδεέστερον, “less formidable,” as VI. 87, 4. So ἀβλαβής, *unharming and unharmed*. Cp. our words *pitiful, pitiless*. —τὰ κράτιστα αὐταῖς are to be joined, else αὐτῶν.—ὃ μετὰ ... “which is with most momentous consequences made either friend or foe.” A similar expression VI. 83, 1, πρὸς ἕκαστα δὲ δεῖ ἢ ἐχθρὸν ἢ φίλον μετὰ καιροῦ γίγνεσθαι. For τε καὶ (καὶ καὶ, τε τε) see on II. 42, 3.

§ 2. καλῶς κέῖται with *genitive* after

- “ἐκείθεν ναυτικὸν ἔασαι Πελοποννησίοις ἐπελθεῖν τό τε ἐν-
 “θένδε πρὸς τὰ κεῖ παραπέμψαι, καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα ξυμφορώ-
 3 “τατόν ἐστι. βραχυτάτῳ δ’ ἂν κεφαλαίῳ, τοῖς τε ξύμπασι
 “καὶ καθ’ ἕκαστον, τῷ δ’ ἂν μὴ προέσθαι ἡμᾶς μάθοιτε, τρία
 5 “μὲν ὄντα λόγου ἄξια τοῖς Ἑλλησι ναυτικά, τὸ παρ’ ὑμῖν καὶ
 “τὸ ἡμέτερον καὶ τὸ Κορινθίων· τούτων δ’ εἰ περιόψεσθε τὰ
 “δύο ἐς ταῦτόν ἐλθεῖν καὶ Κορίνθιοι ἡμᾶς προκαταλήψονται,
 “Κερκυραίοις τε καὶ Πελοποννησίοις ἅμα ναυμαχήσετε, δε-
 “ξάμενοι δὲ ἡμᾶς ἔξετε πρὸς αὐτοὺς πλείοσι ναυσὶ ταῖς
 10 “ἡμετέραις ἀγωνίζεσθαι.”
 4 Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι εἶπον· οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι μετ’
 αὐτοὺς τοιαύδε·

XXXVII. “ἈΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΝ (Κερκυραίων τῶνδε οὐ μόνον

- “περὶ τοῦ δέξασθαι σφᾶς τὸν λόγον ποιησαμένων, ἀλλ’ ὥς
 15 “καὶ ἡμεῖς τε ἀδικοῦμεν καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐκ εἰκότως πολεμοῦνται)
 “μνησθέντας πρῶτον καὶ ἡμᾶς περὶ ἀμφοτέρων, οὕτω καὶ ἐπὶ
 “τὸν ἄλλον λόγον ἰέναι, ἵνα τὴν τε ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ἀξίωσιν ἀσφα-
 “λέστερον προειδῆτε καὶ τὴν τῶνδε χρεῖαν μὴ ἀλογίστως
 2 “ἀπόψησθε. φασὶ δὲ ξύμμαχίαν διὰ τὸ σῶφρον οὐδενός πω

N. τὰλλα vulg. A.J. τὰ ἄλλα N.T.V.F.H. Reposui. ξυμφερότατον N. ξυμφερώτατον H. (“sed manus rec. τῷ ε supersc. ο” Ba.).

§ 3. τῷδε T. τῷδ’ corr. N. (ω m.r. Fuit τῷδ’) μάθοιτε T. (m. ead. necne p. 1.) μένοντα T. καὶ τῶν κ. N.T.V.F.H. τὸ αὐτο vulg. A.J. ταυτὸν N.T.V.F.H.

κερκυραίοις τε N.T. πρ N. ὑμετέραις J. vulg. Br. ἡμετέραις N.V.T.F.H.A. Cum Popp. reposui.

δημηγορία

XXXVII. β^η N. marg. δημηγορία κορινθίων πρ ἀθηναίους πρώτη litt. min. T. τῶν δὲ N. ἡμεῖς τε N. τε hic T. οὕτως pr. N. κ seq. ω ut s inducendum significetur. τὴν τε ἀφ’ ἡμῶν corr. N. (τε ἀφ m. ead.) τὴν τε ἀφ’ ἡμῶν V. Reposui. τὴν ἀφ’ ἡμῶν τε T.A.J. cett. libri et edd.

analogy of καλῶς ἔχειν. So Eur. Alc. 291, καλῶς ἔκον βίον, Herod. εὐ ἔκειν βίον, χρημάτων, κ.τ.λ. Plat. iv. Republ. 421, οὕτως ἐκάστοις τοῖς θεοῖσιν ἢ φύσιν ἀποδίδωσι τοῦ μεταλαμβάνειν εὐδαιμονίας. So Th. iii. 92, 5 καλῶς καθίστασθαι.

§ 3. “You may learn by this not to give us up, you may learn that...” The two idioms are combined, μανθάνω with infinitive and with participle. A less graphic mode of writing might be τρία μὲν γάρ ἐστι... but certainly not so oratorical. It seems indifferent whether

we read ταῖς ἡμ. or ταῖς ὑμ. The one “with your ships increased in number,” or “with a larger navy even ours.”

XXXVII. ἀλλ’ ὥς καὶ... If the text is incorrupt I am forced to own that this = ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς. Not wishing to admit such *trajectum*, I think καὶ is to be rejected, arising from a confusion of s and f. See *ann. crit.* 2, 6.—ἀξίωσιν, “claim what we have a right to expect”)(χρεῖαν “want, petition.”

§ 2. διὰ τὸ σῶφρον: ironical retort on ἡ δοκοῦσα ἡμῶν πρότερον σωφροσύνη

- “δέξασθαι· τὸ δ’ ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ καὶ οὐκ ἀρετῇ ἐπετήδευσαν,
 “ξύμμαχόν τε οὐδένα βουλόμενοι πρὸς τὰδικήματα οὐδὲ
 3 “μάρτυρα ἔχειν, οὔτε παρακαλοῦντες αἰσχύνεσθαι. καὶ ἡ
 “πόλις αὐτῶν ἅμα, αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη, παρέχει αὐτοὺς
 “δικαστὰς ὧν βλάπτουσί τινα μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ ξυνθήκας γί-5
 “γνεσθαι, διὰ τὸ ἥκιστα ἐπὶ τοὺς πέλας ἐκπλέοντας μάλιστα
 4 “τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνάγκη καταίροντας δέχεσθαι. κὰν τούτῳ τὸ
 “εὐπρεπὲς ἄσπονδον οὐχ ἵνα μὴ ξυναδικήσωσιν ἐτέροις προ-
 “βέβληνται, ἀλλ’ ὅπως κατὰ μόνας ἀδικῶσι, καὶ ὅπως ἐν
 “ᾧ μὲν ἂν κρατῶσι βιάζονται, οὗ δ’ ἂν λάθωσι πλέον ἔχω- 16
 5 “σιν, ἣν δέ πού τι προσλάβωσιν ἀναισχυντῶσι. καίτοι εἰ
 “ἦσαν ἄνδρες ὥσπερ φασὶν ἀγαθοί, ὅσῳ ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν
 “τοῖς πέλας, τοσῶδε φανερωτέραν ἐξῆν αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀρετὴν
 “διδούσι καὶ δεχομένοις τὰ δίκαια δεικνύναι.

XXXVIII. “ἀλλ’ οὔτε πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους οὔτε ἐς ἡμᾶς 15
 “τοιοῖδε εἰσὶν, ἄποικοι δὲ ὄντες ἀφεστᾶσι τε διὰ παντὸς καὶ
 “νῦν πολεμοῦσι, λέγοντες ὡς οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ κακῶς πάσχειν

§ 2. πρὸς hic N. τὰδικήματα (sic) N. τὰ ἀδικήματα T. ἐσχύνεσθαι (sic) T.

§ 3. παρέχειν T. τινα N. T. V. F. H. omn. Be. τινας vulg. A. J. γίνεσθαι N. V.

§ 4. κὰν τούτῳ corr. N. (κὰν m. ead. Vid. fuisse καὶ, sed τούτῳ diserte) ξυναδική-
 σωσιν N. T. V. F. H. ξυναδικῶσιν vulg. A. J. καταμόνας N. A. J. vulg. κατὰ μόνας pr. T.
 καταμόνας corr. T. inducto pr. acc.) κρατηθῶσι F. (teste Ba. tac. Bekk.) βιάζονται corr.
 N. (ω m. r. fuit βιάζονται) βιάζονται T. F. H. J. οὐδ’ (quid suprascripserit m. r. N. non
 intelligi; videtur esse”) ἔχων corr. N. (ω m. r. fuit ἔχουσιν) ἔχουσιν T. F. H. ἣν δέ
 που τι N. (sed pr. τι) ἣν δέ που τι T. vulg. A. J. ἀναισχυντῶσι corr. N. (ω m. r. fuit
 ἀναισχυνοῦσι) ἀναισχυνοῦσι T. F. H.

XXXVIII. πρ N. ἐς N. εἰς V. (coll. Ad. Ed. i. Vol. ii. p. 427. tac. Ed. iii.),
 τοιοῖδε εἰσὶν N. ἀποικοὶ δ’ A. J. Bekk. ἀφεστᾶσι τε corr. N. (lit. supr. i fuit ἀφεστᾶσι
 τε) ἀφεστᾶσι τε T. διαπαντ N. διαπαντὸς T. vulg. A. J. πάσχειν om. T.

32, 5. One is here tempted to write
 σῶφρον δῆ, the strokes of N approaching
 so near to ΔΙ and η and ι being so often
 interchanged.

§ 3. αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη “owing
 to their independent position;” a clear
 cognate accusative, κειμένη being the ac-
 knowledged (i. e. in purely classical Greek;
 Menander was living in days of deca-
 dence, and wrote τῷ μὲν τὸ σῶμα διατε-
 θεϊμένῳ κακῶς Fr. Inc. LXV. Meinek.)
 passive perfect of τιθεμαι, τεθειμένη
 the middle. So if a bill be passed, ὁ τιθεὶς
 νόμος, τέθεικε: ἡ τιθεμένη πόλις, τέθειται:

ὁ τιθέμενος (pass.) νόμος, κείται. So a
 father τέθειται ὄνομα παιδί, but παιδί κεί-
 ται ὄνομα.—ἡ κατὰ... “than that judges
 should be appointed by covenant.”

§ 4. “They have enshielded them-
 selves under this specious neutrality.”
 Poppo compares v. 68, διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον
 κομπῶδες, and vi. 34, 4 διὰ τὸ ξύνθηδες
 ἦσυχον. Add vi. 55, 3 διὰ τὸ πρότερον
 ξύνθηδες ... φοβερόν ... ἀκριβέτε, and else-
 where.—ἀναισχυντῶσι, brazen it out in
 the absence of witnesses. See § 2.

XXXVIII. πρὸς...ἐς: I wish at pre-
 sent merely to point to the two preposi-

- 2 "ἐκπεμφθείησαν. ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' αὐτοὶ φάμεν ἐπὶ τῷ ὑπὸ
 "τούτων ὑβρίζεσθαι κατοικίσαι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνες τε
 3 "εἶναι καὶ τὰ εἰκότα θαυμάζεσθαι. αἱ γοῦν ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι
 "τιμῶσιν ἡμᾶς, καὶ μάλιστα ὑπὸ ἀποίκων στεργόμεθα· καὶ
 5 "δῆλον ὅτι εἰ τοῖς πλέοσιν ἀρέσκοντες ἐσμεν, τοῖσδ' ἂν
 "μόνοις οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπαρέσκοιμεν, οὐδ' ἐπιστρατεύομεν ἐκ-
 4 "πρεπῶς μὴ καὶ διαφερόντως τὶ ἀδικούμενοι. καλὸν δ' ἦν, εἰ
 "καὶ ἡμαρτάνομεν, τοῖσδε μὲν εἶξαι τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ὀργῇ, ἡμῖν
 "δὲ αἰσχρὸν βιάσασθαι τὴν τούτων μετριοτήτα· ὕβρις δὲ
 10 "καὶ ἐξουσία πλούτου πολλὰ ἐς ἡμᾶς ἄλλα τε ἡμαρτήκασι
 "καὶ Ἐπίδαμον ἡμετέραν οὔσαν κακουμένην μὲν οὐ προσ-
 "εποιοῦντο, ἐλθόντων δὲ ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ ἐλόντες βία
 "ἔχουσι.

XXXIX. "καὶ φασὶ δὴ δίκη πρότερον ἐβελῆσαι
 15 "κρίνεσθαι, ἣν γε οὐ τὸν προὔχοντα καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀσφαλούς

§ 2. αὐτοὶ φάμεν N.T. vulg. A.J. ἡγεμόνες τὲ N.T. s' T. Vid. ad 2, 6.

§ 3. ἀποικίαι (sic) T. καὶ (ante τιμῶσιν) add T. pro εἰ, ἐν T. inter εἰ et τοῖς lit. 1, literæ N. πλέοσιν N. πλέουσιν V. ἀρέσκοντες ἐσμεν N.T. vulg. A.J. ἐπιστρατεύομεν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. ἐπιστρατεύομεν vulg. A.J. Lectio ita non temere repudianda, si et ἂν a præced. repetitur, et εὐπρεπῶς legitur. Sed ἐπιστρατεύομεν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. εὐπρεπῶς vulg. A.J. ἐκπρεπῶς N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. τὶ N.T. vulg. A.J. Revocavi.

§ 4. εἶξαι (ut vid.) T. ἄλλα τὲ N.T.A.J.

XXXIX. δὴ om. N.V. Facile excidit ante ΔΙ. προὔχοντα N. λέγειν τι N.T.A.J. vulg. τηρεῖν (post δεῖ) A.J. vulg. sed om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν T. ἐς N. εἰς V. ἴσον T. τὰ ἔργα A.J. vulg. τὰ τε ἔργα N.T.V.F.H. al.

tions. It will I hope hereafter be shewn that they are frequently in Th. nearly identical.

§ 3. It may be questioned whether ὑπὸ ἀποίκων στεργόμεθα is to be rendered "we are loved by," or "they acquiesce in us." I leave this to the reader.—But I am sure that ἐκπρεπῶς here and ἐκπρεπέστερον, III. 55, 3 are erroneously considered synonyms of ἀπρεπῶς, ἀπρεπέστερον. In both passages the ordinary meaning "conspicuously, remarkably," is quite in keeping. I am aware of the varied use of prepositions in composition, but one must endeavour to limit this within due bounds. Translate: "nor do we make war upon you in a remarkable degree, if we are not also in a singular degree wronged by you."

§ 4. καλὸν δ' ἦν... An anacoluthon not

very strange. Strictly logical grammar would have required ἡμῖν δὲ μὴ βιάσασθαι. Cp. VII. 13, 2 τῶν ναυτῶν τῶν μὲν...οἱ δὲ θεράποντες, but there I think the ναῦται embrace in our author's view themselves and the serving-men. Cp. VII. 36, 4 αὐτοὶ γὰρ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν τὸ μὲν οὐ δώσειν διεκπλεῖν, τὸ δὲ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κωλύσειν ὥστε μὴ περιπλεῖν which is much more difficult to digest.

XXXIX. ἦν...προκαλούμενον. It admits of doubt whether this sentence is parallel to III. 68, 2 αὐθις τὸ αὐτὸ ἔνα ἕκαστον παραγαγόντες καὶ ἐρωτῶντες, where at any rate the first accusative belongs to the remoter participle, cp. IV. 72, 4, in Latin Plant. Aul. II. 3, 3 = 268 vascula intus pure. propria atque elue (where Wagner ought not to have suggested properans elue) Ter. Adelph. V.

“προκαλούμενον λέγειν τι δοκεῖν δεῖ, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἐς ἴσον τὰ
 “τε ἔργα ὁμοίως καὶ τοὺς λόγους πρὶν διαγωνίζεσθαι κα-
 2 “θιστάντα. οὗτοι δ' οὐ πρὶν πολιορκεῖν τὸ χωρίον, ἀλλ'
 “ἐπειδὴ ἡγήσαντο ἡμᾶς οὐ περιόψεσθαι, τότε καὶ τὸ εὐ-
 3 “πρεπὲς τῆς δίκης παρέσχοντο. καὶ δεῦρο ἤκουσιν οὐ 5
 “τάκεῖ μόνον αὐτοὶ ἀμαρτόντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑμᾶς νῦν ἀξι-
 “οῦντες οὐ ξυμμαχεῖν ἀλλὰ ξυναδικεῖν καὶ διαφόρους ὄντας
 4 “ἡμῖν δέχεσθαι σφᾶς· οὓς χρῆν, ὅτε ἀσφαλέστατοι ἦσαν,
 “τότε προσιέναι, καὶ μὴ ἐν ᾧ ἡμεῖς μὲν ἡδίκημεθα οὗτοι
 “δὲ κινδυνεύουσι, μῆδ' ἐν ᾧ ὑμεῖς τῆς τε δυνάμεως αὐτῶν 10
 “τότε οὐ μεταλαβόντες τῆς ὠφελείας νῦν μεταδώσετε, καὶ
 “τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ἀπογενόμενοι τῆς ἀφ' ἡμῶν αἰτίας τὸ
 “ἴσον ἔχετε, πάλοι δὲ κοινώσαντας τὴν δύναμιν κοινὰ καὶ
 “τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ἔχειν.

XL. “ὥς μὲν οὖν αὐτοὶ τε μετὰ προσηκόντων ἐγκλη- 15
 “μάτων ἐρχόμεθα καὶ οἶδε βίαιοι καὶ πλεονέκται εἰσι, δε-

§ 3. τᾱκεῖ A.J. τ'ἀκεῖ (sic) T.

§ 4. ἐχρῆν N.V. κινδυνεύουσιν F.H. μῆδ' T. μετεωρίσθηται pro μεταδώσετε T. (m. ead. suprascr.) ἀπογενόμενοι T. (m. ead.) ἴσον T. κοινωνήσαντας V. F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) corr. N. (νῆ suprascr. m.r.) sequitur vulg. ἐγκλημάτων δὲ μόνων ἀμετόχους (vel ἀμετόχως) οὕτω τῶν μετὰ τὰς πράξεις τούτων μὴ κοινωνεῖν Hab. A.J. vulg. om. N. T. V. F. H. al. Nihil addunt verba ad sententiam loci et μόνων ἀμετόχους nihil significat. Puto aliquem ad marginem adscripsisse similem γνώμην aliunde invec- tam. Uberrima hæc causa interpolationis. Plaut. Trin. 368, Lucret. v. 1006. Idem credo accidisse Soph. Phil. 671—673. Versiculi ipsi sane boni, sed prorsus si quid video ἀπροσδιόνσοι. Idem credo de Soph. Ajac. 841, 842 ubi nollem a Dindorf. quattuor relegatos. Duo sunt spurii, ex Æschylo ut videntur profecti, τῶς enim plane Æschylum sapit. εἰσορώσ' ἐμέ i. q. in pedestri et comico sermone dicitur περιορώσ' ἐμέ, et in Ædip. Tyr. 1505 μὴ νῦν εἰσιδῆς fortasse reponendum est.

XL. τε om. N. V. Varietatem insignem præbet A.J. vulg. μετὰ προσηκόν- των τῶν τοῦ δικαίου κεφαλαίων ἐς ὑμᾶς ἐρχόμεθα. Quod hodie legitur μετὰ πρ.

7, 19=917 tu illas abi et traduce, or προδύχοντα=ἐκ τοῦ προδύχοντος so that the article belongs only to the second participle. I think the former view is more correct for it is hardly possible to dis- unite τὸν from προδύχοντα immediately following. We find an example of this in N. T. St Mark i. 7 “the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose,” the more noticeable as there is nothing in the original to provoke such rendering. τηρεῖν seems to have been foisted in by one who did not see that προκαλεῖσθαι takes accusa-

tive (see instances in Matth. Gk. Gr. § 419 h), and so joined it with λέγειν τι. “But surely as to this he who has the vantage ground and challenges it from a safe position ought not to be thought to speak to the point.”—τὰ τε ἔργα... “equally his actions as his words,” τε less frequently used in such sentences. Soph. however has examples Ædip. Col. 936 τῷ νῷ θ' ὁμοίως κἀπὸ τῆς γλώσσης λέγω. Electr. 907 καὶ νῦν θ' ὁμοίως καὶ τότε' ἐξεπίσταμαι. See more on III. 43, 2.

XL. ἐρχόμεθα “we come with” not as Poppo says for ἤκομεν. I should trans-

- "δήλωται" ὡς δ' οὐκ ἂν δικαίως αὐτοὺς δέχοισθε, χρῆ
 2 "μαθεῖν. εἰ γὰρ εἴρηται ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἐξεῖναι παρ'
 "ὁποτέρους τις τῶν ἀγράφων πόλεων βούλεται ἐλθεῖν, οὐ
 "τοῖς ἐπὶ βλάβῃ ἐτέρων ἰοῦσιν ἢ ξυνθήκῃ ἐστίν, ἀλλ'
 5 "ὅστις μὴ ἄλλου ἀποστερῶν ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλείας δεῖται, καὶ
 "ὅστις μὴ τοῖς δεξαμένοις, εἰ σωφρονούσι, πόλεμον ἀντ'
 "εἰρήνης ποιήσει· ὁ νῦν ὑμεῖς μὴ πειθόμενοι ἡμῖν πάθοιτε
 3 "ἂν. οὐ γὰρ τοῖσδε μόνον ἐπικούροι ἂν γένοισθε, ἀλλὰ
 "καὶ ἡμῖν ἀντὶ ἐνσπόνδων πολέμιοι· ἀνάγκη γάρ, εἰ ἴτε
 10 4 "μετ' αὐτῶν, καὶ ἀμύνεσθαι μὴ ἄνευ ὑμῶν τούτους. καίτοι
 "δίκαιοι γ' ἐστὲ μάλιστα μὲν ἐκποδῶν στήναι ἀμφοτέροις,
 "εἰ δὲ μὴ, τοῦναντίον ἐπὶ τούτους μεθ' ἡμῶν ἰέναι (Κοριν-
 "θίοις μὲν γε ἐνσπονδοὶ ἐστε, Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι'
 "ἀνακωχῆς πώποτ' ἐγένεσθε), καὶ τὸν νόμον μὴ καθιστάναι
 15 5 "ὥστε τοὺς ἐτέρων ἀφισταμένους δέχεσθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἡμεῖς
 "Σαμίων ἀποστάντων ψῆφον προσεθέμεθα ἐναντίαν ὑμῖν,

ἐγκλημάτων ἐρ. hab. N.T.V.F.H. al. ὡς δὲ A.J. vulg. ὡς δ' N.T.V.H.F. μαθεῖν χρῆ A.J. vulg. χρῆ μαθεῖν N.T.V.F.H. quod reposui.

§ 2. τις N.T.A.J. vulg. ἄλλων A.J. vulg. ἄλλου N.T.V.F.H. al. ἑαυτὸν ἀποστερῶν A.J. vulg. αὐτὸν ἀποστερῶν T. ἀποστερῶν ἑαυτὸν N.V.F.H. quod reposui. Post el litura i literæ N. fort. fuit els. ἀντὶ N.T.V. πυνθόμενοι T.

§ 3. ἀμύνεσθαι corr. N. (ai m. ead.) ἀμύνεσθε J. ὑμῶν corr. N. (v. m. ead.).

§ 4. ἐνσπονδοὶ ἐστὲ N.T. οὐ N.V. δὲ excidit ante ΔΙ. Excidit διὰ post δὲ Plat. Theætet. 192 A δέῃ ὥδε διαλέγεσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν ἐξ ἀρχῆς διοριζομένων. Quid sibi velit vulg. λέγεσθαι alii viderint, me quidem latet. ἀνακωχὴν T. πώποτε N.T.F.

(tac. Br.) H. καθιστάναι T, (supraser. m. ead.).

§ 5. ὑμῖν corr. N. (v. m. ead.) αὐτὸν τινὰ pr. N. αὐτὸν τινα corr. N. (vid. ead. m.).

late χά λόγος διέρχεται Soph. Œd. Col. 574, "and then my speech draws to a close."

§ 2. μὴ...ἀποστερῶν "When he is not withdrawing himself from another who has a due claim on him." See on 69, 1. —καὶ ὅστις μὴ... There is a confusion of thought amounting almost to a bull. "And one who will not create war instead of peace for those who receive him, if they act with discretion," for they will prevent his producing such result by not receiving him. Cp. Eur. Heracl. 263, to Demophon's question οὐκ οὐκ ἐγὼ τῶν ἐνθάδ' εἰμὶ κύριος; Copreus

answers βλάπτων γ' ἐκείνους μηδὲν, ἢν σὺ σωφρονῇς (which you will not do if you have discretion). Μὴ ἄνευ ὑμῶν refers to the object, not the subject. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 333. Add to passages cited there Eur. Heracl. 249 ὅπως σέ τις | σὺν παισὶ (=σέ τε καὶ παῖδας) βωμοῦ τοῦδ' ἀποσπάσει βλα.

§ 4. οὐδὲ δι' α'. "not even in an armistice"—you have had no dealings with them whatever.

§ 5. Whether διχα ἐψηφισμένων is simply "divided on the question" or "were equally divided" (so that the vote of Corinth determined the point)

“τῶν ἄλλων Πελοποννησίων δίχα ἐψηφισμένων εἰ χρή αὐ-
 “τοῖς ἀμύνειν, φανερώς δὲ ἀντίεπομεν τοὺς προσήκοντας
 6 “ξύμμαχους αὐτόν τινα κολάζειν. εἰ γὰρ τοὺς κακόν τι
 “δρῶντας δεχόμενοι τιμωρήσετε, φανεῖται καὶ ἃ τῶν ὑμε-
 “τέρων οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἡμῖν πρόσεισι, καὶ τὸν νόμον ἐφ’ 5
 “ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφ’ ἡμῖν θήσετε.

XLI. “δικαιώματα μὲν οὖν τάδε πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔχομεν
 “ἱκανὰ κατὰ τοὺς Ἑλλήνων νόμους, παραίνεσιν δὲ καὶ
 “ἀξίωσιν χάριτος τοιάνδε, ἣν οὐκ ἐχθροὶ ὄντες ὥστε βλά-
 “πτειν, οὐδ’ αὖ φίλοι ὥστ’ ἐπιχρηῆσθαι, ἀντιδοθῆναι ἡμῖν ἐν 10
 2 “τῷ παρόντι φαμὲν χρῆναι. νεῶν γὰρ μακρῶν σπανί-
 “σαντές ποτε πρὸς τὸν Αἰγινήτων ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ πόλε-
 “μον παρὰ Κορινθίων εἴκοσι ναῦς ἐλάβετε· καὶ ἡ εὐεργε-
 “σία αὕτη τε καὶ ἡ ἐς Σαμίους, τὸ δι’ ἡμᾶς Πελοποννη-
 “σίους αὐτοῖς μὴ βοηθήσαι, παρέσχεν ὑμῖν Αἰγινήτων μὲν 15
 “ἐπικράτησιν Σαμίων δὲ κόλασιν, καὶ ἐν καιροῖς τοιούτοις
 “ἐγένετο οἷς μάλιστα ἄνθρωποι ἐπ’ ἐχθροὺς τοὺς σφετέρους
 3 “ἴοντες τῶν πάντων ἀπερίοπτοί εἰσι παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν. φίλον
 “τε γὰρ ἡγούνται τὸν ὑπουργοῦντα, ἣν καὶ πρότερον ἐχ-

§ 6. φανεῖτε T.A.J. φανέται corr. N. (ai m.r.) “In *Class.* (H.) aliquid abrasum erat post τ, sed spatium minus erat quam quod duas literas capere posset.” Ba.

XLI. τοὺς τῶν N.T.V. ὥστε N.T.V.F. (tac. Br.) H. (δστε opinor in Duk. Edit. typographo imputandum et fraudi fuisse Bauero).

§ 2. σπανίσαντες ποτὲ N. πρ N. εἴκοσιν H. αὕτη τὲ N.T. ἢ ante ἐς om. T. τὸ δ’ ἡμᾶς (sic) T. πελοποννησίοις T. (supraser. m. ead.) ὑμῖν corr. N. (v. m. ead.) ὑμῖν μὲν αἰγινήτων μὲν T. τοῦτοις T. ἀπάντων A.J. vulg. πάντων N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀπερίοπτοι εἰσι N.T.J. φίλον τὲ N. φιλοεικείας N.

as δίχα τέμνειν “to bisect,” and κεραία μεγάλην δίχα πρίσαντες IV. 100, 2, I shall not determine.

XLI. τάδε “above-mentioned.” Cp. 43, 4. See on 31, 4.—ἐπιχρηῆσθαι: the preposition denotes *mutual, reciprocal*, as in ἐφοδος, ἐπιμῆξις, ἐπιγαμία.

§ 2. ἐπικράτησιν seems too strong a word if we credit Herod. vi. 87—93. Hostilities went on with varied success till the approach of the invading Persians, then both agreed to postpone hostilities, vii. 145. War was resumed

many years after the Persian invasion which ended in the submission of the Æginetans. See 105—109. Certainly Corinth did not aid the Athenians in these renewed hostilities.—παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν: παρά, and more frequently its Latin representative *propter*, have the sense of *owing to*, but I think not (as διὰ unquestionably has) that of *for the sake of*. The reader may choose between “except,” or “in comparison of.” I prefer the latter.

§ 3. ἦν...ῃ: not *si sit* but *si fuerit*.

“θρὸς ἧ, πολέμιόν τε τὸν ἀντιστάντα, ἣν καὶ τύχῃ φίλος
 “ὦν, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ οἰκεία χεῖρον τίθενται φιλονεικίας ἔνεκα
 “τῆς αὐτίκα.

XLII. “ὦν ἐνθυμηθέντες καὶ νεώτερός τις παρὰ πρεσ-
 5 “βυτέρου αὐτὰ μαθὼν ἀξιούτω τοῖς ὁμοίοις ἡμᾶς ἀμύνεσθαι,
 “καὶ μὴ νομίσῃ δίκαια μὲν τάδε λέγεσθαι, ξύμφορα δὲ εἰ
 2 “πολεμήσει, ἄλλα εἶναι. τό τε γὰρ ξυμφέρον ἐν ᾧ ἂν τις
 “ἐλάχιστα ἁμαρτάνῃ μάλιστα ἔπεται, καὶ τὸ μέλλον τοῦ
 “πολέμου, ᾧ φοβούμεντες ὑμᾶς Κερκυραῖοι κελεύουσιν ἀδι-
 10 “κεῖν, ἐν ἀφανεῖ ἐτι κεῖται, καὶ οὐκ ἄξιον ἐπαρθέντας αὐτῷ
 “φανερὰν ἔχθραν ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλουσιν πρὸς Κορινθίους
 “κτῆσασθαι, τῆς δὲ ὑπαρχούσης πρότερον διὰ Μεγαρέας
 “ὑποψίας σῶφρον ὑφελεῖν μᾶλλον· ἡ γὰρ τελευταία χάρις
 “καιρὸν ἔχουσα, καὶ ἐλάσσων ἧ, δύναται μείζον ἐγκλημα
 15 3 “λῦσαι. μῆδ’ ὅτι ναυτικοῦ ξυμμαχίαν μεγάλην διδόασιν,
 “τούτῳ ἐφέλκεσθε· τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ὁμοίους ἐχυρω-
 “τέρα δύναμις ἢ τῷ αὐτίκα φανερῶ ἐπαρθέντας διὰ κινδύ-
 “νων τὸ πλεον ἔχειν.

XLIII. “ἡμεῖς δὲ περιπεπτωκότες οἷς ἐν τῇ Λακε-
 10 “δαίμονι αὐτοὶ προείπομεν, τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους αὐ-

XLII. πρεσβυτέρων T. πρεσβυτέρου corr. N. (ou m. ead.) ἀξιούτω corr. N. (acc. et w. m. ead.).

§ 2. ἁμαρτάνοι T.A.J. vulg. ἁμαρτάνῃ N.V.F.H. al. ἔχραν T. τελευταία T. λύσαι N.

§ 3. μῆδ’ N.T.A.J. ἐφέλκεσθε corr. N. (ε ult. m.r.) δύνης (sic) A.

Cp. Eur. Sthenob. Fr. III. = 91 καὶ ἀμυν-
 σος ἧ τὸ πρὶν, also the oracle πάλαι ποτ’
 ἦσαν ἄλκιμοι Μιλήσιοι parodied by Arist.
 Vesp. 1060 ὦ πάλαι ποτ’ ὄντες ἡμεῖς ἄλ-
 κιμοὶ μὲν ἐν χοροῖς, 1063 πρὶν ποτ’ ἦν πρὶν
 ταῦτα... The Latin language is in this
 case clearer; while ἡμεν equally is *era-*
mus or *fui*mus, *fui*mus Troes, *fuit* Ilion,
 are perspicuous.

XLII. ἀμύνεσθαι “requite,” as IV. 63,
 2, elsewhere. Cp. Arist. Rhetor. II. 23,
 8 ὅβριν γὰρ ἔφη εἶναι τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι ἀμύ-
 νασθαι ὁμοίως εὖ παθόντα ὥσπερ καὶ κακῶς.

§ 2. The suspicion which Athens
 was under owing to her dealings with
 Megara may refer to the revolt of Me-

gara to Athens from Corinth, and ten
 years’ submission to Athenian supre-
 macy, see ch. 103, 115. It may also
 embrace a reference to the exclusion of
 the Megarians from Attic ports and
 markets if this measure of Pericles had
 been passed before the rupture between
 Corinth and Coreyra, which is Mr Grote’s
 opinion Chapter XLVIII. Vol. VI. p. 102.
 I believe however we have no means of
 fixing the precise time of the introduc-
 tion of the measure.

XLIII. “We having fallen into the
 position which we ourselves formerly
 spoke of in Lacedemon, the chastise-
 ment which each one has of his own

X-91.67-1.139-1.140-1.144

{ II 31
 { IV 26 { II 93
 { III 51

“τόν τινα κολάζειν, νῦν παρ’ ὑμῶν τὸ αὐτὸ ἀξιούμεν κομί-
 “ζεσθαι, καὶ μὴ τῇ ἡμετέρα ψήφῳ ὠφεληθέντας τῇ ὑμετέρα
 2 “ἡμᾶς βλάψαι. τὸ δ’ ἴσον ἀνταπόδοτε, γνόντες τοῦτον
 “ἐκείνον εἶναι τὸν καιρὸν ἐν ᾧ ὁ τε ὑπουργῶν φίλος μά-
 3 “λιστα καὶ ὁ ἀντιστὰς ἐχθρός. καὶ Κερκυραίους τούσδε 5
 “μῆτε ξυμμάχους δέχεσθε βία ἡμῶν, μῆτε ἀμύνετε αὐτοῖς
 4 “ἀδικοῦσι. καὶ τάδε ποιοῦντες τὰ προσήκοντά τε δράσετε
 “καὶ τὰ ἄριστα βουλευέσθε ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς.” Τοιαῦτα δὲ
 καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι εἶπον.

XLIII. αὐτ’ τινα (i.e. αὐτὸν τινα) N. αὐτῶν τινα F. (“sed man. rec. correxit αὐτὸν.” Ba. tac. Br.) μὴ om. H. τῇ ὑμετέρα (sic) A. τὸ δ’ ἴσον hic T.A.J. τὸ δ’ ἴσον

vulg. γνόντες corr. N. (6 m. ead. necne p. 1.) ἐχθρ N.

§ 3. κερκυραίους τε vulg. A.J. τε om. T. κερκυραίους δὲ N.V.F.H. pro τούσδε, τάδε T. δέχσθε vulg. A.J. δέχεσθε N.V.F. (teste Ba. δεχσθαι teste Br.) H. pl. Be.

δέχεσθαι T. (m. ead. vid.) ἀμύνετε vulg. A.J. ἀμύνετε N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. (“et supr. e rec. man. e.” Ba.).

§ 4. τε om. N.V. ἐν ὑμῖν sequiores libri. A.J. kai om. T.

allies (see 40, 5) claim as a right to receive the same treatment now from you, and that you should not after obtaining the benefit of our vote by yours impede our designs.” For σφετέρους see vi. 16, 5. It is immaterial whether ἀξίω μῆ, or the more idiomatic οὐκ ἀξίω, is used in such sentence. See on 3, 2.

§ 2. How far prose writers keep up the distinction between the *participle* and *infinitive* after verbs of knowledge (see on μάθουτε 36, 3) is a point perhaps not yet determined. Examples of poets' violation of the rule are given by Elmsl. on Eur. Med. 580, 1 and might be multiplied. His are confined to οἶδα, ἐπίσταμαι. γινώσκω differs from the others, in that it signifies not only to know a fact, know that, e.g. Eur. Hecub. 1140 γνόντες δ' Ἀχαιοὶ ζῶντα Πριαμίδων τινά, Th. (with a slight confusion, ὅτι with the verb being more usual) iv. 37, 1 γνοῖς...ὅτι...διαφρασησόμενος, or know how to, e.g. Soph. Aj. 677 ἡμεῖς δὲ πῶς οὐ γνωσόμεθα σωφρονεῖν; but also to decide. γινώσκω τοῦτο ὄν, “I know that this is,” γινώσκω τοῦτο εἶναι “I decide, adjudge, that this is.” The notion of this verb being “I make up my mind that,” “I determine that,” may account

for the blending of the *infinitive* and the *participle*, see Xen. Hell. iv. 8, 31 ἐγνωσαν ἐπιμελητέον εἶναι, 38 γνοῖς μὴ εἶναι ἐλπῖδα, though “determining that” in the former means “deciding that” in the latter “knowing that.” So in Latin certum est; Tac. ii. Hist. 18 certum erat Spurrinnæ (“Sp. had made up his mind that”) ne dum venisse Cæcinam, et coercere (“had made up his mind to”) intra munimenta militem. So I consider here “having determined that” a fair translation, believing that Th. meant “shewing by your vote that” rather than “knowing that.” Xenophon (but he frequently departs from his country's usage) has Hell. ii. 2, 2 εἰδὼς ὅτι...εἰσεσθαι, which I hardly dare with Cobet (Nov. Lect. p. 443) call “turpem soloeccismum,” remembering Antiph. i. p. 114 St.=619 R. διομόσασθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς μητρὸς εὖ εἰδέναι μὴ πεποιγκέναι ταῦτα (Cobet “emenda μὴ πεποιγκύαν” Nov. Lect. p. 360) Lys. Theomn. 117 St.=355 R. πάρας εἰδέναι ἡγοῦμαι ὅτι ἐγὼ μὲν ὀρθῶς λέγω, τοῦτον δὲ οὕτω σκαδὸν εἶναι. Dem. Eubul. p. 1314 § 49 τοῦ συνειδότες αὐτῷ τὰ ληθῆ λέγειν. In Plat. Gorg. 453 B ἐγὼ γὰρ εὖ ἴσθ' ὅτι, ὡς ἐμὰντων πείθω...

XLIV. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἀκούσαντες ἀμφοτέρων, γενομένης καὶ δις ἐκκλησίας, τῇ μὲν προτέρᾳ οὐχ ἦσσαν τῶν Κορινθίων ἀπεδέξαντο τοὺς λόγους, ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ μετέγνωσαν Κερκυραίοις ξυμμαχίαν μὲν μὴ ποιήσασθαι ὥστε ⁵ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους νομίζειν (εἰ γὰρ ἐπὶ Κόρινθον ἐκέλευον σφίσιν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ξυμπλεῖν, ἐλθόντ' ἂν αὐτοῖς αἱ πρὸς Πελοποννησίους σπονδαί), ἐπιμαχίαν δ' ² ἐποιήσαντο τῇ ἀλλήλων βοηθεῖν, εἰάν τις ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἦν ¹⁰ ἢ Ἀθήνας ἢ τοὺς τούτων ξυμμάχους. ἐδόκει γὰρ ὁ πρὸς Πελοποννησίους πόλεμος καὶ ὡς ἔσεσθαι αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν ἐβούλοντο μὴ προέσθαι Κορινθίοις ναυτικὸν ἔχουσιν τοσοῦτον, ξυγκρούειν δὲ ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις, ἵνα ἀσθενεστέροις οὖσιν, ἦν τι δέη, Κορινθίοις τε καὶ ³ τοῖς ἄλλοις ναυτικὸν ἔχουσιν ἐς πόλεμον καθιστῶνται. ἅμα ¹⁵ δὲ τῆς τε Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς ἡ νῆσος ἐν παραπλῶ κείσθαι.

XLV. τοιαύτῃ μὲν γνώμῃ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Κερκυραίους προσεδέξαντο, καὶ τῶν Κορινθίων ἀπελθόντων οὐ πολὺ ἕστερον δέκα ναῦς αὐτοῖς ἀπέστειλαν βοηθούς· ἐστρατήγει ¹ δὲ αὐτῶν Λακεδαιμόνιός τε ὁ Κίμωνος καὶ Διοτίμος ὁ ² Στρομβίχου καὶ Πρωτέας ὁ Ἐπικλέους. προεῖπον δὲ αὐτοῖς

XLIV. οὐχ ἦσσαν hic T. συμμαχίαν N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) μὲν ξυμμαχίαν T. μὴ om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r. κερκυραῖοι corr. N. (κερκυρ m.r.) οἱ, ante πρὸς, T. πρ N. δ' ἐποιήσαντο N.T.V.F.H. quod reposui, δὲ vulg. A.J. omn. edd.

§ 2. πρ N. καὶ ὡς (sic) N. τοῖς κορινθίοις vulg. A.J. τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. ὅτι μάλιστα N. ὀτιμάλιστα V. vulg. ὅτι μάλιστα T. A.J. ἢ N. κορινθίοις τὸ N. τε hic T. τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς conj. Bekk. sequitur Popp. Fort. post οἱς aut ὅσοι aut οἱ excedit.

§ 3. Ἰταλίας corr. N. (spir. m.r.)

XLV. κίμωνος vulg. A. κίμωνος N.T.V.F.H. al. J. Οστρομβίχου (sic) A. Ὀστρομβίχου (sic) V. ὁ στρομβίχου N.T.

καὶ ἐμὲ εἶναι τούτων ἕνα, and 517 E παντὶ τῷ μὴ εἶδότε δι τι ἐστι... διὰ τὸ εἶδέναι ὃ τι χρῆσθον... τὰς δ' ἄλλας πάσας ταύτας ἀγνοεῖν· διὸ δὴ καὶ ταύτας μὲν δουλοπρεπεῖς εἶναι, there is room for doubt whether in the former εἶναι belongs to ἴσθαι or to ἐμαντὸν πελθω, and in the latter belongs to εἶδέναι or διὰ τὸ is to be carried on to δουλοπρεπεῖς εἶναι.

XLIV. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ may mean "on

the following day" (ἡμέρᾳ) or "on the assembly held on the following day;" see on Dem. de F. Leg. § 14 § 16.

§ 2. καὶ ὡς=καὶ οὕτως (οὐδ' ὡς=οὐδ' οὕτως) will recur not unfrequently.—τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς Bekker's conjecture I have not adopted, though I believe the text requires alteration, for ὅσοι (or οἱ) taking ἔχουσιν as verb, or transposition of ἄλλοις τοῖς, may be as probable.

μὴ ναυμαχεῖν Κορινθίους, ἣν μὴ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλέωσι καὶ
μέλλωσιν ἀποβαίνειν, ἥ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων οὕτω δὲ
3 κωλύειν κατὰ δύναμιν. προεῖπον δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ μὴ λύνειν
4 ἔνεκα τὰς σπονδάς. αἱ μὲν δὴ νῆες ἀφικνούνται ἐς τὴν
Κέρκυραν.

XLVI. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς παρεσκεύαστο,
ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν ναυσὶ πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν.
2 ἦσαν δὲ Ἡλείων μὲν δέκα, Μεγαρέων δὲ δώδεκα καὶ Λευ-
καδίων δέκα, Ἀμπρακιωτῶν δὲ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ Ἀνα-
κτορίων μία, αὐτῶν δὲ Κορινθίων ἐνενήκοντα· στρατηγοὶ δὲ 10
τούτων ἦσαν μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις ἐκάστων, Κορινθίων δὲ
3 Ξενοκλείδης ὁ Εὐθυκλέους πέμπτος αὐτός. ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσ-
έμixin τῇ κατὰ Κέρκυραν ἡπεύρω ἀπὸ Λευκάδος πλέοντες,
4 ὁρμίζονται ἐς Χειμέριον τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος γῆς. ἔστι δὲ
λιμὴν, καὶ πόλις ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ κεῖται ἄπο θαλάσσης ἐν τῇ 15
5 Ἐλαιάτιδι τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος Ἐφύρῃ. ἐξίησι δὲ παρ' αὐτὴν
Ἀχερουσία λίμνη ἐς θάλασσαν· διὰ δὲ τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος
Ἀχέρων ποταμὸς ῥέων ἐσβάλλει ἐς αὐτὴν, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὴν
6 ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχει. ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ Θύαμις ποταμός, ὀρίζων τὴν

§ 2. μέλλουσιν T. 3 Be. τι N.T. χωρίων vulg. A.J. χωρίων N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.)
F. corr. (teste Ba. χωρίων teste Br.) H. pl. Be.

XLVI. § 2. ἦσαν δὲ N.T. ἦσαν δὴ V. ἀπρακιωτῶν T. (m. ead. suprascr.) εἴκοσιν
H. ἐνενήκοντα N. vulg. A.J. ἐνενήκοντα T.H. de F. Ba. et Be. tac. αὐτ' N. αὐτοῖς T.

§ 3. ἐπεὶ N.V. εἰς N.V. γῆς (sic) N.

§ 4. ἀπὸ N. Bekk. ἀπο F. (teste Ba.) H. corr. T. A.J. pl. edd. Poppo. cf. 7, 1.

ἐλαιάτιδι N. (suprascr. m.r.) ἐλαδίτι V. ἐφύρῃ A.J.

§ 5. ἔξεισι N.T. omn. ut vid. meliores libri. ἐξίησι sequi. quidam. A.J. Quod
ut unice verum reposui. ἐξίησι primo in ἐξίησι deinde in ἐξεισι corruptum. Neque
ἐξεισι pro eo quod oportuit esse ἐξέρχεται dici potuit neque meminī quēquam usur-
pare ἐξέρχομαι de flumine aut lacu evolvente se in mare. τὴν θάλασσαν vulg. A.J. τὴν
om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. ἐς αὐτὸν T. ἔσχεν T.

§ 6. θύαμος pr. T. θύαμις corr. T. (m. ead. necne p. l.) ποταμ. (et § 5) N. θεσπρω-

XLV. § 2. τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων (re-
curring 53, 5) of course (not those but)
their places. Plat. Theat. p. 169 ε ἐκ
τοῦ ἐκείνου λόγου "from his dictum."
Dem. i. contr. Steph. p. 1114 § 42 Bek-
ker is undoubtedly right in understand-
ing ἐκ δὲ τουτουου τρόπου to mean ἐκ δὲ
τοῦ τούτου τρόπου (from this man's cha-
racter) rather than others who read ἐκ

δὲ τούτου τοῦ τρόπου.

XLVI. § 4. See 7, 1. I intend always
to give this accent when ἀπο means
"remote from," ἀπο τρόπου, ἀπο ῥυτῆρος,
κ.τ.λ.

§ 5. ἐξίησι: see Ann. Crit. ἐξήλυσιν is
found in Herod. but no one has so
used ἐξέρχομαι so far as my memory
goes.—ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχει: see on 9, 2.

Θεσπρωτίδα καὶ Κεστρίνην, ὧν ἐντὸς ἡ ἄκρα ἀνέχει τὸ Χειμέριον. οἱ μὲν οὖν Κορίνθιοι τῆς ἡπείρου ἐνταῦθα ὀρμίζονται τε καὶ στρατόπεδον ἐποιήσαντο.

XLVII. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι ὡς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσ-
 5 πλέοντας, πληρώσαντες δέκα καὶ ἑκατὸν ναῦς, ὧν ἦρχε
 Μεικιάδης καὶ Αἰσιμίδης καὶ Εὐρύβατος, ἐστρατοπεδεύ-
 σαντο ἐν μᾶ τῶν νήσων αἱ καλοῦνται Σύβοτα· καὶ αἱ
 1 Ἀττικαὶ δέκα παρήσαν. ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ Λευκίμῃ αὐτοῖς τῷ
 ἀκρωτηρίῳ ὃ πέζος ἦν, καὶ Ζακυνθίων χίλιοι ὀπλίται βε-
 10 3 βοηθηκότες. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ
 πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων παραβεβοηθηκότες· οἱ γὰρ ταύτη
 ἡπειρῶται αἰεὶ ποτε αὐτοῖς φίλοι εἰσίν.

XLVIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρεσκεύαστο τοῖς Κορινθίοις,
 λαβόντες τριῶν ἡμερῶν σιτία ἀνήγοντο ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν
 15 ἀπὸ τοῦ Χειμερίου νυκτός, καὶ ἅμα ἔφ' πλέοντες καθορῶσι
 τὰς τῶν Κερκυραίων ναῦς μετεώρους τε καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς πλε-
 2 ούσας. ὡς δὲ κατείδον ἀλλήλους ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο, ἐπὶ
 μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας Κερκυραίων αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες, τὸ δὲ

τίδα corr. N. (del. acc. supr. ω. corr. ιδ.) τὴν κεστρίνην T. ἐντ N. τῆς ἡπείρου τῆς ἡπείρου T. sed alt. transverso calamo inductum.

XLVII. μεικιᾶδης T. μεικιδῆς F.H. μεικιᾶδης pr. N. μεικιᾶδης corr. N. (m.r. εισ) καὶ ἀττικαὶ T. J. αἱ post αἱ facile exidit aut irrepiit. Sed hic necessarius est articulus, "decem naves quae supra memoratae sunt" 45, 1.

§ 2. λευκίμῃ vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμβῃ T. λευκίμῃ N.V.F. (teste Ba.) Vid. ad 30, 1, 4. ἀκρωτηρίῳ T. ζακυνθίων T. (supraser. m. ead.) ζακυνθίων corr. N. (v. man. ead. necne p. 1.)

§ 3. φίλοι αὐτοῖς vulg. A.J. αὐτοῖς φίλοι N.T.V.F.H. pler. Be.

XLVIII. ὡς om. N.V. ναυμαχία vulg. A.J. ναυμαχίαν N.T.V.F.H. pler. B. νυκτ N. ἅμα πλέω (sic) T. ἅμα ἔω (sic) A.J. μετεώρους τε N.T. ἐπὶ σφας T. A.J. σφας pr. N. (add. acc. m.r.).

§ 2. ἀντεπαρετάσσοντο T. 1 Be.

XLVII. The islands *Syvota* still retain their antient name. Leake N.G. i. 103. The continental Σύβοτα, 54, ("the Sow-leas or Sowpastures" Mitford—"Swine-leas" I would suggest) are supposed by Leake (iii. 2) to be on the site of two towers belonging to Murtzo an Albanian chief. Leake has not mentioned (as far as I remember) that the islands or adjoining mainland are noted for swine-breeding.

§ 1. It has been noticed that the aid

of the Zacynthians (*Hellenes* as coming from Arcadia Pausan. viii. 24, 2) is inconsistent with οὐδενὸς Ἑλλήνων ἐν-σπονδοὶ said of the Coreyreans, 31, 2. But surely jealousy of the βαρβαροὶ who aided the Corinthians would speedily form this new alliance of Ἕλληνες with Coreyreans.

XLVIII. § 2. τὸ δὲ ἄλλο: the words might mean "the other wing" for ἕτερος and ἄλλος are marvellously confounded in Greek. For example Plat. Theæt. p.

ἄλλο αὐτοὶ ἐπέιχον τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες τῶν νεῶν, ὧν
 3 ἦρχε τριῶν στρατηγῶν ἐκάστου εἰς. οὕτω μὲν Κερκυραῖοι
 ἐτάξαντο, Κορινθίους δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας αἱ Μεγαρίδες
 νῆες εἶχον καὶ αἱ Ἀμπρακιώτιδες, κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέσον οἱ
 ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι ὥς ἕκαστοι εὐώνυμον δὲ κέρας αὐτοὶ οἱ 5
 Κορίνθιοι ταῖς ἄριστα τῶν νεῶν πλεούσαις κατὰ τοὺς Ἀθη-
 ναίους καὶ τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Κερκυραίων εἶχον.

XLIX. ξυμμιζαντες δὲ, ἐπειδὴ τὰ σημεῖα ἐκατέροις
 ἦρθη, ἐναυμάχουν, πολλοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας ἔχοντες ἀμφότεροι
 ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων, πολλοὺς δὲ τοξότας τε καὶ ἀκον- 16'
 τιστάς, τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ ἀπειρότερον ἔτι παρεσκευασμέ-
 2 νοι. ἦν τε ἡ ναυμαχία καρτερά, τῇ μὲν τέχνῃ οὐχ ὁμοίως,
 3 πεζομαχία δὲ τὸ πλεόν προσφερῆς οὔσα. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ προσ-
 βάλλοιεν ἀλλήλοις, οὐ ῥαδίως ἀπελύοντο ὑπὸ τε πλήθους
 καὶ ὄχλου τῶν νεῶν, καὶ μᾶλλον τι πιστεύοντες τοῖς ἐπὶ 15

§ 3. *μεγαρήδες* T.

XLIX. *τε*, post *τοξότας*, om. N.V. *τε* hic T.

§ 2. *ἦν τὴ* N.T. *οὐχ ὁμοίως* T. Vid. ad 21, 1. *τοπλέον* T. A.J. vulg. *τὸ πλεόν* N.V.

§ 3. *τοῦ πλήθους* A.J. vulg. *τοῦ* om. N.T.V.F.H. al. *διεκπλοῖ* N.T.F. A.J. δὲ οὐκ A.J. *τοπλέον* T.A.J. vulg. *τὸ πλεόν* N.V.F.H.

161 D καὶ μήτε τὸ ἄλλον πάθος ἄλλος
 βέλτιον διακρινεῖ, μήτε τὴν δόξαν κυριώ-
 τερος ἔσται ἐπισκέψασθαι ἕτερος τὴν ἐτέ-
 ρου, 189, B. C. ἀλλοδοξίαν... ἄλλο αὐ τῶν
 ὄντων... ἕτερον δὲ ἀνθ' ἐτέρου. More
 strange 184 D διὰ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων ἐτέρων
 αὐ τινῶν, and E αἱ δὲ ἐτέρας δυνάμεις
 αἰσθάνει, ἀδύνατον εἶναι δι' ἄλλης ταῦτ'
 αἰσθέσθαι. But here we must translate
 "the rest," for the Corinthians them-
 selves formed the whole of the fleet
 with the small exception of the ten
 Athenian ships, forming in fact left
 centre and considerable part of the right
 (τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες) the Athenians
 being posted on the extreme right.—τῶν
 τριῶν is Poppo's—I admit specious—con-
 jecture; but, in spite of the mention of
 the three commanders 47, 1 I think
 that Th. means simply this; "they made
 three divisions under three commanders,
 each under the command of one."

§ 3. The insertion or omission of the
 article with *δεξιός*, *εὐώνυμος*, *μέσος*, ἡμι-

σος, most students are familiar with.
 This passage is cited by Madvig, Gr.
 Synt. § 8 Anm. 2, d.—κατὰ τὸ μέσον
 "were on the centre;" but κατὰ τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους "posted over against." Cp.
 III. 108, 1 τὸ καθ' Εὐρύλοχον (*the division*
of Eur.) with Εὐρύλοχος ἔσχατον εἶχε τὸ
 εὐώνυμον κατὰ (*over against, fronting*)
 Μεσσηνίους 107, 7. Still more mark-
 worthy is αἱ δὲ Ἀμπρακιώται καὶ αἱ κατὰ
 (on) τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἐνίκων τὸ καθ' (*against*)
 ἑαυτοὺς 108, 3.

XLIX. ἐκατέροις "on either side" not
 "by either side," the *dative* as *agent*
 after any part of the passive verb except
perfects and *tenses* connected with the
perfect being very questionable. Pas-
 sages apparently opposed to this rule
 will be examined elsewhere.

§ 2. *προσφέρης* (also used by Plato)
 one of the older Attic words common to
 their dialect with the Ionic, but limited
 in course of time almost exclusively to
 the Tragedians.

τοῦ καταστρώματος ὀπλίταις ἐς τὴν νίκην, οἱ καταστάντες ἐμάχοντο ἡσυχάζουσῶν τῶν νεῶν διέκπλοι δ' οὐκ ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ θυμῷ καὶ ῥώμῃ τὸ πλεόν ἐναυμάχουν ἢ ἐπιστήμῃ. 4 πανταχῇ μὲν οὖν πολὺς θόρυβος καὶ ταραχώδης ἦν ἡ ναυ- 5 μαχία, ἐν ᾗ αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες παραγιγνόμεναι τοῖς Κερκυραίοις εἴ πῃ πιέζοιντο, φόβον μὲν παρείχον τοῖς ἐναντίοις, μάχης δὲ οὐκ ἦρχον δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν πρόρρησιν 5 τῶν Ἀθηναίων. μάλιστα δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Κορινθίων ἐπόνει· οἱ γὰρ Κερκυραῖοι εἴκοσι ναυσὶν αὐτοὺς τρε- 10 ψάμενοι καὶ καταδιώξαντες σποράδας ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον, μέχρι τοῦ στρατοπέδου πλεύσαντες αὐτῶν καὶ ἐπεκβάντες ἐνέπρησαν τε τὰς σκηναὺς ἐρήμους καὶ τὰ χρήματα διήρπασαν. 6 ταύτῃ μὲν οὖν οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἡσσῶντό τε καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπεκράτουν· ἢ δὲ αὐτοὶ ἦσαν οἱ Κορίν- 15 θιοι, ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ, πολὺ ἐνίκων, τοῖς Κερκυραίοις τῶν

§ 4. ἢ, ante ναυμαχία, om. T. στρατιῶται T. προρρησιν N.T. Poppo.

§ 5. ναοὶ T. τρεψάμενοι corr. N. (T. m.r. op.) σποράδας corr. N. (as m.r.) eis δὲ N.V. καὶ μέχρι A.J. vulg. sed καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. πλεύσαντες αὐτῶν T. (supraser. m. ead.) ἐπεκβάντες N. (supraser. m.r.) ἀπεκβάντες H. ("in marg. manu rec. γρ. ἐπεκβάντες." Ba.)

§ 6. ἡσσῶντο τε N. ἢ δὲ A. ἡδὲ (sic) J.

§ 4. δεδιότες τὴν πρόρρησιν, "afraid of (transgressing) the instructions;" "veriti" I should rather translate than "metuentes." See on 36, 1. For other accusatives after δεδιέναι see on II. 88, 2. It is not certain whether grammatically αἱ νῆες or οἱ στρατηγοὶ is the subject of ἡρχον. The collocation of words is in favour of the former view. Cp. IV. 108, 4 εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι.

§ 5. τὰς σκ. ἐρ. "their tents as undefended." χρήματα: "property," Arist. N. Eth. IV. 1 χρήματα δὲ λέγομεν πάντα ὅσων ἡ ἐξία νομίσματι μετρεῖται. So used by Th. again VI. 46, 3, 4 of the plate at Egesta.

§ 6. ἡσσῶντό τε καὶ: This is apparently an instance of what is called τε trajectory, which I hope to wage successful war with. But had Th. written of τε Κορίνθιοι, τε would have almost necessarily belonged to the immediately following καὶ. It seems there is as much antithesis between ἡσσῶντο and ἐπεκράτουν, in other words between the

verbs of the two clauses, as between the respective combatants. In § 5 Th. might have said τὰς τε σκηναὺς ἐνέπρησαν καὶ τὰ χρήματα διήρπασαν, or ἐνέπρησαν τε...καὶ διήρπασαν τὰ χρήματα. ὑπὸ τε πλήθους καὶ ὄχλου § 3 sufficiently illustrated by Elmsl. on Eur. Heracl. 622 is far different. "Both from nature and education" is a somewhat loose but not unnatural expression for what should be either "both from...and from..." or "from both and," but would certainly not justify "The Corinthians and allies were both defeated, and the Corcyreans were worsted." In IV. 28, 4 καὶ πελταστὰς οἱ ἦσαν ἐκ τε Αἰῶνος βεβηθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοθεν τοξότας τετρακοσίους the antithesis to my mind is clearly not between the kind of light-armed, but the spots whence they came. Cleon would take none from the city but targeteers who had come partly from Aenus, partly from other places (the latter being archers, but that a subordinate point, light-armed troops satisfying Cle-

εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ ἐλάσσονος πλήθους ἐκ τῆς διώξεως οὐ
7 παρουσῶν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ὀρώντες τοὺς Κερκυραίους πιε-
ζομένους μᾶλλον ἤδη ἀπροφασίστως ἐπεκοῦρουν, τὸ μὲν
πρῶτον ἀπεχόμενοι ὥστε μὴ ἐμβάλλειν τινί· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ
τροπὴ ἐγένετο λαμπρῶς καὶ ἐνέκειντο οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τότε δὴ
ἔργου πᾶς εἶχετο ἡδη καὶ διεκέκριτο οὐδὲν ἔτι, ἀλλὰ ξυνέ-
πεσεν ἐς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης ὥστε ἐπιχειρῆσαι ἀλλήλοις τοὺς
Κορινθίους καὶ Ἀθηναίους.

Ι. τῆς δὲ τροπῆς γενομένης οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὰ σκάφη
μὲν οὐχ εἰλκον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν νεῶν ᾧς καταδύσειαν, πρὸς
δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐτράποντο φονεύειν διεκπλέοντες μᾶλλον
ἢ ζωγρεῖν, τοὺς τε αὐτῶν φίλους, οὐκ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι ἦσ-
2 σηντο οἱ ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ κέρα, ἀγνοοῦντες ἔκτεινον. πολλῶν
γὰρ νεῶν οὐσῶν ἀμφοτέρων καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης

§ 7. ἐπειδὴ Α.Ι. vulg. ἐπεὶ Ν.Τ.Υ.Υ.Η. pler. Be. ἐγένετο Α.Ι. vulg. ἐγένετο Υ.

ἐγένετο Ν.Τ.Υ.Η. pler. Be. λαμπρ (sic) Τ. ἤρχετο Ν.Υ. ἡδὴ εἶχετο Τ. διέκριτο (vid. 50, 5)
Τ. ξυνέπεσον vulg. ξυνέπεσεν Α.Ι. Τ.Υ.Η. al. ξυνέπεσον pr. Ν. ξυνέπεσεν corr. Ν. (ε m. r.)
de Υ. tac. Ad.

Ι. οὐχ^ν εἰλκον Τ. ut 21, 1. πρ Ν. ἀνούς Ν.Τ. τοὺς τε αὐτῶν Ν.Τ.Υ.Η. ἦσθημένοι
Α.Ι. vulg. αἰσθόμενοι Ν.Τ.Υ. ἀσθανόμενοι Υ. ἐσθόμενοι Η. ἦσσοντο Τ. ἀγροῦντες Τ.
(suprascr. m. ead. necne p. 1.)

§ 2. ἐπιπολὺ Ν.Α.Ι. vulg. ἐπὶ πολὺ Τ.Υ.Η. ἐποίουν Τ. ὅποιοι ut vid. omnes.

on's purpose). See (as to μὲν and δὲ) note on 38, 3.

§ 7. λαμπρῶς "clearly" II. 7, 1 νίκης λαμπρᾶς VII. 55, 1.

Ι. "They did not lash to their sterns and take in tow the hulls of the several ships which they had waterlogged." For the form ἀναδούμενοι see on 6, 3.—διεκπλέοντες (not technical, as διέκπλοι our *breaking the line* 49, 3 but) "sailing up and down through and out of the wrecks." This sense we have in the substantive διέκπλουον VII. 69, 4 and Herod. VII. 36 διέκπλουον δὲ ὑπόφανσιν κατέλιπον τῶν πεντηκοντέρων καὶ τριχοῦ.—φονεύειν I do not join with διεκπλέοντες (which I understand as a gerundive) as Matth. Gr. Gr. § 532 c, but consider it loosely inserted after ἐτράποντο. The sentence might have been worded ἐτράποντο πρὸς τὸ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φονεύειν, Cp. V. 15, 1 ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν κομίσασθαι, and consult Porson on Eur. Med. 1396 φίλιον χρῆζω στόματος παίδων προσπύξασθαι. Cp. also Plat. III. Republ. 416 A ἐπιχειρήσαι τοῖς προβάτοις κακοιργεῖν.

§ 2. Cobet deserves all credit for the correction, ὁπότεροι for ὅποιοι, which ὁ μακαρίτης Donaldson adopted. The proposed omission however of the words ὅποιοι ἐκράτουν ἢ ἐκρατοῦντο I think unwarranted. The Corinthians' ignorance of their partial defeat by the Coreyreans, and the fact of the contending fleets consisting almost exclusively of Dorians (for the few Athenian ships hardly took part in the battle), and a comparison of the night-battle on Epipolis VII. 44 (where the ignorance of the pass-word, as Dorians formed a great section of the Athenian army, caused great confusion and disaster to the Athenians), lead me to think that Th. means they were unable to form a judgement which of the

σθαι, and consult Porson on Eur. Med. 1396 φίλιον χρῆζω στόματος παίδων προσπύξασθαι. Cp. also Plat. III. Republ. 416 A ἐπιχειρήσαι τοῖς προβάτοις κακοιργεῖν.

ἐπεχουσῶν, ἐπειδὴ ξυνέμιξαν ἀλλήλοις, οὐ ῥαδίως τὴν δι-
 ἀγνωσιν ἐποιοῦντο ὁπότεροι ἐκράτουν ἢ ἐκρατοῦντο· ναυ-
 μαχία γὰρ αὕτη Ἑλλησι πρὸς Ἑλληνας νεῶν πλήθει με-
 3 γίστη δὴ τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτῆς γεγένηται. ἐπειδὴ δὲ κατεδίωξαν
 5 τοὺς Κερκυραίους οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐς τὴν γῆν, πρὸς τὰ νανάγια
 καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς σφετέρους ἐτράποντο, καὶ τῶν πλεί-
 στων ἐκράτησαν ὥστε προσκομίσαι πρὸς τὰ Σύβοτα, οἱ
 αὐτοῖς ὁ κατὰ γῆν στρατὸς τῶν βαρβάρων προσεβεβοη-
 θήκει· ἔστι δὲ τὰ Σύβοτα τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος λιμὴν ἔρημος.
 10 4 τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσαντες αὖθις ἀθροισθέντες ἐπέπλεον τοῖς Κερ-
 5 κυραίοις. οἱ δὲ ταῖς πλωΐμοις καὶ ὅσαι ἦσαν λοιπαὶ μετὰ
 τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀντ[επ]έπλεον, δείσαντες μὴ
 6 ἐς τὴν γῆν σφῶν πειρώσιν ἀποβαίνειν. ἤδη δὲ ἦν ὀψὲ
 καὶ ἐπεπαιώνιστο αὐτοῖς ὥς ἐς ἐπίπλουν, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι

Sed quid sibi velit me quidem latet. ὁπότεροι procul dubio loci sententia postulat;
 "utri vincerent, utri vincerentur." Cobet. ad Hyper. Fun. Orat. p. 62 "quatuor
 verba sciolus nescio quis interpolavit." Non assentior. Sed quod olim tentaveram
 Plat. Theæt. p. 158 E ὅποια τούτων τῶν δοξασμάτων ἀληθῆ, ὁπότερα reponendum
 ratus, nunc video non ad eas cogitationes solas quæ obfunduntur *vigilanti* aut
somnianti (ὑπαρ ἢ ὑναρ) referri, sed ad omnes qualescunque *agrote* aut *valenti*, sano
 aut *insano* obversantes, ut ὅποια (*quales* cogitationes) locum obtineat. πρ Ν. αὐτῆς
 vulg. Poppo. Sed εαυτῆς Ν. V. F. H. A. J. αὐτῆς an αὐτῆς præbeat T. non dignosco.

§ 3. πρ Ν. πρ Ν. οὐ seq. Codd. quod per se satis placet, ut καταπεφυγέαι ἐν
 γῇ, βεβηκέαι ἐν γῇ, ita βεβοηθηκέαι που, βοθηῖν που non item. II. 86, 1 οὐπερ omn.
 ut vid. libri. Sed of N. T. al. A. J. γῆν (sic) Ν. στρατ Ν.

§ 5. πλωΐμοις Ν. al. A. J. vulg. Poppo. πλοΐμοις Bekk. ἀντεπέπλεον A. J. vulg.
 ἀντέπλεον N. T. V. F. H. pl. Be. rec. edd. Sed επ facile excidit ante επ ut § 6 πε ante
 παί. Ego ἀντ[επ]έπλεον reposui. Alius per me quidem reponat ἀντεπέπλεον.

§ 6. ἐπαιώνιστο H. ἐπαιώνιστο pr. Ν. (πε suprascr. m. r.) ἐπαιώνιστο pr. F. ἐπεπαι-
 νιστο m. r. ὡς ἐπίπλουν F. A. J. Vulg. ὡς ἐπὶ πλοῦν H. pr. Ν. ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν corr. Ν.
 (suprascr. m. r.) ὡς ἐσεπίπλουν (sic Ad.) V. ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν T. ἐξαπῆμης Ν. κατιδόντες

two ("whether of the twain" S. Matthew
 xvii. 21) were victors or vanquished.

§ 3. οὐ, which I should prefer if
 better supported, "where were station-
 ed the land force of the barbarians
 which had come to their aid." *κείνος δ'*
δπου βέβηκεν οὐδεὶς οἶδε Soph. Trach. 40
 is rightly rendered by Hermann *ubi sit*.
 Still there is nothing improper "in the
 spot to which the land force had come
 with aid." IV. 114, 1 τοῖς μετὰ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων Τορωναίους καταπεφυγέαι (those
 who had taken refuge with) does not

oblige one to read § 4 τοῖς παρ' Ἀθηναίους
 καταπεφυγέαι, though this reading has
 some MSS. authority.

§ 5. ὅσαι ἦσαν λοιπαί, "the remainder
 of their navy which had not been em-
 ployed in the former sea-fight" seems a
 satisfactory meaning, and the omission
 of καὶ is not called for. They added
 these to the ships before engaged which
 were not disabled or had been repaired.

§ 6. ἤδη...καὶ...καὶ. For the second
 καὶ ep. ἅμα καὶ κ. τ. λ. Madv. Gr. Synt.
 § 185 b. This idiom is well known, but

ἐξαπίνης πρύμναν ἐκρούοντο κατιδόντες εἴκοσι ναῦς Ἀθηναίων προσπλεύσας ἄς ὕστερον τῶν δέκα βοηθοὺς ἐξέπεμψαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δείσαντες ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μὴ νικηθῶσιν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι καὶ αἱ σφέτεραι δέκα νῆες ὀλίγαι ἀμύνειν ὧσι.

LI. ταύτας οὖν προῖδόντες οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ ὑποτοπήσαντες ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν εἶναι οὐχ ὅσας ἐώρων ἀλλὰ πλείους ὑπανεχώρουν. τοῖς δὲ Κερκυραίοις ἐπέπλεον γὰρ μᾶλλον ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς, οὐχ ἐωρῶντο, καὶ ἐθαύμαζον τοὺς Κορινθίους πρύμναν κρουομένους, πρὶν τινες ἰδόντες εἶπον ὅτι νῆες ἐκεῖναι ἐπιπλέουσι. τότε δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀνεχώρουν· ξυνεσκόταξε γὰρ ἤδη, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἀποτρεπόμενοι τὴν

corr. N. (i fort. m. ead.) εἴκοσι N. εἴκοσιν V. κινηθῶσιν H. κερκυραῖοι corr. N. (κερκυραῖοι m. ead.) ὀλίγα pr. N. ὀλίγαι corr. N. (m. ead.)

LI. προῖδόντες corr. N. (i m. ead.) προῖδόντες (sic) T. οὐχ' ὅσας T. vid. 21, 1. ἐπανεχώρουν A.J. vulg. ὑπανεχώρουν N.T.V.F.H. om. Be.

§ 2. οὐχ ἐωρῶντο T. πρῶμναν (sic) T. πρὶν τινες vulg. πρὶν τινες N.T.A.J. edd. recce. τότε δὴ vulg. A.J. τότε δὲ N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. καὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ N. (marg. N. γρ. καὶ αὐτοὶ

m.r.) T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) ξυνεσκόταξε T. (supraser. m. ead.) ἀποτραπόμενοι T. A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἀποτρεπόμενοι N.T.V.F.H. Poppo.

there is sometimes obscurity where an intermediate καὶ presents itself in its ordinary meaning as *copulative*. "It was already late, and the pæan had been raised, when ..." In the idiom ὁμοίως καὶ...καὶ...the Latin language has the advantage, *et...ac*. I will furnish two examples. Arist. N. Eth. iv. 4, 13=7, 1 ὁμοίως ἐν λόγοις καὶ (et) πράξεσι καὶ (ac) τῷ προσποιήματι, Plat. Theæt. p. 205 D ὁμοίως αἷ τε συλλαβαὶ γνωσταὶ καὶ (et) ῥηταὶ καὶ (ac) τὰ στοιχεῖα.—ὀλίγαι ἀμύνειν: not precisely our "too few to aid" which would be ἐλάσσονες ἢ ἀμύνειν. The latter expresses disbelief, the former misgiving. "He is a young man for the office" is not the same as "he is too young a man for the office."

LI. § 2. I cannot sufficiently protest against the ordinary pointing, which puts ἐπέπλεον...ἀφανοῦς into a parenthesis. What then is the government of the dative? One might as well point known idioms, *quibus (cum liceret) nolent, ois (ἐξὸν ποιεῖν) οὐκ ἐβούλοντο*, and so mystify what left to itself is intelligible. There are editions of Herodotus

which give τοῖσι δὲ ἐν τῇ φυλῇ ταύτῃ ἀνδράσι—οὐ γὰρ ὑπέμειναν τὰ τέκνα—ἰδρῦσαντο (iv. 149) and then speak of an *anacoluthon*. So in Thuc. i. 72, 1, 115, 5, where again some editions give τῶν δὲ Σαμίων (ἦσαν γὰρ τινες οἱ...ἠπειρον) ξυνθέμενοι, viii. 30, 1. For the future I shall content myself with restoring punctuation in such passages, which will occasionally recur, simply adding here that ἐωρῶντο would require ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Κερκυραίων. The dative depends upon ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς.—νῆες ἐκεῖναι: "yonder are ships sailing up." The article would be utterly out of place; αἱ νῆες ἐκεῖναι="those ships," but they had heard of none. How Poppo should halt between two opinions here I cannot conceive. He does so, for he says "ob omissum articulum ἐκεῖνος habet fortasse vim a Matth. Gr. § 471, 12 explicatam. Cf. tamen iii. 59." Punctuation will help us there too.—ξυνεσκόταξε. It might be pedantic to give too faithful a rendering, but it seems to deserve a remark that all this family of words ὕει, κίφει, ξυνέφει, ἀπαιθριάζει κ.τ.λ.

3 διαλύσιν ἐποιήσαντο. οὕτω μὲν ἡ ἀπαλλαγή ἐγένετο ἀλ-
 4 λήλων, καὶ ἡ ναυμαχία ἐτελεύτα ἐς νύκτα. τοῖς Κερκυραίοις
 οἱ δὲ στρατοπεδευομένοις ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμμῃ αἱ εἴκοσι νῆες
 αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐται, ὧν ἦρχε Γλαύκων τε ὁ Λεα-
 5 γρου καὶ Ἀνδοκίδης ὁ Λεωγόρου, διὰ τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ ναυ-
 αγίων προσκομισθεῖσαι κατέπλεον ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον οὐ
 5 πολλῶ ὕστερον ἢ ὥφθησαν. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι (ἦν γὰρ
 νύξ) ἐφοβήθησαν μὴ πολέμια ὦσιν, ἔπειτα δὲ ἔγνωσαν
 καὶ ὥρμisanτο.

15 LII. τῇ δ' ὕστεραία ἀναγόμεναι αἷ τε Ἀττικά τριά-
 κοντα νῆες καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων ὅσαι πλώϊμοι ἦσαν ἐπέ-
 πλευσαν ἐπὶ τὸν ἐν τοῖς Συβότοις λιμένα, ἐν ᾧ οἱ Κορίνθιοι
 2 ὥρμουν, βουλόμενοι εἰδέναι εἰ ναυμαχήσουσιν. οἱ δὲ τὰς
 μὲν ναῦς ἄραντες ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ παραταξάμενοι μετεώ-
 15 ρους ἡσύχαζον, ναυμαχίας οὐ διανοοῦμενοι ἄρχειν ἐκόντες,
 ὁρῶντες προσγεγενημένας τε ναῦς ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἀκραίφ-

§ 4. τοῖς δὲ Κερκ. vulg. A.J. τοῖς κερκυραίοις δὲ N.T.V.F.H. al. *λευκίμμῃ* vulg. A.J. Bekk. *λευκίμμῃ* N. *λευκίμμῃ* F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) *λευκίμβῃ* T. post *νῆες*, al. om. N.T.V.F.H. al. A.I. facile excidit ante A.II. ἐκ vulg. A.J. ἀπὸ N.T.V.F.H. al. utrumque probum. *γλαύκων τε* N. *γλαύκων τε* T. *λεωγόρου* (non *λεογόρου*) N. *ναυαγίων* pr. N. ut vid. *ναυαγίων* corr. N. *ναυαγίων* (sic) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) *eis* N. οὐ πολὺ N.V.

§ 5. *νῦν νύξ* T. Vide sis progressum errati. Primo *νῦ* repetitum, tum pr. *νῦ* in *νῦν* mutatum propter sequens *ν*.

LII. τῇ δὲ vulg. A.J. Bekk. δ' N.T.F.H. Poppo. *ὕστερα J.* *πλώϊμοι* T. Bekk. *πλώϊμοι* N. ol (ante *κορίνθιοι*) om. F. (teste Br. "a manu rec. additus." Ba.)

§ 2. οἱ δὲ T. τῆς om. N.V. *προσγεγενημένας* corr. N. (ο corr. σ pr. suprascr. m.r. vid. fuisse *παραγεγενημένας*) τε N.T. Ἀθηναίων vulg. A.J. Sed *παρά* vel ἀπὸ non ἐκ dicendum fuit. *ἀθηνῶν* N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. τε N.T.

never is *impersonal*. The God of the atmosphere *Zeus* (not after our irreligious fashion "it rains, snows &c." which the Canticle "O all ye works of the Lord" sublimely protests against) is acknowledged. See Arist. Av. 1501 τί γὰρ ὁ *Zeus* ποιεῖ; | ἀπαιθριάζει τὰς νεφέλας ἡ ξυννέφει; Pac. 1141 τὸν θεὸν δ' ἐπιψακά-
 15 157. So the propriety in Herod. iv. 28 of τὸ δὲ θέρος ὕων (not ὕον) οὐκ ἀνίει. Similarly *Ποσειδῶν* the ἐνοσίχθων is the producer of earthquakes. It is an impropriety of speech to say that in iv. 52, 1 *ἔσεισε* is *impersonal*, when we find καὶ τοῖς ὁ *Ποσειδῶν* οὐπὶ *Ταινάρῳ* θεὸς | *σεισας* ἅπασιν ἐμβάλοι τὰς οἰκίας Arist. Acharn. 510, *ἔσεισεν* ὁ θεός Xenoph.

Hellen. iv. 7, 4.

§ 3. *ἐτελεύτα*: precisely our "lasted till night" i.e. continued and then ended.

§ 4. Andocides the famous orator implicated afterwards in the mutilation of the Hermæ-busts and the mystery-profanations. Leogoras probably the butt of the Comic Poets for his expensive habits.

§ 5. The variant given by T. (ἦν γὰρ *νῦν νύξ*) should have been ἦδη.—καὶ ὥρμisanτο: i.e. αἱ νῆες. The change of subject (already noticed on Dem. de F.L. § 48 § 162 and elsewhere) will hereafter be further commented upon.

LII. § 2. ἀκραίφονους 19, 2.—αἰχμ. τε *περὶ φυλακῆς*: *περὶ* so almost means

νεῖς καὶ σφίσι πολλὰ τὰ ἄπορα ξυμβεβηκότα, αἰχμαλώτων
 τε περὶ φυλακῆς οὓς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν εἶχον, καὶ ἐπισκευὴν
 οὐκ οὔσαν τῶν νεῶν ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ. τοῦ δὲ οἴκαδε πλοῦ
 μᾶλλον διεσκόπουν ὅπῃ κομισθήσονται, δεδιότες μὴ οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι νομίσαντες λελῦσθαι τὰς σπονδὰς διότι ἐς χεῖρας
 ἦλθον, οὐκ ἐῷσι σφᾶς ἀποπλεῖν.

LIII. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας ἐς κελήτιον ἐμβιβά-
 σαντας ἄνευ κηρυκείου προσπέμψαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ πεῖ-
 ραν ποιήσασθαι. πέμψαντές τε ἔλεγον τοιάδε “ἀδικεῖτε,
 “ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πολέμου ἄρχοντες καὶ σπονδὰς λύ-
 “οντες· ἡμῖν γὰρ πολεμίους τοὺς ἡμετέρους τιμωρομένοις
 “ἐμποδὼν ἴστασθε ὅπλα ἀνταιρόμενοι. εἰ δ’ ὑμῖν γνώμη
 “ἐστὶ κωλύειν τε ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἢ ἄλλοσε εἴ ποι βου-
 “λόμεθα πλεῖν, καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς λύετε, ἡμᾶς τούσδε λα-

§ 3. λελῦσθαι T.A.J. Sed λελῦκα Matho ap. Athen. xiii. p. 581 c. καταλελυ-
 κνίας τῆς Γναθαιῶν σχεδόν (vid. Malib. Morell. Thesaur. p. Lxiv) et λέλυμαι notissi-
 mum est.

LIII. ἐμβιβάσαντες corr. N. (ἐμ lit. 3 litt. cap. m. r. An fuit εἰσβιβάσαντες?)
 κηρυκεῖον seq. lib. Bekk. κηρυκίου N.T.A.J. Poppo. προπέμψαι T.A.J. vulg.
 προσπέμψαι N.V.F.H. al.

§ 2. δημηγορία λακεδαιμονίων πρὸς ἀθηναίους litt. min. T. marg. ἴστασθε (sic) T.

§ 3. τὲ N.T. εἶπεν F. (Ba. tac. Br.) εἰ πον T. πρώτους λαβόντες vulg. A.J. λαβόντες
 πρώτον N.T.V.F. [si recte interpretor silentium Bekkeri. tac. Ba.] H. al.

“that is to say, for example,” that there
 is hardly here or 23, 4 an *anacoluthon*
 even of thought. As there *σεισμών τε*
πέρη (for instance *earthquakes*) is fol-
 lowed by the nominative *ἦλθον τε ἐκλεί-*
ψεις, partly also by reason of the paren-
 thetical *οἱ...οἱ αὐτοὶ ἐπέσχον*, so here
αἰχμ. περὶ φυλακῆς=ὅσον αἰχμ. φυλακῆν,
 and so followed by *ἐπισκευὴν οὔσαν*.
 This use of *περὶ* (which almost always
 follows the word it governs) has been
 investigated by Haas. Lucubr. Thucyd.
 p. 48, 49. I notice two in Plato *Republ.*
iv. 425 ο τὰ ἀγοραῖα *ξυμβολαίων τε* *πέρη*
κατ’ ἀγοράν, v. 479 B.C. τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ἐστιά-
 σσιν, ἔφη, *ἐπαμφοτερίζουσιν* *τοῖς*, καὶ
τῷ τῶν παιδῶν ἀνύγμῳ *τῷ περὶ τοῦ*
ἐννοῦχου τῆς βολῆς *πέρη τῆς νυκτερίδος*
(the riddle about the eunuch, I mean his
shot at the bat).

§ 3. I construe *πλοῦ ὅπῃ κομισθή-*
σονται an idiom analogous to *καλῶς πα-*
ράλλου *κεῖται* 36, 2. I do not however

object, comparing *iv.* 11, 4 *φυλασσομέ-*
νους τῶν νεῶν, to join the genitive with
διεσκόπουν, if it seems more simple.

LIII. *προπέμψαι* the old reading has
 here no standing place. It has two
 meanings; “to send beforehand,” “to
 conduct, escort.” *προσπ.* is “to send
 to.” This signification of *πρὸς* in com-
 pound verbs, e.g. *προσαναγκάζειν* is or
 ought to be well-known. καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ
μελέτῃ προσαναγκάζοντες “forcing them
 also (τῇ ἄλλῃ) to a strict drill,” *vi.* 72, 3.

§ 2. *πολέμου ἀρχόντες* and § 4 *πολέμου*
ἀρχομεν I leave to a note on 144, 2.

§ 3. *κωλύειν τε...καὶ λύετε*: To my
 mind the confusion is not in Th. putting
 the conjunctions in wrong order. It is
 rather in the substitution of *λύετε* for
λύειν. The copulatives surely connect
the prevention of our sailing, and your
violation of the peace. There is the
 same confusion in *iv.* 10, 2 where in
 grammatical propriety *καταπροδόμεν*

- 4 “βόντες πρῶτον χρήσασθε ὡς πολεμίοις.” οἱ μὲν δὲ τοιαῦτα εἶπον· τῶν δὲ Κερκυραίων τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον ὅσον ἐπήκουσεν, ἀνεβόησεν εὐθὺς λαβεῖν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀποκτείναι, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοιάδε ἀπεκρίναντο “οὔτε ἄρχομεν πο-
 5 “λέμον, ὦ ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι, οὔτε τὰς σπονδὰς λύομεν, “Κερκυραίοις δὲ τοῖσδε ξυμμάχοις οὔσι βοηθοὶ ἤλθομεν.
 5 “εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοσέ ποι βούλεσθε πλεῖν, οὐ κωλύομεν· εἰ “δὲ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλυνσεῖσθε ἢ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων, “οὐ περιοψόμεθα κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.”
 10 LIV. τοιαῦτα τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποκριναμένων οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι τὸν τε πλοῦν τὸν ἐπ’ οἴκου παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ
 2 τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ἐν τοῖς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Συβότοις· οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι τὰ τε ναυάγια καὶ νεκροὺς ἀνείλοντο τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς ἐξενεχθέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ ῥοῦ καὶ ἀνέμου, ὃς γενόμενος
 15 τῆς νυκτὸς διεσκέδασεν αὐτὰ πανταχῇ, καὶ τροπαῖον ἀντέ-

§ 4. οἱ μὲν T. ἐπήκουσεν vulg. A.J. ἐπήκουσεν N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. τέ N.T. τοιαῦτα N.V. τὰς (ante σπονδὰς) om. T.

§ 5. ἄλλοσέ ποι T. εἰ δ' N.T. ἢ N.T.A.J. vulg. χωρίων A.J. vulg. χωρίον F. ["man. rec. corr. χωρίων." Ba. tac. Br.] χωρίων N.T.H. (de V. tac. Ad.)

LIV. τὸν post πλοῦν om. T. τὸν corr. N. (lit. plur. litt. cap. m.r.) τροπαῖον N.T.V.F.H.

§ 2. ὁ T. ὑπὸ τε T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. sed τε om. N.V.F.H. al. Poppo. cui astipulor. Mox τοῦ ἀνέμου N.V. διεσκέδασε πανταχῇ αὐτὰ T. ὁ T. τροπαῖον N.T.V.F. τροπαῖον hic H. ἀνέστησαν N.T.V.H. 2 Be. ἀντέστησαν F. ("Sed erasum est τ." Ba.) Sed ἀνίστασθαι τροπαῖον apud veteres Græcos πονηροῦ esse κόμματος si non pro certo est saltem dubitari potest (nam quod in Plat. Timæo p. 25 c, aliqui dant libri τρόπαια ἀνέστησε, facile post ΑΙΑ irreperere potuit AN, et feliciter Porsonus πῶς ἀρα στήσεις Eur. Phœniss. § 72 (581 Ed. Pors.) pro ἀναστήσεις reposuit refragantibus ut opinor frustra Herm. et Paleio), et si diceretur, huic loco parum convenit.

should have followed. See more upon that passage.

§ 4. The position of τὸ μὲν shows that there is no antithesis between Coreyreans and Athenians, but the latter are considered as members of the Coreyrean navy. "That part of the Coreyrean camp that was within hearing cried out...but the section which was formed by the Athenian aid..." an exact parallel of τῶν ναυτῶν τῶν μὲν...οἱ δὲ θεράποντες already referred to on 38, 4.—Heindorf. on Plat. Gorg. 487 c prefers ἐπήκουσα a various reading, and Theæt. 155 x conjectures ὑπακούη. But in both passages, "overhear" is meant, not "listen." In the latter passage the initiated

would wish to shut out not only *listeners*, but such as might be within ear-shot.

§ 5. τῶν ἐκ. τι χ.: cp. 45, 2.

LIV. § 2. τοῦ might serve for ἀνέμου as well as ῥοῦ, but I am inclined to think that Th. simply says "and a gale which rising &c."—Whether ἀνίστασθαι, ἀνίστασθαι, τροπαῖον, could mean in Euripides' age "to set up a trophy," or "to re-erect one" which is the opinion of Porson, the latter weakened certainly by comparison of ἀνίστασθαι τύμβον, σκηναίς, (see Hermann's note on the passage of the Phœnissæ) still here obviously the sense is not "they erected," or "re-erected," but "they erected a counter-trophy," (ἐστήσαν above).

3 στησαν ἐν τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Συβότοις ὡς νενικηκότες. γνώ-
 4 μῃ δὲ ἑκάτεροι τοιῶδε τὴν νίκην προσεποιήσαντο. Κο-
 ρίνθιοι μὲν κρατήσαντες τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ μέχρι νυκτὸς ὥστε
 καὶ νανάγια πλείστα καὶ νεκροὺς προσκομίσασθαι, καὶ ἄν-
 δρας ἔχοντες αἰχμαλώτους οὐκ ἐλάσσους χιλίων, ναῦς τε
 καταδύσαντες περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα, ἔστησαν τροπαῖον· Κερκυ-
 ραῖοι δὲ τριάκοντα ναῦς μάλιστα διαφθείραντες, καὶ ἐπειδὴ
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἦλθον, ἀνελόμενοι τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς νανάγια
 καὶ νεκρούς, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῖς τῇ τε προτεραίᾳ πρύμναν κρου-
 ὄμενοι ὑπεχώρησαν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἰδόντες τὰς Ἀττικὰς ναῦς,¹⁰
 καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἦλθον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἀντέπλεον ἐκ τῶν Συ-
 5 βότων, διὰ ταῦτα τροπαῖον ἔστησαν. οὕτω μὲν ἑκάτεροι
 νικᾶν ἤξιον.

LV. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀποπλέοντες ἐπ' οἴκου Ἀνακτό-
 ριον, ὃ ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, εἶλον
 ἀπάτῃ (ἦν δὲ κοινὸν Κερκυραίων καὶ ἐκείνων), καὶ καταστή-
 σαντες ἐν αὐτῷ Κορινθίους οἰκήτορας ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου,
 καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων ὀκτακοσίους μὲν οἱ ἦσαν δούλοι ἀπέ-
δοντο, πεντήκοντα δὲ καὶ διακοσίους δῆσαντες ἐφύλασσον

§ 3. τοιῶδε hic N. τοιῶδε T.

§ 4. τρόπαιον N.V.F.H. τροπαῖον hic et infra T. κερκυραῖοι (sic) J. ἀνελόμε-
 νοι... ἦλθον om. T. propter τὸ ὁμοιστέλετον. αὐτοὺς corr. N. τοὺς m.r. ὑπεχώρησαν
 corr. N. (εἰ m. ead.) ἐπειδὴ ἦλθον vulg. add. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι N.V.F.H. omn. B.E. [οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι]
 Poppo. οὐκατέπλεον pr. N. οὐκ ἀντέπλεον corr. N. (add. v et acc. supr. a m.r.) γρ.
 κατέπλεον N. marg. m.r. οὐκατέπλεον (sic) T. sed pr. acc. transv. calamo inductum.
 οὐ κατέπλεον V.F. 2 Be. in marg. H. Singularem varietatem præb. 1 Be. οὐκ ἀντε-
 πλεονέκτων. τρόπαιον N.V.F.H.

LV. οἱ corr. N. (m. ead. op.) ἐπ' οἴκου pr. T. ἐποίκου corr. T. ἀνακτόριον... ἐπ'
 οἴκου om. T. post δῆσαντες, περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα add. T. ἐφύλαττον N.T.(?V.)F.H. (op.

§ 4. νανάγια πλ. καὶ νεκρούς: in § 2
 and below τὰ is carried on from νανάγ.
 to νεκρ., but this may be parallel to σὺν
 παισὶ σὺν γυναίξι κ.τ.λ. (ep. our with
 wife and child) where the disjoining
 of the pair would hardly allow either
 to remain *anarthrous*.—Poppo has some
 difficulty in accepting the addition of
 the best MSS. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. I hardly
 understand his note, but I think he
 would render the words "When they
 (Coro. and Ath.) advanced." I am
 satisfied to suppose Th. only means
 "after the arrival of the Ath. the

Corinthians did not sail out to meet
 them."

LV. κοινὸν with *gen.* or *dat.* See
 Madv. Gr. Synt. § 62. Cp. the usages
 of *communis*.—The addition in one of
 the Camb. MSS. of περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα
 after δῆσαντες I have not been able to
 account for. Certainly I find no help
 in Diodorus Siculus. If the Corinthians
 put in custody 250 who were freemen
 and with more assiduous care courted
 about 70 of the number, the ransom of
 800 talents for so small a number—
 strange amount for the whole 250

καὶ ἐν θεραπείᾳ εἶχον πολλῇ, ὅπως αὐτοῖς τὴν Κέρκυραν ἀναχωρήσαντες προσποιήσειαν· ἐτύγχανον δὲ καὶ δυνάμει
 2 αὐτῶν οἱ πλείους πρῶτοι ὄντες τῆς πόλεως. Ἡ μὲν οὖν Κέρκυρα οὕτω περιγίγνεται τῷ πολέμῳ τῶν Κορινθίων, καὶ
 5 3 αἱ νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνεχώρησαν ἐξ αὐτῆς. αἰτία δὲ αὕτη πρώτη ἐγένετο τοῦ πολέμου τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὅτι σφίσιν ἐν σπονδαῖς μετὰ Κερκυραίων ἐνανμάχουν.

LVI. μετὰ ταῦτα δ' εὐθὺς καὶ τάδε ξυνέβη γενέσθαι
 2 Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις διάφορα ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν. τῶν
 10 γὰρ Κορινθίων πρᾶσσόντων ὅπως τιμωρήσονται αὐτούς, ὑπο-
 τοπήσαντες τὴν ἔχθραν αὐτῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Ποτιδιαίτας, οἱ οἰκοῦσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἰσθμῷ τῆς Παλλήνης, Κορινθίων ἀποίκους, ἑαυτῶν δὲ ξυμμάχους φόρου ὑποτελεῖς, ἐκέλευον τὸ ἐς Παλ-
 λήνην τεῖχος καθελεῖν καὶ ὁμήρους δοῦναι, τοὺς τε ἐπιδημι-
 15 ουργοὺς ἐκπέμπειν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ δέχεσθαι οὓς κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμπον, δείσαντες μὴ ἀποστῶσιν ὑπὸ τε

nam tac. Ba.) al. A.J. vulg. ante Bekk. ἐφύλασσον ut vid. sequ. libri. αὐτῶν καὶ δυνάμει N.V. οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν T. Vide ne hæc varietas glossema sapiat.

§ 2. περιγίγνεται N.V. ἀθηναίους ἐς τοὺς κορινθίους T. σπονδαῖς corr. N. (aïs lit. fere 6 litt. cap. m.r.)

LVI. μεταταῦτα T.A.J. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις vulg. A.J. sed τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. al.

§ 2. τιμωρήσονται N.T. ut vid. meliores libri A.J. Poppo. Dubitanter reliqui.

Vid. ad. 19, 1. τιμωρήσονται cum paucis libris Bekk. ἐχθραν T. ἰσθμῷ T. (supraser. m. ead.) παλλήνης N.F.H. παλλήνης T. ὄντας kor. A.J. vulg. ὄντας om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. παλλήνην N.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) H. παλλήνην T. (de V. in utroque loc. tac. Ad.) τοιοῦτον A.J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν N.T.V.F.H. περὶ τοῦ N. τοὺς ἐπὶ θράκης A.J. vulg. Bekk. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. ("Sed recent. manu adser. τοὺς." Ba.) pl. Be. ξυναποστήσουσι pr. N.H. sed ξυναποστήσουσι corr. N (m. r.) H ξυναποστήσουσι T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) pler. Be. Placeret si ὅπως μὴ præcessisset. συμμάχους F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.)

(see III. 70, 1)—becomes quite incredible.—[The addition may perhaps be explained by the copyist's eye having caught *δύσαντες* περὶ ἐβδ. 54, 4.]

§ 2. περιγίγνεται rather a negative than a positive word, "is not defeated by, escapes from." "Thus over-lived the war." Arnold.

§ 3. Though ἐς in Th. is perpetually found where πρὸς might be expected, yet here I think it is connected with αἰτία in the sense I have spoken of on 23, 7. Had Th. meant "between Cor. and Athen.," I hardly think ἐς would have been used.

LVI. § 2. In ἐπιδημυροῦς what the

value of the preposition is, whether upper-magistrates, or additional magistrates, is a point I think not to be determined. δημιουργός in Attic always "a manufacturer, a producer,"—in Ionic "a confectioner," Herod. iv. 194, vii. 31, and in Menander's Δημιουργός (see Meinek. Com. Fragm. Vol. iv. p. 103)—has a distinctive meaning in Dorian states. We have δαμιουργοί V. 47, 9. May not this difference of usage of the same word in different dialects bear upon viii. 61, 2 Ἀντισθένης ἐπιβάρης ξυνεῖληθε, and may we not confess our ignorance what the Spartan value of ἐπιβάρης was?

Περδίκκου πειθόμενοι καὶ Κορινθίων, τοὺς τε ἄλλους ἐπὶ Θράκης ξυναποστήσωσι ξυμμάχους.

LVII. ταῦτα δὲ περὶ τοὺς Ποτιδαιάτας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προπαρεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Κερκύρα ναυμαχίαν· οἱ τε γὰρ Κορινθιοὶ φανερώς ἤδη διάφοροι ἦσαν, Περδίκκας τε ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ἐπεπολέμωτο ξύμμαχος ² πρότερον καὶ φίλος ὢν. ἐπολεμώθη δὲ ὅτι Φιλίππῳ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφῷ καὶ Δέρδῃ κοινῇ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐναντιούμενοις οἱ ³ Ἀθηναῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο. δεδιώς τε ἔπρασσεν ἔς τε τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πέμπων ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται αὐτοῖς πρὸς ¹⁰ Πελοποννησίους, καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους προσεποιεῖτο τῆς Ποτιδαιίας ἔνεκα ἀποστάσεως· προσέφερε δὲ λόγους καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδεῦσι καὶ Βοττιαίοις ξυναποστήναι, νομίζων, εἰ ξύμμαχα ταῦτα ἔχοι ὅμορα ὄντα χωρία, ῥᾶον ἂν τὸν πόλε- ⁴ μον μετ' αὐτῶν ποιῆσθαι. ὢν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι αἰσθόμενοι καὶ ¹⁵ βουλόμενοι προκαταλαμβάνειν τῶν πόλεων τὰς ἀποστάσεις (ἔτυχον γὰρ τριάκοντα ναῦς ἀποστέλλοντες καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν αὐτοῦ, Ἀρχεστράτου τοῦ Λυκομήδους μετ' ἄλλων δέκα στρατηγούντος), ἐπιστέλλουσι τοῖς ἄρχουσι τῶν

LVII. πρὸς τοὺς Α. J. vulg. Bekk. περὶ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. H. Poppo. utrumque rectum ut *adversus*, circa reperiuntur in Tacito. παρὰ T. φανερώς διάφ. Α. J. vulg. ἤδη, post φανερώς, add. N. T. V. F. H. al. ἡδη διάφοροι primo in ἡδη διάφοροι corruptum tum ἢ explosum est. περδίκκας N. V. τὲ N. T.

§ 2. δέρδῃ hic N. πρὸ N. ἐαυτὸν T.

§ 3. πρὸ N. βοττιαίους T. τὰ post ὄντα om. N. T. V. F. H. Facile aut excidit aut irrepsit. [τὰ] Popp. Ego omisi.

§ 4. αἰσθόμενοι corr. T. (a m. ead.) γὰρ om. V. hab. N. δέκα aut in δύο aut δ' mutandum censeo. Vide ne in Dem. in Macart. 1054 § 10 ubi legitur καθίσκων τεττάρων τεθέντων rescribendum δυοῖν (corruptum in δ'). Aut quinque urnae aut duae erant. Duas esse docent quae sequuntur ἐν τῷ Θεοπέμπτῳ καθίσκῳ ἢ ἐν τῷ τῆς γυναικός. Vid. not. ἐπιστέλλουσι om. N. sed add. N. marg. m. r. om. F. ("Sed

LVII. § 3. "He was negotiating (intriguing) partly sending to...he was also attempting to bring over, &c." προσεποιεῖτο should in logical grammar have been προσποιούμενος, see note on 58, 1. —τῆς Ποτ. ἔνεκα ἀπ. For the collocation of ἔνεκα, τῆς belonging to ἀποστάσεως, cp. Arist. Rhet. I. 15, 12, τοῦ παρὰ τὸν νόμον ἔνεκα δικάζειν. See further on VII. 21, 3.—It is really no matter whether we say ταῦτα χωρία or ταῦτα τὰ χωρία

any more than in our own tongue "these as contiguous spots," or "these spots as contiguous." I have accordingly followed the reading which seems to have more support.

§ 4. δέκα is an incredible number. Probably δύο (see Ann. Crit.) Three commanders of 30 ships and 1000 hoplites tolerably well balance five commanders of 40 ships and 2000 hoplites chapter 66, 1.

νεῶν Ποτιδαιατῶν τε ὁμήρους λαβεῖν καὶ τὸ τεῖχος καθελεῖν, τῶν τε πλησίον πόλεων φυλακὴν ἔχειν ὅπως μὴ ἀποστήσονται.

LVIII. Ποτιδαιᾶται δὲ πέμψαντες μὲν καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίους πρέσβεις, εἴ πως πείσειαν μὴ σφῶν περί νεωτερίζειν μηδέν, ἐλθόντες δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα μετὰ Κορινθίων ἔπρασσον ὅπως ἐτοιμάσαιντο τιμωρίαν ἣν δέη, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τε Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πολλοῦ πράσσοντες οὐδὲν εὔροντο ἐπιτήδειον, ἀλλ' αἱ νῆες αἱ ἐπὶ Μακεδονίαν καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ὁμοίως ἔπλεον,
 10 καὶ τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπέσχετο αὐτοῖς, ἣν ἐπὶ Ποτιδαίαν ἴωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν, τότε δὴ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἀφίστανται μετὰ Χαλκιδέων καὶ

ab eadem manu quæ cod. descripsit, ut Scholion suprascriptum." Ba.) H. ("Sed sup. script. recent. manu." Ba.) τὸ N. τε (hic) T. ἀποστήσονται N.T. omn. fere libri. A.J. ἀποστήσονται pauci sequ. libri. Eadem corruptio in viii. 4. ἀπεσθησάμην si omnino diceretur valeret i.q. ἀπέσθησα ἑμαυτῷ, cf. ἐνεσθησάμην, συνεσθησάμην, certe non i.q. ἀπέσθη. In Homericο σθησάμενοι δ' ἐμάχοντο μάχην, Iliad. xviii. 533, Odys. ix. 54, participium non recte vertitur consistentes: μάχην aequè ad participium ac verbum refertur. Cf. Herod. vii. 175, 236, σθησονται τὸν πόλεμον.

LVIII. ποτιδαῖται (sic) N. ποτιδαῖται T.A.J. vulg. δὲ om. T. μὴ σφῶν pr. N. μὴ σφῶν corr. N. (corr. pr. acc. add. alt. m. r.). ἐς τὴν λακεδαίμονα δὲ ἐλθόντες (om. καὶ) T. ἔπρασσον ut vid. omn. Vid. not. εὔροντο A.J. vulg. Πορρο. ἤρροντο N.V.F.H. Bekker. ἤρροντο (sic) T. De augm. vid. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 140, Ellendt. Lex. Soph. Vol. i. p. 710. Ut Th. sibi constet εὔροντο retinui. ἐπὶ σφᾶς pr. N. ἐπὶ σφᾶς corr. (m. r.). ἐπὶ σφᾶς T.A.J. vulg. ὑπέσχετο A.J. vulg. ὑπέσχετο N.T.F.H. pl. omn. Be. (de V. tac. Ad.). Utrumque probum. χαλκιδέων corr. N (i. ead. neene p. l.).

LVIII. I have retained ἔπρασσον. The return from the subordinate to the primary construction in Greek is too well known to require more than a passing illustration: 57, 3, iv. 100, i ἀλλῃ τε τρόπῳ πειράσαντες καὶ μηχανὴν προσήγαγον (instead of προσαγαγόντες) Plat. Theæt. 144 c ἀνδρὸς...καὶ ἄλλως εὐδοκίμου καὶ...κατέλιπεν (instead of καταλιπόντος or ὅτι κατέλιπεν). Examples of this sort might be multiplied to any amount. But the present case is somewhat different. The change takes place in the middle of a sentence not at its end. Still I think it is supported by viii. 81, i αἰ τε τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἐχόμενος,...καὶ τέλος ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ἔπεισε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν στρατιωτῶν,...καὶ ψηφισαμένων αὐτῶν Ἀλκιβιάδῃ κάθοδον καὶ αἰεῖαν, πλεῖστας ὡς τὸν Τίσσαφέρνη κατήγεν, where I conceive that καὶ ἔπεισε corre-

sponds to αἰ τε ἐχόμενος, and if so καὶ πλείους would have rendered the passage less intricate.—The insertion of καὶ...καὶ for the purpose of strengthening a preceding antithesis, as of μὲν...δὲ here and iv. 108, 7 τὰ μὲν καὶ φθόνῳ...τὰ δὲ καὶ βουλόμενοι, of ἡ...ἡ 35, 4 ἡ κάκεινον...ἡ καὶ ἡμῖν, of εἶτε v. 65, 3 εἶτε καὶ διὰ τὸ ἐπιβόημα εἶτε καὶ αὐτῷ δόξαν, and vi. 60, 2 εἶτε ἀρα καὶ τὰ θνητὰ μνησθαί εἶτε καὶ οὐ (for εἶτε καὶ...εἶτε καὶ see Stallb. on Plat. v. Rep. 471 D) forms a distinctive feature in this most antithetical of languages. On the same principle the Greeks repeatedly give us such sentences as εἰ καὶ τις ἄλλος καὶ αὐτός εἰμι θνηστὴς, εἰ μὴδ' Ἰθυσὲς ἠδίκησεν οὐδ' Ἀλέξανδρος. A similar love of strengthened antithesis produces εἰ...οὐν e.g. Aeschyl. Choëph. 683, 684, εὐρόντες ἀντεστρατοπεδευμένους...ἀντεκαθέζοντο

- ² Βοττιαίων κοινῇ ξυνομόσαντες. καὶ Περδίκκας πείθει Χαλκιδέας τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλεις ἐκλιπόντας καὶ καταβαλόντας ἀγοικίσασθαι ἐς Ὀλυνθον, μίαν τε πόλιν ταύτην ἰσχυρὰν ποιήσασθαι τοῖς τε ἐκλιποῦσι τούτοις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γῆς τῆς Μυγδονίας περὶ τὴν Βόλβην λίμνην ἔδωκε νέμεσθαι, ἕως ἂν ⁵
- ³ ὁ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμος ᾗ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνγκίζοντό τε καθαιροῦντες τὰς πόλεις καὶ ἐς πόλεμον παρεσκευάζοντο.

LIX. αἱ δὲ τριάκοντα νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι τὴν Ποτιδαίαν καὶ ² τὰλλα ἀφεστηκότα. νομίσαντες δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀδύνατα εἶναι πρὸς τε Περδίκκαν πολεμεῖν τῇ παρουσίᾳ δυνάμει καὶ τὰ ξυναφεστῶτα χωρία τρέπονται ἐπὶ τὴν Μακεδονίαν, ἐφ' ὅπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἐξεπέμποντο, καὶ καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν μετὰ Φιλίππου καὶ τῶν Δέρδου ἀδελφῶν ἄνωθεν στρατιᾷ ἐσβεβληκότων

15

LX. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἀφεστη-

§ 2. περδίκας N. χαλκιδέας corr. N. (i opin. m. r.). καταβαλόντας corr. T. (β m. ead. primo scripserat καταλαμβάνοντας. ἐς om. F. ("sed a rec. manu adscriptum" Ba. tac. Br.). Ὀλυνθον corr. N. (pr. o m. ead.). μίαν τε N. μίαν τε T. ἐκλείπουσι A.J. vulg. ἐκλειποῦσι (sic) H. ἐκλιποῦσι N.T.V.F. pl. omn. Be. γῆς (sic) N. τῆς τε μυγδ. J. vulg. τῆς μυγδ. A.N.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. τῆς om. T. Post ΓΗΣ excidit. βολβὴν vulg. sed βόλβην A.J.N.T.V.F.H. al. ἔδοκε (sic) T. πρὸ N.

§ 3. οἱ μὲν T.

LIX. τὴν τε ποτιδαίαν (sic) vulg. τὴν τε ποτιδαίαν A.J. sed τε om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ποτιδαίαν pr. N. ποτιδαίαν corr. N. (m. r. de V. tac. Ad.) (ποτιδαίαν F.H. teste Ba. tac. Br.). τὰλλα pr. N. τὰλλα corr. N. (m. r.) τὰλλα (sic) T. τὰλλα A.J. Bekk. Popp. τὰλλα vulg. quod reposui. ἀφεστηκότες T.

§ 2. ἀδύνατον T. πρὸ περδίκαν N. τε om. V. TE ante ΓΕ facile excidit. ἐφόπερ T. τοπροτέρον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ πρότερον T.V.F.H. τὸ πρῶτον sequ. libri. δέρδα N. (de V. tac. Ad.) H. δέρδου pr. F. δέρδα corr. τῶν corr. F. (teste Br. tacet Ba.). ἐσβεβήκων T. supraser. m. ead.

καὶ αὐτοὶ iv. 124, 2. In such sentences translation is impossible. In the passage on which I am writing this note one also (too) is all we require or even admit, "having sent to,...having also gone." Observe εὑροντο "obtained," not εὑρον "found." See my notes on Dem. F.L. § 19 and § 77. (In the latter I should have said more distinctly that εὐρίσκειν=εὐρίσκεισθαι is limited to poetic usage. The canon of Ammonius is exclusive in prose.)

§ 2. ἀνοικίσασθαι, "to form a settlement up the country." The language

shows the site of Olynthus to have been more inland. It was sixty stades from Potidæa (63, 2) where after leaving the isthmus the land considerably widens. Leake fixes it at Aio Mamas.

LIX. § 2. ἐφ' ὅπερ "the purpose for which."—καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν, "they took up their quarters and carried on the war." Cp. καταστάντες ἐμάχοντο 49, 3.—One may infer that Derdas, who as the Scholiast on 57, 2 informs us was son of Aridaeus and cousin of Perdiceas and Philip, was now dead. Pausanias (61, 2) perhaps was one of the brothers.

κυίας καὶ τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν περὶ Μακεδονίαν οὐσῶν, δε-
 διότες περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ καὶ οἰκείον τὸν κίνδυνον ἡγούμενοι
 πέμπουσιν ἑαυτῶν τε ἐθέλοντας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Πελοπον-
 νησιῶν μισθῷ πείσαντες, ἑξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους τοὺς πάντας
 5 ὀπλίτας καὶ ψιλοὺς τετρακοσίους. ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν
 Ἀριστεὺς ὁ Ἀδειαμάντου, κατὰ φιλίαν τε αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἡκιστα
 οἱ πλείστοι ἐκ Κορίνθου στρατιῶται ἐθέλονται ξυνέσποντο·
 3 ἦν γὰρ τοῖς Ποτιδιαίταις αἰεὶ ποτε ἐπιτηδείος. καὶ ἀφι-
 κνύνται τεσσαρακοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὕστερον ἐπὶ Θράκης ἢ Ποτί-
 10 δαϊα ἀπέστη.

LXI. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εὐθὺς ἡ ἀγγελία
 τῶν πόλεων ὅτι ἀφεστᾶσι καὶ πέμπουσιν, ὥς ἦσθοντο καὶ
 τοὺς μετὰ Ἀριστεύς ἐπιπαρόντας, δισχιλίους ἑαυτῶν ὀπλίτας
 καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς πρὸς τὰ ἀφεστῶτα, καὶ Καλλιᾶν τὸν
 15 Καλλιᾶδου πέμπτον αὐτὸν στρατηγόν, οἱ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Μα-
 κεδονίαν πρῶτον καταλαμβάνουσι τοὺς προτέρους χιλίους
 2 Θέρμην ἄρτι ἡρηκότας καὶ Πύδναν πολιορκούντας. προσκα-

LX. περὶ τῶν χωρίων T. duo Paris. ἑαυτῶν τὲ N.T. ἐθέλοντας T. ὀπλίτας τοὺς πάντας T.

§ 2. φιλίαν τὲ N.T. οὐχ ἡκιστα T.H.A.J. ξυνέποντο N.T. ποτιδιαίταις N. ποτε om. N.V. ποτε bis T. alt. claudit pag. alt. inc. novam.

§ 3. ἦ corr. F. ἦ Bekk. Poppo. ἦ ut vid. pr. T. ἦ corr. T. (m. ead). ἦ ceteri Codd. Edd. Vid. Buttm. ad Dem. Mid. p. 553, § 33, c.

LXI. με corr. N. (ε m. r.). πρ N. αὐτῶν A.J. vulg. ante Duker. ἡρηκότας corr. N. (ἦ m. ead.). πολιορκούντας T. sed alt. acc. calamo transverso inductus.

LX. δεδιότες περὶ τῷ χ: the genitive is always right after περὶ following verbs of fear signifying fear *about*, which obviously includes fear *of* and fear *for*. The dative is confined to fear *for*. Plato Protag. 320 A δεδιὼς περὶ αὐτοῦ μὴ διαφθαρεῖ, but more precisely 332 σ δέισας περὶ τῷ γένει ἡμῶν μὴ ἀπόλοιτο πᾶν. See note on vi. 34, 4.

§ 3. Many probably would incline to the adoption of both ἦ and ἦ, see passages cited in Buttm. Mid. n. 299. Buttm. has rightly explained the usage of the relative which so frequently absorbs its antecedent (see examples given by Elmsley in his note on Eur. Iph. i. 940 Mus. Crit. vi. 300, 301), appositely quoting Iliad xxi. 80 ὥς δὲ μοί ἐστιν |

ἦδε δωδεκῆτη [τῇ ἡμέρᾳ] ὅτ' ἐς Ἴλιον ἐλ-
 λήλουθα. It is such an absorption that explains ἐπεὶ (ἐπειδὴ) cum (ut) when rendered *since*, more precisely "from the time when."

LXI. ἀγγ. τῶν πόλεων: Th. hardly would have used this genitive without περὶ, had not ὅτι ἀφεστᾶσι followed (viii. 15, 1 ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου is I think hastily dotted down and unfinished; I trace many such hasty dottings in this book). The accusative by anticipation which follows verbs becomes genitive after substantives. i. 138, 2, ii. 42, 5. Arist. Polit. ii. 10=7, 7 πάντων δὲ φαυλότατον τὸ τῆς ἀκοσμίας τῶν δυνατῶν ἦν συνιστάσι πολ-
 λάκις i.e. ἀκοσμίας ἦν οἱ δυνατοὶ συνιστάσι,
 "the suspension of the office of cosmi

θεζόμενοι δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν Πύδναν ἐπολιόρκησαν μὲν, ἔπειτα δὲ ξύμβασιν ποιησάμενοι καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ἀναγκαίαν πρὸς τὸν Περδίκκαν, ὡς αὐτοὺς κατήπειγεν ἡ Ποτίδαια καὶ ὁ Ἀριστεὺς παρεληλυθώς, ἀπανίστανται ἐκ τῆς Μακεδονίας, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Βέροϊαν κάκειθεν ἐπὶ Στρέψαν, καὶ πειράσαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χωρίου καὶ οὐχ ἑλόντες, ἐπορεύοντο κατὰ γῆν πρὸς τὴν Ποτίδαιαν, τρισχιλίους μὲν ὅπλιταις ἑαυτῶν, χωρὶς δὲ τῶν ξυμμαχῶν πολλοῖς, ἱππεύσι δ' ἑξακοσίοις Μα-

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5 manuscript
6 8700-7700 755

§ 2. ἀναγκαίαν om. pr. N. add. m. r. πρὸ N. περδίκαν N. ἀφικόμενοι corr. N. (κὸ m. r.). βέρροϊαν T.A.J. vulg. βέροϊαν N.V.F.H. al. πρὸ N. ἐπιστρέψαντες omn. ἐπὶ Στρέψαν felicissime correxit Pluygersius ap. Cobet. Nov. L. p. 382. Στρέψα oppidum est cuius præter Æschin. de F.L. p. 31 St. = 212 R. (εἰληφότος δὲ Ἀνθεμόντα καὶ Θέρμαν καὶ Στρέψαν) mentionem fecerunt Steph. Byz. et Harpocration. Vide tamen ne in -tes aliquod participium delitescat, e.g. στρατεύσαντες cf. II. 67, 1. Ἀν ἐπὶ Στ. ἐπιστρέψαντες reponendum? περδίσαντες T. οὐχ ἑλόντες T. πρὸ N. ἱππεύσι δὲ A.J. vulg. Poppo. Sed δ' N.T.V.F.H. al. Reposui cum Bekk.

on the part of the nobles, which they frequently produce by cabal." (Mueller Dorians, Book iv. ch. 8, § 2 note, understood the meaning but missing the idiom proposed an unnecessary alteration.) So perhaps the genitive in such expressions as are given in Duker's note on viii. 15, 1 is confined to poetry. Yet the genitive in Greek and Latin is marvellously elastic, and we find in Plat. Theæt. 147 c ἐν τῇ τοῦ πηλοῦ ἐρωτήσει "in the question about clay," where I once conjectured πηλοῦ περί ἐρωτήσεως.

§ 2. See on 26, 5.—The thick cloud which so long enveloped the received text is fully dispersed by the marvellous divination of Cobet's colleague. [In Donaldson's Index, Vol. II. p. 294 b I find "Στρέψα (qu. num in ἐπιστρέψαντες lateat) I. 61, § 3." To point out this which else might be unnoticed I think due to the memory of my friend.] The operations then briefly and therefore obscurely noticed by Th. seem to be these. After the convention and alliance which circumstances forced upon the Ath. with Perdicas, they prepare to evacuate Macedonia, first going to Beroea (probably to ratify the terms of the convention) thence moving round the head of the Thermaicus Sinus they attempt Strepse, failing in this they descend and reach Gigonus, a town

between Therma and Potidæa, on the third day. If the order of the places is given by Æschines we might nearly fix the position of Strepse, if we were certain of that of Anthemus, placed generally S. of Therma, but by Leake N.E. probably more correctly for it is always represented as Macedonian. So Strepse might be S. of Therma. [Leake does not mention Στρέψα. May its name lurk in the peak of Strézi? Vol. III. p. 233. Kiepert's Map of European Turkey places Stretzi N. of Therma.] If N., its general position in maps, not too far N. as (in spite of κατ' ὀλίγον προϊόντες) they were wishful to reach Potidæa, and would wheel round the head of Therm. Sinus by the least circuitous route. After this restoration of the Leyden Professor several difficulties disappear. ἀφικόμενοι ἐς rather suggests a visit than a hostile movement. If they returned to the sea-coast, it seems inconceivable how Th. should have added τοῦ χωρίου without specifying what χωρίον. (I should but for this certain emendation have suggested του χωρίου.) Finally we account for the short time intervening between the supposed attempt upon Beroea and the arrival at Gigonus, one of the best reasons for Mr Grote's supposing there was another Beroea. To his instance of two Methones may be added a Galepsus

κεδόνων τοῖς μετὰ Φιλίππου καὶ Πανσανίου· ἅμα δὲ νῆες
3 παρέπλεον ἐβδομήκοντα. κατ' ὀλίγον δὲ προϊόντες τριταῖοι
ἀφίκοντο ἐς Γίγωνα καὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο.

LXII. Ποτιδαιᾶται δὲ καὶ οἱ μετὰ Ἀριστέως Πελο-
5 ποννήσιοι προσδεχόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο
πρὸς Ὀλύνθου ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ, καὶ ἀγορὰν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως
2 ἐπεποίηντο. στρατηγὸν μὲν τοῦ πεζοῦ παντὸς οἱ ξύμμαχοι
ἤρηντο Ἀριστέα, τῆς δὲ ἵππου Περδίκκαν· ἀπέστη γὰρ
εὐθὺς πάλιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ξυνεμάχει τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις,
10 3 Ἰόλαον ἀνθ' αὐτοῦ καταστήσας ἄρχοντα. ἦν δὲ ἡ γνώμη
τοῦ Ἀριστέως τὸ μὲν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατόπεδον ἔχοντι ἐν τῷ
ἰσθμῷ ἐπιτηρεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἦν ἐπίωσι, Χαλκιδέας δὲ
καὶ τοὺς ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ ξυμμάχους καὶ τὴν παρὰ Περδίκκου
διακοσίαν ἵππον ἐν Ὀλύνθῳ μένειν, καὶ ὅταν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ
15 σφᾶς χωρῶσι, κατὰ νότου βοηθούντας ἐν μέσῳ ποιεῖν αὐτῶν
4 τοὺς πολεμίους. Καλλίας δ' αὖ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς
καὶ οἱ ξυνάρχοντες τοὺς μὲν Μακεδόνας ἱππέας καὶ τῶν ξυμ-
μάχων ὀλίγους ἐπὶ Ὀλύνθου ἀποπέμπουσιν, ὅπως εἵργωσι
τοὺς ἐκείθεν ἐπιβοηθεῖν, αὐτοὶ δ' ἀναστήσαντες τὸ στρατό-
20 5 πεδον ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ τὴν Ποτίδαιαν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πρὸς τῷ

LXII. ποτιδαιᾶται N.T.A.J. vulg. πρὸς Ὀλύνθῳ A.J. vulg. Bekk. πρὸ Ὀλύνθου corr. F. ("prima manus scripserat πρὸς Ὀλύνθῳ" Ba.). πρὸ Ὀλύνθου pr. N. πρὸς Ὀλύνθῳ corr. N. (add σ corr. ω m.r.). πρὸ Ὀλύνθῳ (sic) V. πρὸς Ὀλύνθου i Be. cum Porppone recepi.

§ 2. μὲν οὖν τοῦ δὴ A.J. vulg. sed οὖν et δὴ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. περδίκαν N. ξυνεμάχει (sic) T. ποτιδαιᾶται N.V.

§ 3. τὸ μὲν T. (sed alt. acc. transv. cal. induct.). ἔχοντα A.J. vulg. sed ἔχοντι N. T.V.F.H. al. χαλκιδέας corr. N. (i m.r.). περδίκου N.V. δτ' ἂν F. (teste Ba.) H. ἐπὶ σφας T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ σφας pr. N. ἐπὶ σφᾶς corr. N. κατὰ νότα N.V. (m.r.). αὐτῶν N.V.F. (teste Ba.) H. Poppo. αὐτῶν A.J. αὐτῷ T.

§ 4. μακεδόνας corr. N. (add. acc. corr. as. Fuit μακεδόνων) μακεδόνων H. corr. F. ἐπὶ Ὀλύνθου corr. N. (ἐπὶ et alt. v m.r.). ἐπὶ Ὀλυνθον T. ἐπ' Ὀλύνθου V. εἵργωσι N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 5. πρὸ N. παρεσκευασμένους N. τι παρασκ. T. TI ante II facile potest aut

between Torone and Sermyle (Herod. vii. 122) which certainly cannot be identified with its namesake on Sinus Strymonicus.

LXII. I have accepted the reading πρὸς Ὀλύνθου for the excellent reasons given by Poppo "Neque ante Olynthum (πρὸ Ὀλύνθου) neque apud Olynthum (πρὸς Ὀλύνθῳ), verum apud Potidæam,

castra a Potidæatis et Aristeo posita esse et ex adjectis verbis ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ et ex iis quæ sequuntur §§ 3, 4, 5 apparet."

§ 3. ἔχοντι, as if ἔδοξε τῷ Ἀ. had preceded.—ἐν μέσῳ... "to place the enemy between them," "themselves and the Chalcidians." (Surely αὐτῶν not αὐτῶν.) Cp. v. 59, 3 ἐν μέσῳ ἀπειλημένοι.

ισθμῷ ἐγένοντο καὶ εἶδον τοὺς ἐναντίους παρὰ σκενάζομένους
ὡς ἐς μάχην, ἀντικαθίσταντο καὶ αὐτοί, καὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον
6 ξυνέμισγον. καὶ αὐτὸ μὲν τὸ τοῦ Ἀριστέως κέρας, καὶ ὅσοι
περὶ ἐκείνον ἦσαν Κορινθίων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων λογάδες,
ἐτρέψαντο τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς καὶ ἐπεξήλθον διώκοντες ἐπὶ
πολύ· τὸ δὲ ἄλλο στρατόπεδον τῶν Ποτιδιαίων καὶ τῶν
Πελοποννησίων ἡσσάτο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἐς τὸ τεῖχος
κατέφηνεν.

LXIII. ἐπαναχωρῶν δὲ ὁ Ἀριστεὺς ἀπὸ τῆς διώξεως,
ὡς ὁρᾷ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα ἡσσημένον, ἡπόρησε μὲν ὅπο- 10 01
τέρωσε διακινδυνεύσει χωρήσας, ἢ ἐπὶ τῆς Ὀλύνθου ἢ ἐς
τὴν Ποτίδαιαν, ἔδοξε δ' οὖν ξυναγαγόντι τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ
ὡς ἐς ἐλάχιστον χωρίον δρόμῳ βιάσασθαι ἐς τὴν Ποτίδαιαν·

irrepere aut excidere. Arist. N. Ethic. iv. 8 = 3, 25 δοκοῦσι δὲ καὶ μνημονεύειν οὓς ἂν
ποιήσωσιν εὖ ὧν δ' ἂν πάθωσιν οὓς. πάσχειν (πράττειν) εὖ ὑπὸ τῶνος, τί τῶνος, dicitur, π.
εὖ τῶνος non dicitur. Reponendum censeo ὧν δ' ἂν τι πάθωσιν. Soph. Œd. T. 1006.
Œd. C. 391, ubi inter τίς δ' ἂν τι τοιοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς εὖ πράξειεν ἂν; et τίς δ' ἂν τοιοῦδ' ὑπ'
...variant libri. Plat. Theet. 191 a reponere sis περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐρούμεν ὡς τι πασχόν-
των (nam quod dicitur 181 c ὡς κοινῇ πάσχωμεν, ἂν τι καὶ δέη, videtur τι ad utram-
que clausulam pertinere, ut Antiphan. Philotheb. ap. Athen. xiv. 623 e = Com. Fr.
Meinek. Vol. iii. p. 126, δεῖ γὰρ ἡριστοκράτας | πάσχειν, ἐάν τι καὶ παθεῖν ἡμᾶς δέη).
Arist. Eccl. 1063 libri δέδοικα κάγω μὴ πλέον ἢ βούλομαι. Porson. e scholiast. πλέον
ἡπερ cui Meinek. astipulatur. Facilius et opinor numerosius est μὴ τι πλέον, vel
(vid. Cobet. N. L. p. 622) μὴ τι πλέον. In Lys. Orat. xii. § 99, p. 129 St. = 445 R.
ὁμως δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς προθυμίας ἐλλείπειται. Negans sententia desideratur; itaque cer-
tatim οὐδὲν addunt ante ἐλλείπειται. Fortius est si quid video, certe facilius, quod
repositum malim, ὁμως δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς τί προθυμίας ἐλλείπειται; συνέμισγον N.T.V.

§ 6. κορινθίων τε N.T. λογάδες corr. N. (εἰς m. r. fuisse vid. λογάδων). ἐτρέψαντο
καθ' N.T. (?) V. pl. omn. Be. ἐτρέψαντο τὸ καθ' A.J. vulg. fort. aliq. libri. ἐτρέψαν
τὸ καθ' H. corr. F. ("pr. m. ἐτρέψαντο καθ'" Ba.) rec. Edd. τρέπειν et τρέπεσθαι
τινα satis freq. sed *median* vocem præfero. ἐπιπολὺ A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πολὺ N.T.V.F.H.
ποτιδιαίων καὶ πελοποννησίων A.J. vulg. τῶν τε ποτ. F. aliq. Be. Bekk. Poppo.
τῶν ποτ. N.T.V.H. τῶν πελ. N.T.V.F.H. al.

LXIII. τῆς ποτιδαίας ἀπὸ δ. F. al. ἐώρα A.J. vulg. ὁρᾷ N.T. ὁρᾷ V. F.H. pl.
omn. Be. ὁποτέρωσιν corr. N. (add. εἰς m. r.). ὁπώτέρωσιν T. (supraser. m. ead. necne
p. l.). διακινδυνεύσῃ T. 2 Be. utrumque probum. γούν libri (præter 3 sequ. qui οὖν).
ὁ οὖν recte reposuerunt rec. Edd. vid. ad 10, 7. συναγαγόντι N.T.V. ὡς εἰς ἐλ. N.T.
V.A.J. ὡς ἐλ. F. pl. omn. Be. τὴν ante ποτιδ. om. T. διὰ τὴν χ. T. βαλλόμενός

§ 6. ἐτρέψαντο: though ἐτρέψαν might
undoubtedly stand, as μεταπέμπειν fre-
quently where μεταπέπεσθαι would be
more exact, yet the middle is more
usual. Cp. iv. 11, 3 ὥσμενοι, "driving
the enemy before them." Poppo "pro-
ruentes," in my opinion wrongly.—τὸ
καθ' ἑαυτούς, "those who fronted them."
See on 48, 3.—ἡσσάτο ὑπὸ: the omis-
sion of ὑπὸ after this verb is equally

correct, as it is connected with the
comparative ἥσσων.

LXIII. As it is established that after
ἀπορεῖν, οὐκ ἔχω, κ.τ.λ. the future as
well as the subjunctive is found e.g.
ἀπορήσαντες ὁπόθεν ἔξουσιν viii. 80, 1
I follow the authority of MSS.—I think
ἐπὶ ὡς ἐλάχιστον is not found, but that
the preposition invariably separates ὡς
and the superlative connected with it.

καὶ παρήλθε παρὰ τὴν χηλὴν διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης βαλλόμενός
 τε καὶ χαλεπῶς, ὀλίγους μὲν τινὰς ἀποβαλὼν, τοὺς δὲ πλείους
 2 σώσας. οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀλύνθου τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις βοηθοὶ
 (ἀπέχει δὲ ἐξήκοντα μάλιστα σταδίου καὶ ἔστι καταφανὲς)
 5 ὥς ἡ μάχη ἐγίνετο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἦρθη, βραχὺ μὲν τι προ-
 ἦλθον ὥς βοηθήσοντες, καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες ἱππῆς ἀντιπαρε-
 τάξαντο ὥς κωλύοντες· ἐπειδὴ δὲ διὰ τᾶχος ἡ νίκη τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων ἐγίνετο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα κατεσπάσθη, πάλιν ἐπα-
 νεχώρουν εἰς τὸ τεῖχος καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθη-
 10 ναίους· ἱππῆς δ' οὐδετέρους παρεγένοντο. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην
 τροπαῖον ἔστησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόν-
 δους ἀπέδωκαν τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις. ἀπέθανον δὲ Ποτιδαια-
 τῶν μὲν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους τριακοσίων,
 Ἀθηναίων δὲ αὐτῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν καὶ Καλλίας ὁ
 15 στρατηγός.

LXIV. τὸ δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τεῖχος εὐθὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 2 ἀποτειχίσαντες ἐφρούρουν. τὸ δ' εἰς τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτείχι-
 στον ἦν· οὐ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ἐνόμιζον εἶναι ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ
 φρουρεῖν καὶ εἰς τὴν Παλλήνην διαβάντες τειχίζειν, δεδιότες
 20 μὴ σφίσιν οἱ Ποτιδαιᾶται καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι γιγνομένους δίχα

τε καὶ om. pr. N. add. marg. m. r. (βαλλόμενός exo. in dextr. marg. καὶ add. ante lev. marg. lit. in βα. Fort. fuit θαλάσσης καὶ χαλεπῶς). μένοντας pr. T. μὲν τινὰς corr. T. (m. ead.). μὲν τινὰς marg. T. (m. ead.). πλείστους T.

§ 2. ἀπέχε N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. Notabilis varietas, quam credo tamen deberi transmutationi syllabarum ejusmodi exempla sint ἔπει (libri εἰπέ) Plat. Theæt. 155 c. ἔγραφεν (libri ἐνέγραφ) Ar. Vesp. 961. διέχει (libri διείχε) Xen. Helen. II. 1, 21. σταδίου καὶ ἔστι corr. N. (ους καὶ ε m. ead.). μάλιστα ἐξήκοντα N.V. ἐγένετο N.A.J. vulg. ἐγίνετο T.F.H. al. ἦρθεi T. (supraser. m. ead.). βραχὺ μέντοι N. ἱππεῖς hic et inf. N.T.A.J. vulg. ἀντεπαρτάξαντο T.V.F.H. al. Be. ἀντεπαρτάξαντο corr. N. (alt. e fort. m. ead.). ἐπεὶ δὲ A.J. vulg. ἐπειδὴ δὲ N.T.V. F.H. al. διατάχους A.J. οὐδ' ἑτέροις T.

§ 3. τρώπειον N. τροπαῖον T. οἱ habet (non om.). ἀθηναῖοι N. τοῖς om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. μὲν (post ποτιδαιατῶν) om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων T. (supraser. m. ead. καὶ ut vid. cal. transv. induct.). στρατηγὸν N.

LXIV. § 2. παλὴν N. hic et alibi. ποτιδαιᾶται N.T.A.J. vulg. γιγνομένους N. γιγνομένους V. sequ. lib. ἐπίθωνται N.T. A.J. vulg. Porpo.

§ 2. ἀπέχει correct, as ἔστι shows, and the distance between the two towns must have remained the same when Th. was writing. ἦν VIII. 98, 3 admits of explanation.

LXIV. For the prep. ἐκ here and § 3 comp. τὰ ἐξωθεν below 65, 1, ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς, οἱ αὐτόθεν, elephantos a cornibus statuit, stare ab aliquo (alicunde.) Lucan. iv. 708 has varied the expression qua stetit inde

3 ἐπιθῶνται. καὶ πυνθανόμενοι οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτείχιστον οὔσαν, χρόνῳ ὕστερον πέμπουσιν ἑξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἑαυτῶν καὶ Φορμίωνα τὸν Ἀσωπίου στρατηγόν· ὃς ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην καὶ ἐξ Ἀφύτιος ὁρμώμενος προσήγαγε τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ τὸν στρατὸν 5 κατὰ βραχὺ προῖων καὶ κείρων ἅμα τὴν γῆν· ὡς δ' οὐδεὶς ἐπεξῆει ἐς μάχην, ἀπετείχισε τὸ ἐκ τῆς Παλλήνης τείχος. 4 καὶ οὕτως ἤδη κατὰ κράτος ἡ Ποτιδαία ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐπολιορκεῖτο, καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ναυσὶν ἅμα ἐφορμούσαις.

LXV. Ἀριστεὺς δὲ ἀποτείχισθείσης αὐτῆς, καὶ ἐλπίδα 10 οὐδεμίαν ἔχων σωτηρίας ἣν μὴ τι ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ἢ ἄλλο παρὰ λόγον γίγνηται, ξυνεβούλευε μὲν πλὴν πεντακοσίων ἄνεμον τηρήσασιν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐκπλεῦσαι, ὅπως ἐπὶ πλέον ὁ σῦτος ἀντίσχη καὶ αὐτὸς ἤθελε τῶν μενόντων εἶναι· ὡς δ' οὐκ ἔπειθε, βουλόμενος τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις παρασκευάζειν, καὶ 15 ὅπως τὰ ἔξωθεν ἔξει ὡς ἄριστα, ἐκπλουν ποιεῖται λαθὼν τὴν 2 φυλακὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. καὶ παραμένων ἐν Χαλκιδεῦσι τά τε ἄλλα ξυνεπολέμει καὶ Σερμυλίων λοχῆσας πρὸς τῇ πόλει πολλοὺς διέφθειρεν, ἔς τε τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἔπρασσεν ὅπῃ

§ 3. ποτιδαία (sic) T. καταβραχὺ N.A.J. κατὰ βραχὺ T. ὡς δ' N.T.V.F.H. ὡς δὲ vulg. ἐπεξῆει hic N. ἐπεξῆει A.J.

§ 4. κατακράτος N.T.A.J. s' (ante ἐκ θαλάσσης) T. ἅμα ναυσὶν T.

LXV. ἐλπίδα corr. N (a nisi mend. lib.). ὀπλίαις N.T. παράλογον N.T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. Sed παράλογος (substantivus) satis notus est: *adjectivus* videtur nondum extitisse. [Condonabitur fortasse Aristoteli Polit. iv. (vii.) 1, 1 nam idem (vel Eudemus) *adverbio* παράλογος utitur Nic. Eth. v. 10=7, 7]. Hic et vii. 71, 7 παρὰ λόγον hodie rectius scribitur. Cf. Eur. Orest. 391 ὦ παρὰ λόγον μοι σὴ φανείσ' εὐμορφία. Bacch. 940 ὅταν παρὰ λόγον σῶφρονας Βάκχας ὄγῃ ad q. l. Elmsl. qui παράλογον edidit, fatetur ipse vulgatam scripturam licet minus numerosam, non tamen prorsus vitiosam censendam esse, collatis Iph. Aul. 1164 τίκτω δ' ἐπὶ τρισὶ et Ion. 931 τί φῆς; τίνα λόγον. Ceterum miror Kirchhoffium in loco ex Oreste παράλογον cum edidisset eundem παρὰ λόγον in Bacch. posuisse. γίγνηται N. γίνηται V. ξυνεβούλευσε N.V. ἐπιπλέον T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλέον N.V.H. ἀντίσχη N. ἀντίσχοι T. ἀντίσχη A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἀντίσχη Bekk. Sine dubio *præsens* est: cf. ad 7.

§ 2. χαλκιδεῦσι corr. N. (pr. i m. r.). ἐπολέμει A.J. vulg. ξυνεπολέμει N.V.T.F.H. pl. Be. ἐρμυλίων F.H. pl. Be. Bekk. ἐρμυλίων pr. N. σερμυλίων corr. N. (σ add. spir. del. m. r.). πρ N. διέφθειρε T. ἔστε corr. N. (εσ m. r.). ὅπως T. ὦφελαι Bekk. Popp. vid. ad 28, 4.

favet. Dobree's conjecture Arist. Vesp. 991 ἐνταυθ' ἐνι (for ἐντευθεν) however simple I believe to be unnecessary.

§ 3. ἐξ Ἀφ. ὁρμώμενος "making Aphytis his head-quarters." ὁρμηθεὶς would have been "setting out from." For the

form Ἀφύτιος see note on iv. 107.

LXV. ὅπως...ἔξει depends upon παρασκευάζειν, as σκοπεῖν (ἐπιμελεῖσθαι) ὅπως, below ἔπρασσεν ὅπῃ γενήσεται.

§ 2. The position of Sermyle is determined by the modern name Ermylies

3 ὠφέλειά τις γενήσεται. μετὰ δὲ τῆς Ποτιδαίας τὴν ἀποτεί-
χισιν Φορμίων μὲν ἔχων τοὺς ἑξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, τὴν
Χαλκιδικὴν καὶ Βοττικὴν ἐδῆον, καὶ ἔστιν ἃ καὶ πολίσματα
εἶλε.

5 LXVI. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις αἰτίαι
μὲν αὐταὶ προεγεγένητο ἐς ἀλλήλους, τοῖς μὲν Κορινθίοις ὅτι
τὴν Ποτίδαιαν ἐαυτῶν οὖσαν ἀποικίαν καὶ ἄνδρας Κορινθίων
τε καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἐν αὐτῇ ὄντας ἐπολιόρκουν, τοῖς δ'
Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ὅτι ἐαυτῶν τε πόλιν ξυμ-
10 μαχίδα καὶ φόρου ὑποτελὴ ἀπέστησαν, καὶ ἐλθόντες σφίσιν
2 ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς ἐμάχοντο μετὰ Ποτιδαιατῶν. οὐ μέντοι
ὁ γε πόλεμός πω ξυνερρώγει, ἀλλ' ἔτι ἀνακωχὴ ἦν· ἰδίᾳ γὰρ
ταῦτα οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἔπραξαν.

LXVII. πολιορκουμένης δὲ τῆς Ποτιδαίας οὐχ ἡσύχα-
15 ζον, ἀνδρῶν τε σφίσιν ἐόντων καὶ ἅμα περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ δεδι-
ότες· παρεκάλουν τε εὐθὺς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα τοὺς ξυμμά-
χους, καὶ κατεβόων ἐλθόντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι σπονδὰς τε
2 λελυκότες εἶεν καὶ ἀδικοῖεν τὴν Πελοπόννησον. Αἰγινῆταί
τε φανερώς μὲν οὐ πρεσβευόμενοι, δεδιότες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,

§ 3. ἀποτείχισιν T. (supraser. fort. man. ead.). χαλκιδικὴν corr. N. (pr. i m. r.).
LXVI. θηναῖοις pr. N. ἀθηναῖοις corr. N. (pr. a m. r.). σῆ (i. e. σημείωσαι vid.
ad Greg. Corinth. p. 216, 839) marg. T. notam aliquam scripturus erat librarius.
προεγεγένητο Bekk. haud scio an casu. κορινθίων τε N. T. πελοποννησίοις T. ἐμά-
χωντο pr. T. (o corr. m. ead. et o supraser.)—ἀνακωχὴ Ed. Bauer. puto typographi
errore.

LXVII. οὐχ' ἡσύχαζον T. τέ σφισιν A. τέ σφίσιν (sic) J. ἐόντων V. ἐόντων N.
παρεκάλουν τε N. T.

§ 2. αἰγινῆται τε N. T. δὲ A. J. vulg. τε N. T. V. F. H. al. οὐχέκιστα A. J. F. corr.

or Ormylia. Leake North. Gr. Vol. III. p. 154.—ἔπρασεν ἐς: more fully express-
ed 57. 3.

LXVI. αἰτίαι ἐς: See on 23, 7, 55, 3.
—σφίσιν of course is to be joined with
ἐμάχοντο.

§ 2. ξυνερρώγει: "the general (ξυν-) war had not yet broken out," (ἰδίᾳ, that separately carried on by Corinth.)

LXVII. περὶ τῷ χ. See on 60, 1.—For the present ἀδικοῖεν, see Heindorf's copious note on Plat. Protag. 310 D.

§ 2. A similar looseness of construction has been noticed on 58, 1. Some

have attempted to simplify our passage by mentally supplying to the second clause πρεσβευόμενοι. The variant κατὰ σπονδὰς would be too vague an expression. Miller, who thinks the ancient compact after the battle of Plataea is referred to, is answered by Bp. Thirlwall that no guarantee was therein given for the autonomy of any of the confederate states. Besides, the treaty of Euboea would if not literally yet in spirit provide for the independence of powers connected with Peloponnesus, and, as Mr Grote well observes Vol. VI. p. 105, "the

κρύφα δὲ οὐχ ἦκιστα μετ' αὐτῶν ἐνήγον τὸν πόλεμον, λέγον-
 3 τες οὐκ εἶναι αὐτόνομοι κατὰ τὰς σπονδάς. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαι-
 μόνιοι προσπαρακαλέσαντες τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ εἴ τις τι ἄλλο
 ἔφη ἡδίκησθαι ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ξύλλογον σφῶν αὐτῶν ποιή-
 4 σαντες τὸν εἰωθότα λέγειν ἐκέλευον. καὶ ἄλλοι τε παριόντες⁵
 ἐγκλήματα ἐποιοῦντο ὡς ἕκαστοι καὶ Μεγαρήs, δηλοῦντες μὲν
 καὶ ἕτερα οὐκ ὀλίγα διάφορα, μάλιστα δὲ λιμένων τε εἵργε-
 σθαι τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ καὶ τῆs Ἀττικῆs ἀγορᾶs
 5 παρὰ τὰς σπονδάς. παρελθόντες δὲ τελευταῖοι Κορίνθιοι,
 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἑάσαντες πρῶτον παροξύναι τοὺς Λακεδαι-
 10 μόνιους, ἐπεῖπον τοιαύδε.

LXVIII. "ΤΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΝ ὑμᾶs, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τῆs
 "καθ' ὑμᾶs αὐτοὺς πολιτείας καὶ ὁμιλίας ἀπιστοτέρους ἐs
 "τοὺς ἄλλους ἦν τι λέγωμεν καθίστησι· καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ σω-
 "φροσύνην μὲν ἔχετε, ἀμαθία δὲ πλέονι πρὸς τὰ ἔξω πράγ-
 2 "ματα χρῆσθε. πολλάκις γὰρ προαγορευόντων ἡμῶν ἃ
 "ἐμέλλομεν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων βλάπτεσθαι, οὐ περὶ ὧν ἐδιδάσ-

H. τὰs, ante σπονδάs, om. N.V. KATATACCHONΔAC facile in KATACHONΔAC
 corrupti potuit.

§ 3. προσκαλέσαντες T. ξυμμάχων τε A.J. vulg. Bekk. τε om. T.V.F.H. ξυμμά-
 χων καὶ N. (sed lit. inter -χων et καὶ vix cap. 2 litt.). εἴ τις τι T. ἡδικεῖσθαι T.
 supraser. m. ead.

§ 4. ἄλλοι τε N.T. ἄλλα τε J. ut codd. pauco. sequiores. μεγαρεῖs N.T.A.J.
 vulg. τε εἵργεσθαι N.T. εἵργεσθαι A.J. vulg.

§ 5. παροξύναι N.T.A.J. vulg. καὶ ἐπεῖπον T.

LXVIII. δημηγορία N. marg. δημηγορία κορινθίων πρὸ λακεδαιμονίων litt. min.
 T. marg. δημηγορία κορινθίων A.J. ὑμᾶs bis corr. N. (v m. r.). πλεονι T.A.J. vulg.
 πλεονι N.V.F.H. omn. Be. πρὸ N.

Æginetans may have pretended, that by
 the same rule as Athens gave up Nisæa,
 Pegæ, &c., she ought also to renounce
 Ægina." Anyhow I hardly believe by
 τὰς σπονδάs Th. could mean any other
 than the Thirty Years' Peace, ch. 115.

LXVIII. τὸ πιστὸν κ.τ.λ. "Your
 good faith in your political and social
 relations amongst yourselves renders you
 more mistrustful in respect to all the
 rest of us, if we say aught to the point,"
 i.e. as the context shows πρὸς τὰ ἔξω. The
 article seems fatal to Poppo's pointing,
 ἐs τοὺς ἄλλους ἦν τι λ. Surely the Cor-

inthians would not convey the idea that
 they habitually spoke against all others.
 λέγωμεν need not refer to "we Corin-
 thians" any more than ξυνήλθομεν 69, 2,
 or any other first person plural in the
 speech, except where the emphatic
 ἡμεῖs is added § 2 and elsewhere. Be-
 sides we have ἡμᾶs τοὺς ἄλλους 71, 5.
 Moreover the Greek representative of
 "dicere in aliquem" is rather λέγειν
 κατὰ τινος than ἐs τινα, and λέγειν ἐs
 τινας (or noun of multitude) = "to speak
 before, to address," as vi. 89, 1, below
 72, 4.

- “κομειν ἐκάστοτε τὴν μάθησιν ἐποιεῖσθε, ἀλλὰ τῶν λεγόντων
 “μᾶλλον ὑπενοεῖτε ὡς ἔνεκεν τῶν αὐτοῖς ἰδίᾳ διαφόρων λέ-
 “γουσι· καὶ δι’ αὐτὸ οὐ πρὶν πάσχειν, ἀλλ’ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ
 “ἔργῳ ἐσμέν, τοὺς ξυμμάχους τούσδε παρεκαλέσατε, ἐν οἷς
 5 “προσῆκει ἡμᾶς οὐχ ἥκιστα εἰπεῖν, ὅσῳ καὶ μέγιστα ἐγκλή-
 “ματα ἔχομεν ὑπὸ μὲν Ἀθηναίων ὑβριζόμενοι, ὑπὸ δὲ ὑμῶν
 3 “ἀμελούμενοι. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἀφανεῖς που ὄντες ἡδίκουν τὴν
 “Ἑλλάδα, διδασκαλίας ἂν ὡς οὐκ εἰδόσι προσέδει· νῦν δὲ τί
 “δεῖ μακρηγορεῖν, ὧν τοὺς μὲν δεδουλωμένους ὁράτε, τοῖς δὲ
 16 “ἐπιβουλευοντας αὐτούς, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοῖς ἡμετέροις ξυμ-
 “μάχοις, καὶ ἐκ πολλοῦ προπαρεσκευασμένους, εἴ ποτε πολε-
 4 “μήσονται; οὐ γὰρ ἂν Κέρκυραν τε ὑπολαβόντες βία ἡμῶν
 “εἶχον καὶ Ποτίδαιαν ἐπολιόρκουν, ὧν τὸ μὲν ἐπικαιρότατον
 “χωρίον πρὸς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀποχρῆσθαι, ἡ δὲ ναυτικὸν ἂν
 15 “μέγιστον παρέσχε Πελοποννησίους.

§ 2. ὑπενοεῖτε corr. N. (lit. supr. pr. ε vel mend. libri. εἰ corr. op. m. ead.).
 ὡς T. (sed acc. transv. calamo induct.). ἔνεκα T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἔνεκεν N.V.F.
 (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. al. Popp. αὐτοῖς reposui. παρὰσχειν (sic) T. οὐχ ἥκιστα hic
 et § 3 T.A.J.F.H. “Post καὶ deletas duas F.” Br. (tac. Ba.).

§ 3. τοῖς δὲ N.T.F. (teste Ba.) H. cf. reposui. ἐπιβουλευοντας corr. N. (pr. v m.
 ead.). αὐτοῖς (sic) pr. T. αὐτοὺς corr. T. (m. ead.). ἡμετέροις corr. N. (v m. r.).
 προπαρεσκευασμένους T.V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). προπαρεσκευασμένους N. εἰ ποτε
 ἀρα T.A.J. vulg. ἀρα om. N.V.F. (“in marg. vero a man. rec. additum” Ba.). ποτε
 corr. N. (o m. r.) lit. 2 litt. cap.).

§ 4. πρὸ N.T. ἐπιχρῆσθαι T. vulg. ἀποχρῆσθαι N.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. ἀπο-
 χρῆσθε V. (teste Ad.). παρέσχεν T. τοῖς πελ. N.V. al.

§ 2. τῶν λεγ. ὑπενοεῖτε ὡς...The sub-
 ordinate clause serves as a sort of accu-
 sative to which the genitive stands in
 the same relation as to τοῦτο in such
 idioms as θαυμάζω σου τοῦτο, μέμφομαι
 σου τοῦτο. [A similar Latin idiom is
 commented upon by Madvig. ad Cic. de
 Fin. iv. 13, 32, p. 528, 529, Ed. II.]
 So is to be explained Aeschyl. Agam.
 1108, θαυμάζω δὲ σου | πόντον πέραν τρα-
 φέισαν ἀλλόθρου πόντιον | κρεῖν λέγουσαν,
 “I marvel at this in you, that you rightly
 speak of,” Antiph. de Noverc. § 5 p.
 112 St.=606 R. θαυμάζω τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ,
 ἦντινα...καθέστηκε, § 28 p. 114=619 θαυμ.
 τῆς πόλεως...τὸ διομύσασθαι, Plat. Theæt.
 p. 142 c ἐθαύμασα Σωκράτους, ὡς μαντι-
 κῶς εἶπε, Rep. iii. 375 b οἶσθα γὰρ πού
 τῶν γενναίων κυνῶν, ὅτι...iv. 439 b τοῦ

τοξότου οὐ καλῶς ἔχει λέγειν, ὅτι...ξυνίεναι
 (above 3, 5) takes a genitive, as Hom.
 Il. ii. 26, Herod. (in Oracle) i. 47 καὶ κω-
 φοῦ ξυνίημι, apparently on the same prin-
 ciple as ἀκούω in the words which follow
 καὶ οὐ φανεῦντος ἀκούω, cp. iv. 113 οὐ
 γὰρ συνέσαν ἀλλήλων, 114 ἐπεὶ δὲ συνέσαν
 ἀλλήλων. — ἡμᾶς here “we Corinthi-
 ans,” see on § 1. So τοῖς ἡμετέροις § 3,
 ἡμῶν § 4, ἡμῶν γε 70, 1.

§ 3. ὡς οὐκ εἰδόσι: this dative does not
 materially differ from ὡς πρὸς οὐκ εἰδότες.

§ 4. τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης: a district em-
 bracing Chalcidice with its three project-
 ing tongues of land, together with all the
 Hellenic colonies stretching eastward
 along the line of the seacoast, terminat-
 ing at some point to the west of the
 region called the Hellespont. It is

- LXIX. “καὶ τῶνδε ὑμεῖς αἴτιοι, τό τε πρῶτον ἐάσαντες
 “αὐτοὺς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ κρατῦναι καὶ ὕστερον τὰ
 “μακρὰ στήσαι τείχη, ἐς τόδε τε αἰὲ ἀποστεροῦντες οὐ μόνον
 “τοὺς ὑπ’ ἐκείνων δεδουλωμένους ἐλευθερίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς
 “ὑμετέρους ἤδη ξυμμάχους· οὐ γὰρ ὁ δουλωσάμενος, ἀλλ’ ὁ
 “δυνάμενος μὲν παῦσαι περιορῶν δὲ ἀληθέστερον αὐτὸ δρᾶ,
 “εἶπερ καὶ τὴν ἀξίωσιν τῆς ἀρετῆς ὡς ἐλευθερῶν τὴν Ἑλλάδα
 2 “φέρεται. μόλις δὲ νῦν τε ξυνήλθομεν, καὶ οὐδὲ νῦν ἐπὶ φα-
 3 “νεροῖς. χρῆν γὰρ οὐκ εἰ ἀδικούμεθα ἔτι σκοπεῖν, ἀλλὰ καθ’

LXIX. ὑμεῖς corr. N. (v op. m. ead.). κρῦναι N. (a suprascr. nigriore atramento, sed op. m. ead. suprascriptit). κρατῦναι T. ἐς τόδε τε N.T. ὑμετέρους corr. N. (v m. r.). ὑμετέρους T. δυνάμην (sic) Ald. περιορᾶν pr. N. περιορῶν corr. N. (m. r.) περιορᾶν T. (suprascr. m. ead.). ἀξίωσιν (sic) J.

§ 3. ἐπισκοπεῖν pr. N. ἔτι σκοπεῖν corr. N. (ἔτι m. r.). ἐπισκοπεῖν F. (“man. rec. corr. ἔτι σκοπεῖν” Ba.). καθότι N.T.A.J. vulg. πρὸ N.

bordered on the west by Macedonia. How many of the northern islands of the Ægean it embraced is unknown, but that Thasos was amongst the number is distinctly clear from viii. 64, 2.—ἀποχρησθαι, “to make abundant (full) use of”—ἀν...παρέσχε (not παρέχει) as the Athenians had made (not an offensive and defensive alliance but) only a defensive alliance with Coreyra. See 44, 1.

LXIX. ἀποστεροῦντες: No word could be better chosen—ἀποστερεῖν is not “to deprive,” but “to keep back from another what is due,” so applied to a repudiating debtor, one who fails to restore a παρακαθήκη, a non-fulfiller of a promise. Cp. Plat. Phædr. 241 B, which some have unaccountably stopt at, though in close connexion with ὑπισχνούμενος, δέον ἐκτελεῖν, ἀπαιτεῖ. The impudent man in Theophr. Char. ix. (xvi.) is ὅς τις ἀποστερεῖ (whom he has borrowed money from and not yet paid it) πρὸς τοῦτον ἀπελθὼν δαλεῖσθαι. Aristot. Rhet. i. 7, 5, talking of one thing accompanying another simultaneously, subsequently, or virtually (δυνάμει), gives as an instance of the last τῷ ἱεροσυλεῖν (ἐπειτα) τὸ ἀποστερεῖν· ὁ γὰρ ἱεροσυλίας κᾶν ἀποστερήσειεν (the defaulter is virtually guilty of sacrilege; for the man who has committed sacrilege would be a defaulter; would not scruple to commit the lesser crime.)

Dem. Mid. p. 528 § 44 ἀν μὲν ἐκὼν παρ’ ἐκόντος (a mere case of loan) τις λάβη τάλαντον ἐν ᾗ δύο ἢ δέκα καὶ ταῦτ’ ἀποστερήσῃ, οὐδὲν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἔστιν, (it is merely a civil case) ἀν δὲ μικροῦ πάνν τιμῆματος ἀξίαν τις λάβῃ, βίᾳ δὲ τοῦτο ἀφέλγεται, τὸ ἴσον τῷ δημοσίῳ προστιμᾶν (to assess an additional penalty to the treasury) οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσιν ὅσον περ δὴ τῷ ἰδιώτῃ. The verb is used either absolutely as in the quoted passages from Plato and Aristotle, or with acc. of person as Theophr., or of thing as Demosth., or of both as Isæ. vi. § 43 τὰ τοῦ πάππου χρήματα ἡμᾶς ἀποστερήσων, or with acc. of person and genit. of thing, as in our passage. The Athenians robbed (ἀφείλοντο) the Hellenic states of their liberty; the Lacedæmonians did not pay, if I may so say, the promissory note, which they had issued when they declared themselves liberators. Cp. with this the language of Brasidas to the Acanthians iv. 87, 2 οὐδὲ δφείλομεν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὴ κοινοῦ τινὸς ἀγαθοῦ αἰτίᾳ τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους ἐλευθεροῦν.—ἀξίωσιν: see on ii. 37, 2.

§ 2. νῦν γε proposed by Stephanus and Poppe is specious, but I venture to translate “now too,” referring to my note on 9, 3.

§ 3. χρῆν i.e. χρῆ ἦν, as χρῆσται= χρῆ ἔσται Soph. Oed. Col. 504 (and another passage quoted by Scholiast),

- 4 “ὅ τι ἀμυνούμεθα. οἱ γὰρ δρώντες βεβουλευμένοι πρὸς οὐ
 5 “διεγνωκότας ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλοντες ἐπέρχονται. καὶ ἐπιστά-
 “μεθα οἷα ὁδῶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὅτι κατ’ ὀλίγον χωροῦσιν ἐπὶ
 6 “τοὺς πέλας. καὶ λανθάνειν μὲν οἰόμενοι διὰ τὸ ἀναίσθητον
 5 “ὑμῶν ἦσσαν θαρσοῦσι, γνόντες δὲ εἰδότας περιορᾶν ἰσχυρῶς
 7 “ἐγκείσονται. ἥσυχάζετε γὰρ μόνοι Ἑλλήνων, ᾧ Λακεδαι-
 “μόνιοι, οὐ τῇ δυνάμει τινα ἀλλὰ τῇ μελλήσει ἀμυνόμενοι,
 “καὶ μόνοι οὐκ ἀρχομένην τὴν αὐξήσιν τῶν ἐχθρῶν διπλασι-
 8 “ουμένην δὲ καταλύοντες. καίτοι ἐλέγεσθε ἀσφαλεῖς εἶναι,
 10 9 “ὦν ἄρα ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει. τόν τε γὰρ Μῆδον αὖ-

§ 4. οὐ διεγνωκότας corr. N. (ie m. r. fuit op. οὐδ’ ἐγνωκότας).

§ 5. ὁδῶ pr. N. suprascr. acc. man. eadem nigriore atramento. οἱ om. F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) H.

§ 6. ἦσσαν om. T. θαροῦσι pr. N. suprascr. alt. ρ m. r. Omnes ut vid. θαροῦσι. θαρσοῦσι cum Bekk. Popp. reposui. ἐγκεινται T.

§ 7. ἥσυχάζετε γὰρ T. A. J. vulg. ἦσ. μὲν γὰρ N. V. F. H. μελήσει pr. N. suprascr. alt. λ m. r. μελήσει F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). διπλασιουμένην nunquam alibi videntur veteres Graeci usurpasse pro eo quod διπλασιαζομένην dicitur. καταλέγοντες T.

as χρῆναι=χρῆ εἶναι, (χρῆ i. e. χρεια becoming indeclinable as θέμις) never means χρῆ, though sometimes apparently so. The Orator is not telling his audience “what they ought to do,” but “what they ought to have done.” The present congress meets on the question εἰ δδικούμεθα, the question ought to have been ὅτι δδικ, and therefore καθ’ ὅ τι ἀμ. So Dem. Androt. p. 608 § 51 καὶ μηδεὶς ὑπολαμβάνετο με λέγειν ὡς οὐ χρῆν (that it was not right, that Andr. exceeded his duty) εἰσπράττειν τοῖς ὀφειλόντας. So Aristoph. Pax, 734 “the rule should have been..., but it may be modified in the case of our poet.” Thesmoph. 832 foll. is clear. If χρῆν=you ought, and not you ought to have, what would be the value of εἰ τέκοι...ἡγομεν, and 842 foll. χρῆν...εἰ δανείσειεν...πράττειτο? This imperfect χρῆν in course of time became ἐχρῆν by a false analogy. The words ἀλλ’ ἡκεῖν ἐχρῆν Pax, 1041 translate “but you ought to have been back.”

§ 4. ἡδῃ belongs to ἐπέρχονται not to διεγνωκότας, else οὐ διεγ. π ω.

§ 6. γνόντες...περιορᾶν “but having determined that, decided that, you with your eyes open overlook it;” see on 41, 1.

§ 8. ὦν ἄρα...ἐκράτει; see my note on

Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 177 οὐκ ἄρ’ ἡ πόλις ἤττητο. Cobet Nov. Lect. p. 234 supports (as I had previously done) Eur. Iph. Aul. 404 against Elmsley’s alteration adding, “Passim ἄρα imperfecto aut plusquam perfecto subjectum (rarius enim ἄρα praecedit verbum) dolorem animi significat, quale est quod Brutum moriturum usurpasse narrant versus Euripideos; ᾧ τλήμων ἀρετῇ, λόγος ἄρ’ ἦσθ’, ἐγὼ δέ σε | ὡς ἔργον ἥσκουν· σὺ δ’ ἄρ’ ἐδοῦλες τύχῃ.” (Dio Cass. who if I mistake not alone has preserved the lines does not give the name of their author XLVII. 49) Our critic has here been somewhat hasty in “rarius”. Besides the four instances above, Homer gives us Odys. XVII. 454 ᾧ πόποι οὐκ ἄρα σοὶ γ’ ἐπὶ εἰδεῖ καὶ φρένες ἦσαν, Hesiod ἔργ. I. οὐκ ἄρα μόνον ἔην Ἐρίδων γένος (on which Paley quotes the Homeric line and Xen. Oecon. I. 20 ὅτι λῦπαι ἄρα ἦσαν ἡδοναῖς περιπεπεμμέναι), Pindar Nem. VIII. 32 ἐχθρὰ δ’ ἄρα πάρφασις ἦν καὶ πᾶλαι. This list may easily be extended. See Aeschyl. Sept. 491 οὐ τις εὐτελής ἄρ’ ἦν, Soph. Oed. Col. 1697 πόθος καὶ κακῶν ἄρ’ ἦν τις, Eur. Andr. 418 πᾶσι δ’ ἀνθρώποις ἄρ’ ἦν | ψυχὴ τέκν’, Aristoph. Av. 265 ἄλλως ἄρ’ οὐποψ’...ἐπῶξε, 280 οὐ σὺ μόνος ἄρ’ ἦσθ’

“ τοὶ ἴσμεν ἐκ περάτων γῆς πρότερον ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον
 “ ἐλθόντα ἢ τὰ παρ’ ὑμῶν ἀξίως προαπαντήσαι, καὶ νῦν τοὺς
 “ Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἑκάς ὥσπερ ἐκείνον ἀλλ’ ἐγγὺς ὄντας περιο-
 “ ράτε, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπελθεῖν αὐτοὶ ἀμύνεσθαι βούλεσθε μάλ-
 “ λον ἐπιόντας, καὶ ἐς τύχας πρὸς πολλῶ-δυνατωτέρους ἀγωνι- 5
 “ ζόμενοι καταστήναι· ἐπιστάμενοι καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτὸν
 “ περὶ αὐτῷ τὰ πλείω σφαλέντα, καὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς Ἀθη-
 “ ναίους πολλὰ ἡμᾶς ἤδη τοῖς ἀμαρτήμασιν αὐτῶν μᾶλλον
 “ ἢ τῇ ἀφ’ ὑμῶν τιμωρία περιγεγενημένους, ἐπεὶ αἱ γε ὑμέ-
 “ τραι ἐλπίδες ἤδη τινὰς που καὶ ἀπαρασκευούς διὰ τὸ 10
 “ πιστεῦσαι ἔφθειραν. καὶ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐπ’ ἐχθρὰ τὸ πλέον
 “ ἢ αἰτία νομίση τάδε λέγεσθαι· αἰτία μὲν γὰρ φίλων
 “ ἀνδρῶν ἐστὶν ἀμαρτανόντων, κατηγορία δὲ ἐχθρῶν ἀδικη-
 “ σάντων.

LXX. “ καὶ ἄμα, εἴπερ ^{exactly} τινὲς καὶ ἄλλοι, ἀξιοὶ νομί-
 “ ζομεν εἶναι τοῖς πέλας ^{alone} ψογον ἐπενεγκεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ

§ 9. ἐπὶ τὴν πελ. ἐλθόντα πρότερον N.V. προαπαντήσαι corr. N. (σαι m.r. exe. in marg.). εἰ T. οὐχ’ ἐκάς T. πρὸ N. περὶ αὐτῷ N.T. περὶ αὐτῷ H.A.J. πρὸ N.

ἡμεῖς T. γρ. ἡμᾶς T. marg. (et supraser. et add. m. ead.). αἱ τε N.T.V.F.H. αἱ vulg. τὸ πλέον N.T.F.H. ἢ τίς (sic) T.

§ 10. ἔχρα T. το πλέον A.J.

LXX. εἰ περ τινες N.T.A.J. Bekk. νομίζομεν ἀξιοὶ A.J. vulg. ἀξιοὶ νομ. N.T.V.

ἐποψ, Plato Theæt. p. 161 (ὁ δ’ ἄρα ἐτύ-
 χανεν ὦν εἰς φρόνησιν οὐδὲν βελτίων, Lys.
 VIII. § 11, p. 113 St.=308 n. οἱ δ’ ἄρα
 οὐκ ἀντέλεγον, Aesch. Pers. 472 ὡς ἄρ’
 ἔψευσας φρενῶν | Πέρσας, 733 οἶαν ἄρ’ ἦβην
 ξυμμάχων ἀπώλεσεν, 933 γέννη γῆ τε
 πατρίᾳ κακὸν ἄρ’ ἐγενόμαν, Soph. Antig.
 1178 τοῖσπος ὡς ἄρ’ ὀρθὸν ἦνυσας, Eur.
 Androm. 274 ἢ μεγάλων ἀχέων ἄρ’ ὑπήρ-
 ξεν. The last five passages show that
 this use of ἄρα is not limited to the im-
 perfect and the pluperfect, but found
 with the aorist as well. Translate: “yet
 it seems after all the report of this sur-
 passed the reality.” ὦν may be masculine
 or neuter. I have adopted the latter
 view. I cannot think it is to be com-
 pared with 61, 1.

§ 9. ἐκάς, which recurs 80, 3, VIII. 94, 3,
 seems common to the older Attic and Ionic.
 ὥσπερ ἐκείνον: whether Porson was serious
 in saying “Attici ad nōminativum quam

citissime revertuntur: Iones obliquam
 constructionem continuant” (Kidd. Misc.
 Crit. p. 210) as undoubtedly he was not
 in saying “ἐγὼ Ionice ἐγὼν i.e. λέγων
 the speaker” (p. 302), I am convinced
 that there is no fixed rule.—τὰ πλείω:
 “in more instances, more frequently.”
 See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 200. Add
 to examples there cited Aeschyl. Pers.
 813 τοιγάρ κακῶς δρᾶσαντες οὐκ ἐλάσσονα |
 πάσχουσι, “no fewer are their sufferings”
 —αἱ γε ὑμέτεραι ἐλπίδες, “hopes reposed
 in you,” as 33, 3, 77, 7. So meus, noster,
 &c. See Madvig, Synt. § 67, b.—ἤδη
 ἐφθειραν: see on Dem. Fals. Leg. § 228.

§ 10. αἰτία “expostulation.” Cp. 82,
 1 ὅπλα μὲν μήπω κινεῖν, πέμπειν δὲ καὶ
 αἰτιάσθαι, 140, 5 ἐπιτάσσοντες (dictating)
 καὶ οὐκέτι αἰτιώμενοι, V. 30, 1, 32, 7, VI.
 77, 1 τῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐκατηγόρητον
 πόλιν...πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς αἰτια-
 σόμενοι.

Contrast:
 15 Athens
 Sparta

- “μεγάλων τῶν διαφερόντων καθεστώτων, περὶ ὧν οὐκ αἰ-
 “σθάνεσθαι ἡμῖν γε δοκεῖτε, οὐδ’ ἐκλογίσασθαι ^{rector} πώποτε
 “πρὸς οἷους ὑμῖν Ἀθηναίους ὄντας καὶ ὅσον ὑμῶν καὶ ὡς
^{Attractio} 2 “πᾶν διαφέροντας ἀγὼν εἶναι. οἱ μὲν γε νεωτεροποιοῖ
 5 “καὶ ἐπινοῆσαι ὅξεῖς καὶ ἐπιτελέσαι ἔργῳ ὃ ἂν γνῶσιν.
 “ὑμεῖς δὲ τὰ ὑπάρχοντά τε σώζειν καὶ ἐπιγινῶναι μηδὲν καὶ
 3 “ἔργῳ οὐδὲ ~~ταναγκαῖα~~ ἐξικέσθαι. αὐθις δὲ οἱ μὲν καὶ παρὰ
 “δύναμιν τολμηταὶ καὶ παρὰ γνώμην κινδυνευταὶ καὶ ἐπὶ
 “τοῖς δεινοῖς εὐέλπιδες· τὸ δὲ ὑμέτερον τῆς τε δυνάμεως
 19 “ἐνδεᾶ πρᾶξαι, τῆς τε γνώμης μηδὲ τοῖς βεβαίοις πιστεῦσαι,
 4 “τῶν τε δεινῶν μηδέποτε οἶεσθαι ἀπολυθήσεσθαι. καὶ μὴν
 “καὶ ἄοκνοι πρὸς ὑμᾶς μελλήτας καὶ ἀποδημηταὶ πρὸς ἐνδη-
 “μοτάτους· οἴονται γὰρ οἱ μὲν τῇ ἀπουσίᾳ ἂν τι κτᾶσθαι,
 5 “ὑμεῖς δὲ τῷ ἐπελθεῖν καὶ τὰ ἐτοῖμα ἂν βλάψαι. κρατοῦντές

F.H. al. ἄλλως τε καὶ N.T. ἡμῖν δοκεῖ τε T. ἐκλογίσασθαι N. ἐκλογίσασθαι V. (teste Ad.). πρὸ N. ὑμῶν corr. N. (ὁ m. ead. op.). καὶ πρὸς T. (s = ὡς, vid. 2, 6, supraser. m. ead.).

§ 2. ὁ ἂν γνῶσιν corr. N. (ὁ m. r.). ὑπάρχοντα pr. N. τε supraser. add. acc. supra alt. a m. r. τε om. T. ἴαναγκαῖα (sic) N. ἀναγκαῖα T. (supraser. m. ead.). τᾶναγκαῖα (sic) A.J. ἐξικέσθαι (sic) T.

§ 3. οἱ μὲν T. καὶ ἐν T. A.J. vulg. καὶ ἐπὶ N.V.F.H. pl. Be. πρᾶξαι (sic) T. μὴ δὲ N.T.A.J. οἶεσθαι T. (supraser. m. ead.).

§ 4. πρὸ N. μελλήτας N. πρὸ N. οἱ μὲν T. ἀντικτᾶσθαι pr. N. ἂν τι κτᾶσθαι corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ἂν m. r.). ἀντικτᾶσθαι pr. T. ἂν τι κτᾶσθαι corr. T. (m. ead. necne p. l.). ἐτοῖμα N.T.A.J. vulg. “ἐτοιμ corr. F.” Bekk. q. non intelligo.

§ 5. κρατοῦντες τὲ T. ἐπιπλείστον T. ἐξήρχονται (sic) T. ἐπελλάχιστον T. (supraser. m. ead.).

LXX. ὑμῖν Ἀθηναίους: mark here, and 73, 3 πρὸς οἷαν ὑμῖν πόλιν, the juxtaposition of the words contrasted. See on III. 17, 1. “What the Athenians are and how far I should say how utterly they differ from you with whom you will have the struggle.”

§ 2. Whether ἐπινοῆσαι simply means “set their thoughts on, devise, design,” (as § 7, 8) or “forming after-thoughts, after-plans,” as Soph. Antig. 389 ψεύδει γὰρ ὑπίνικα τὴν γνώμην, II. 75, 7 ἐπινοοῦσι (after-plan, second plan), 76, 3 προσεπε-ξέυρον (additional to the after-plan, third plan), I shall not determine, preferring however the latter view on account of

ἐπιγινῶναι following.—ὑμεῖς δὲ... (carrying on ὅξεῖς with bitter irony) “your activity is shown in preserving what you have and in forming no further measures and in action carrying out not even what is barely necessary.” For τὰν. ἐξ. op. § 7. Poppo quotes III. 108, 2. More boldly Soph. Trach. 505 ἐξήλθον δευλ’ ἀγώνων, “carried out, came out with, the prize of the contest.”

§ 3. παρὰ γνώμην, “beyond their judgement,” as τῆς γνώμης τοῖς βεβαίοις below.—ἐπὶ τοῖς δεινοῖς: not “in dangers,” but “when dangers are in view,” *propositis periculis*. Cp. with this contrast of the Athenian and the Spartan

- “τε τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐξέρχονται, καὶ νικώμενοι ἐπ’
6 “ἐλάχιστον ἀναπίπτουσιν. ἔτι δὲ τοῖς μὲν σώμασιν ἄλλα-
“τριωτάτοις ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως χρῶνται, τῇ γνώμῃ δὲ οἰκειο-
7 “τάτῃ ἐς τὸ πράσσειν τι ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς. καὶ ἂ βίην ἂν ἐπινοή-
“σαντες μὴ ἐπεξέλθωσιν, οἰκεία στέρεσθαι ἡγοῦνται, ἂ δ’
“ἂν ἐπελθόντες κτήσωνται, ὀλίγα πρὸς τὰ μέλλοντα τυχεῖν.
8 “πράξαντες. ἦν δ’ ἄρα τοῦ καὶ πείρα σφαλῶσιν, ἀντελ-
“πίσαντες ἄλλα ἐπλήρωσαν τὴν χρεῖαν· μόνοι γὰρ ἔχουσιν,
“τε ὁμοίως καὶ ἐλπίζουσιν ἂ ἂν ἐπινοήσωσι, διὰ τὸ ταχέαν
9 “τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖσθαι ὧν ἂν γνῶσι. καὶ ταῦτα μετὰ
“πόνων πάντα καὶ κινδύνων δι’ ὅλου τοῦ αἰῶνος μοχθοῦσι,
“καὶ ἀπολαύουσιν ἐλάχιστα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων διὰ τὸ αἰεὶ
“κτᾶσθαι καὶ μῆτε ἑορτὴν ἄλλο τι ἡγείσθαι ἢ τὸ τὰ δέοντα
“πράξαι, ξυμφοράν τε οὐχ ἡσσοῦν ἡσυχίαν. ἀπραγμονα ἢ
10 “ἀσχολιαν ἐπιποινοῦ. ὥστε εἴ τις αὐτοὺς ξυνελῶν φαίη πε-

§ 6. σώμασι T. ἄλλοτριωτάτοις corr. N. (ois vel saltem is m.r.). τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ A.J. vulg. τῇ γνώμῃ δὲ N.T.V.F.H. al. πράσσειν τι N.T.A.J. vulg. q. reposui.

§ 7. ἐπεξέλθωσιν N.T. [de V. tac. Ad.] A.J. vulg. De F. et H. appono quae Ba. scribit “ἐξελθῶσιν Cuss. [H.] sed in hoc primum fuisse ἐπεξέλθωσιν ex eo colligi potest, quod crasis quibusdam spatium vacuum, et nota spiritus relicta erat. In Aug. [F.] ἐξέλθωσιν. ‘Επ. nova manu additum.’ Itaque revocavi. οἰκείων T.A.J. vulg. οἰκεία V.F. (“man. rec. οἰκείων” Ba.). οἰκεία corr. N. (acc. et a m.r. fuit οἰκείων). πρ N.

§ 8. ἦν δ’ ἄρα του καὶ N.A.J. ἄρα τοῦ V. (teste Ad.) F. Br. sed “in Aug. ἄρα του super του Schol. τινος” Ba.) H. ἄρα καὶ τοῦ T. ἄρα του καὶ vulg. Poppo citat II. 43, 1. καὶ ὅποτε καὶ πείρα του σφαλίσαν. καὶ ὁμοίως vulg. ὁμοίως καὶ N.T.V.F. H. omn. (?) libri A.J. γνῶσιν T.H.

§ 9. ἀλλό τι N.T.A.J. ἢ τὰ δέοντα T. πράξαι pr. N. πράξαι corr. N. (acc.).

§ 10. “Ultimas vocis ξυνελῶν litteras et totum φαίη corr. F.” Br. tac. Ba. ἀνούς N.T.

characters a strikingly similar passage VIII. 96, 5.

§ 6. ἄλλοτριωτάτοις: our idiom would require the addition of “as if.” Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis (Hor. Epist. I. 2, 42), γενηθῶς ἀπέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ θεάτρου ὁ ποιητής (Plat. Phædr. p. 258 B) may serve as examples in either language. Aristotle Rhet. III. 4, tells us that in any case εἰκὼν is convertible with μεταφορά. Many have imitated our passage. Seneca de Clement. I. 12, 5 *aliena anima abuti* had in view either it or Pseudo-Lys. Orat. Fun. § 24 p. 192 St. = 87 π τὰς μὲν ψυχὰς

ἀλλοτρίας. The well-known Horatian phrase “malis ridentem alienis” clearly besides the meaning “as if not his own” bears also on the borrowed forms under which Proteus disguises himself, and is evidently adapted from Homer Od. xx. 347, though it may be questioned whether Homer’s γαθμοῖσι γελοῖων ἀλλοτρίων is to be so interpreted as Horace has understood it, and not rather “not their own, but forced, constrained, unnatural,” answering nearly to our homely expression “they laughed on the wrong side of the mouth.”

"φυκέναι ἐπὶ τῷ μῆτε αὐτοὺς ἔχειν ἡσυχίαν μῆτε τοὺς ἄλλους
 "ἀνθρώπους εἶναι, ὀρθῶς αὖ εἶποι.

LXXI. "ταύτης μέντοι τοιαύτης ἀντικαθεστηκυίας
 "πόλεως, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, διαμέλλετε, καὶ οἴεσθε τὴν ἡσυ-
 5 "χίαν οὐ τούτοις τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀρκεῖν, οἱ αὖ
 "τῇ μὲν παρασκευῇ δίκαια πράσσωσι, τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ, ἣν
 "ἀδικῶνται, δῆλοι ὧσι μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ
 "λυπεῖν τε ἄλλους καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀμυνόμενοι μὴ βλάπτεσθαι τὸ
 2 "ἴσον νέμετε. μόλις δ' αὖ πόλει ὁμοίᾳ παροικούντες ἐτυγ-
 10 "χάνετε τούτου· νῦν δ', ὅπερ καὶ ἄρτι ἐδηλώσαμεν, ἀρχαίό-
 3 "τροπα ὑμῶν τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐστίν. ἀνάγκη
 "δὲ ὥσπερ τέχνης αἰὲ τὰ ἐπιγιγνόμενα κρατεῖν· καὶ ἡσυχά-
 "ζούσῃ μὲν πόλει τὰ ἀκίνητα νόμιμα ἄριστα, πρὸς πολλὰ
 οὐκ ἀναγκαζομένους ἰέναι πολλῆς καὶ τῆς ἐπιτεχνήσεως δεῖ.

LXXI. μέντοι corr. N. (τοι m. r.) ἀνῶν T.N. ἐπιπλείστον T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ
 πλείστον N. οἱ corr. N. (m. r.). ἐπιτρέψοντες corr. N. (o m. r.). ἐπὶ τὸ F. (Br. tuc.
 Ba.). λυπεῖν τε N. λυπεῖν τε T. τοὺς ἄλλους A.J. vulg. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. al.
 βλάπτεσθαι N. μὴ suprascr. m. r.

§ 2. τούτοις T. ἀρχαίότροπα N. πρὸ N.

§ 3. ἀνάγκη δ' vulg. Bekk. Poppo. Sed δὲ N.T.F.H.A.J. ἡσυχάζουσα (sic) J.
 ἀναγκαζομένοις corr. N. (is fuit -ous). τῆς (ante ἐπιτεχνήσεως) om. N.T.V.F.H. al.
 In his et similibus solet addi articulus. Vid. Madv. Synt. § 12. Potest tamen
 omitti, siquidem Plat. Theæt. 196 c. qui potuit dicere ἀπορον τὴν αἵρεσιν προτιθῆς
 maluit ἀπορον αἵρεσιν π. Quin Nost. v. 111, 3 πολλὴν ἀλογίαν τῆς διανοίας, vii. 70, 3
 πολλὴ μὲν γὰρ ἑκατέροis προθυμία... ἐγίγνετο, πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν κυβερνητῶν
 (pauci libri artic. om.), 6 ἀπὸ πολλῶν [τῶν] νεῶν ξυμπιπτονσῶν (art. om. pl. omn.),
 7 πολλὴ γὰρ δὴ παρακείμεσις... ἐγίγνετο (ἡ παρακείμεσις non nisi Cod. Vat.).

LXXI. μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες: see on Dem.
 de Fals. Leg. § 303, and ep. 82, 1 μῆτε
 πόλεμον ἄναι δηλοῦντες μὴθ' ὥς ἐπιτρέψο-
 μεν, neither showing too much manifes-
 tation of war nor that we shall put up
 with it, ("with their conduct," accord-
 ing to our idiom "showing that we shall
 not put up with it").

§ 2. "Your institutions are antedihu-
 vian compared with theirs." It is sin-
 gular that this idiom so common in
 Greek and Latin should have occasion-
 ally given trouble to eminent scholars.
 Ernesti and Dobree (Adv. Vol. II. p. 371)
 both stuck at Cicero de Orat. I. 4, 15 in-
 genia nostrorum hominum multum cete-
 ris hominibus omnium gentium præ-
 stiterunt, the former editing [hominibus],

the latter proposing omnibus. Yet there
 was an instance very near 6, 23 eorum
 auctoritatem Græcis anteponam. Cp.
 below § 4 τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ πλεον
 ὑμῶν i. e. τῶν ὑμετέρων, ἢ τὰ ὑμέτερα.

§ 3. "Necessarily as in art, so al-
 ways, in all things, as well as art (ἀεὶ
)(τέχνης), what is added is better."
 ἐπιγιγνόμενα.....ἐπιτεχνήσεως: In both
 words ἐπι- has the force which I pre-
 fer to give to ἐπινοῆσαι 70, 2. For
 the sentiment cp. Arist. Nic. Eth. I. 7,
 17 δόξεε δ' αὖ παντὸς εἶναι προαγαγεῖν
 καὶ διαρθρῶσαι τὰ καλῶς ἔχοντα τῇ περι-
 γραφῇ, καὶ ὁ χρόνος τῶν τοιούτων εὐρέτης ἢ
 συνεργὸς ἀγαθὸς εἶναι· ὅθεν καὶ τῶν τεχνῶν
 γεγόνασιν αἱ ἐπιδόσεις· παντὸς γὰρ προ-
 σθεῖναι τὸ ἐλλείπον.

- 4 “διόπερ καὶ τὰ τῶν^{σα Α} Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τῆς πολυπειρίας ἐπὶ πλεόν
 5 “ὕμῶν κεκαίνονται. μέχρι μὲν οὖν τοῦδε ὠρίσθω ὑμῶν ἢ
 “βραδυτῆς· νῦν δὲ τοῖς τε ἄλλοις καὶ τοῖς Ποτιδαίαιταις,
 “ὥσπερ ὑπεδέξασθε, βοηθήσατε κατὰ τάχος ἐσβαλόντες ἐς
 “τὴν Ἀττικὴν, ἵνα μὴ ἄνδρας τε φίλους καὶ ξυγγενεῖς τοῖς
 “ἐχθίστοις προῆσθε καὶ ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀθυμία πρὸς
 6 “ἐτέραν τιὰ ξυμμαχίαν τρέψητε. δρῶμεν δ’ ἂν ἄδικον οὐδὲν
 “οὔτε πρὸς θεῶν τῶν ὀρκίων οὔτε πρὸς ἀνθρώπων τῶν αἰσθα-
 “νομένων· λύουσι γὰρ σπονδὰς οὐχ οἱ δι’ ἐρημίαν ἄλλοις
 “προσιόντες, ἀλλ’ οἱ μὴ βοηθοῦντες οἷς ἂν ξυνομόσωσι. 10
 7 “βουλομένων δὲ ὑμῶν προθύμων εἶναι μενούμεν· οὔτε γὰρ
 “ὅσια ἂν ποιοῦμεν μεταβαλλόμενοι, οὔτε ξυνηεστέρους ἂν
 “ἄλλους εὖροιμεν. πρὸς τὰδε βουλευέσθε εὖ, καὶ τὴν Πελο-
 “πόννησον πειράσθε μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐξηγεῖσθαι ἢ οἱ πατέρες
 “ὑμῖν παρέδοσαν.” 15

2 LXXII. Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Κορίνθιοι εἶπον. Τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἔτυχε γὰρ πρεσβεῖα πρότερον ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι

§ 4. δι’ ὅπερ pr. T. διόπερ corr. T. m. ead. πολυτηρίας pr. N. πολυπειρίας corr. N. (ei m. r.). ἐπιπλέον N. T. A. J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλεόν F. H. ὑμῶν om. T. κεκαίνονται T. κεκαίνωται corr. N. (aiv m. r.).

§ 5. τοῦδε ὠρίσθω corr. N. (ε add. spir. lit. 2 vel 3 litt. cap. Fuit op. τοῦδε διωρίσθω). ποτιδαίαιταις T. A. J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. τοῖς π. N. V. F. H. q. recepi. κατὰ τάχος hic T. κατατάχος A. κατάχος (sic) J. κατατάχος corr. N. (κατα et á m. r. κα ante lin.) ἐσβαλόντες (sic) T. ἀνδρας τὲ N. ἀνδρας τε T. προῆσθε N. T. A. J. vulg. Poppo. πρὸ N.

§ 6. δρῶ N. μὲν suprascr. m. r. πρὸ N. (bis). ἀνῶν N. T. οὐχ’ οἱ T. ἄλλοις corr. N. (is fort. m. ead.). ξυνομόσωσι corr. N. (pr. o m. ead.).

§ 7. οὔτε γὰρ ἂν ὅσια ἂν T. οὔτε γὰρ ὅσια ποιοῦμεν ἂν pr. N. ἂν q. exc. in marg. add. (post ὅσια) m. r. et alt. ἂν punctis subscriptis deletum vult. “ὅσια corr. F.” Br. tac. Ba. βουλευέσθε εὖ corr. N. (ε εὖ m. r.). πειράσθε corr. N. (acc. et alt. ε m. r.). μὴ ἐλάσσω πειράσθε T. ἦ F. Bekk. tac. Ba. πρέ: N. T. ὑμῖν corr. N. (v m. r.). παρέδωκαν N. V.

LXXII. § 2. Post τῶν δὲ marg. N. add. πρεσβεῖα T. sed ρ suprascr. m. ead.

§ 5. μέχρι μὲν οὖν κ.τ.λ. “let then your tardiness having so far advanced be terminated, be limited to this.” ὀρίξω (-εσθαι) τι μέχρι τινός is “to extend a limit so far as to embrace,” cp. II. 96, 3, Plat. Menex. p. 239 E Δαρείος περὶ ἧ μὲν μέχρι Σκυθῶν τὴν ἀρχὴν ὠρίσατο (though this seems an exaggeration). So τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν VIII. 43, 3 “inclusive of the Boeotians.” Yet exclusive 74, 2.

§ 6. πρὸς—gen. “on the side of”

πρὸς πατρός (μητρός). Hence “in the name of” (in adjurations) “in favour of,” (a frequent use in Th.) “is the part of,” “in the judgement of” as here.—αἰσθανομένων “men of understanding,” Plat. Repub. II. p. 360 D ἀθλιώτατος μὲν ἂν δόξειεν εἶναι τοῖς αἰσθανομένοις.

§ 7. ἐξηγεῖσθαι: see on 19, 1. It is not impossible to suppose that Th. had in thought παραδιδόναι, and substituted as a second thought ἐξηγεῖσθαι.

περὶ ἄλλων παροῦσα, καὶ ὡς ἦσθοντο τῶν λόγων, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παριτητέα ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους εἶναι, τῶν μὲν ἐγκλημάτων περὶ μηδὲν ἀπολογησομένους ὧν αἱ πόλεις ἐνεκάλουν, δηλῶσαι δὲ περὶ τοῦ παντὸς ὡς οὐ ταχέως αὐτοῖς βουλευτέον εἴη, ἀλλ' ἐν πλείονι σκεπτέον. καὶ ἅμα τὴν σφετέραν πόλιν ἐβούλοντο σημήναι ὅση εἴη δύναμις, καὶ ὑπόμνησιν ποιήσασθαι τοῖς τε πρεσβυτέροις ὧν ἦδεσαν καὶ τοῖς νεωτέροις ἐξήγησιν ὧν ἄπειροι ἦσαν, νομίζοντες μᾶλλον ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν λόγων πρὸς τὸ ἡσυχάζειν τραπέσθαι ἢ πρὸς τὸ πολεμεῖν. προσελθόντες οὖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔφασαν βούλεσθαι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐς τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι μὴ ἀποκωλύει. οἱ δ' ἐκέλευόν τε ἐπιέναι, καὶ παρελθόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔλεγον τοιαῦδε.

LXXIII. “Ἡ ΜΕΝ πρέσβευσις ἡμῶν οὐκ ἐς ἀντιλογίαν τοῖς ὑμετέροις ξυμμάχοις ἐγένετο, ἀλλὰ περὶ ὧν ἡ πόλις ἔπεμψεν· αἰσθόμενοι δὲ καταβοὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην οὔσαν ἡμῶν παρήλθομεν, οὐ τοῖς ἐγκλήμασι τῶν πόλεων ἀντεροῦντες (οὐ γὰρ παρὰ δικασταῖς ὑμῖν οὔτε ἡμῶν οὔτε τούτων οἱ λόγοι ἂν γίνοντο) ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ ῥαδίως περὶ μεγάλων πραγμάτων τοῖς ξυμμάχοις πειθόμενοι χεῖρον βουλευέσθητε, καὶ

καὶ ὡς. Fortasse s' irrepsit ante s'. Sed vid. not. ἦσθοντο hic T. eis T. οὐ (ante ταχέως) om. T. ταχέον V. ταχέως N. πλέονι A.J. vulg. πλείονι N.T.V.F.H.

§ 3. πόλιν om. T. ποιήσασθαι T.F.H. (“emendatum a inter versus scripto” Ba.). ποιήσασθαι N. ἦδεσαν hic N.T. μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς A.J. vulg. μᾶλλον ἂν αὐ N. T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. πρὸς hic et infr. N.

§ 4. βούλεσθε T. ἀποκωλύει T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἀποκωλύει N.V.F.H. al. q. cum Poppr. recepi.

§ 5. οὐδ' A.J. ἐκελεύοντό τε T. παριέναι vulg. ἐπιέναι N.T.V.F.H. al.

δημηγορία

δημηγορία ἀθηναίων

LXXIII. ὃ N. marg. πρὸς λακεδαιμονίους T. marg. litt. miniis. μὲν corr. N. (m. r.). ἡμετέροις T.F. (“τῷ η superscript. v” Ba. tac. Br.) H. (“sed ex emend.”

LXXII. § 2. καὶ may be retained and the words rendered as there was an embassy which had come, so. This use of καὶ in apodosis after ὡς not uncommon e.g. II. 93, 3.

§ 3. The strong antithesis being between the “elder” and the “younger” τε and καὶ are in proper collocation. See on 49, 6.

§ 4. Why not translate “if some-

thing did not stand in the way”? See more on VI. 40, 2.

§ 5. For the imperfects see on 26, 1.

LXXIII. πρέσβευσις ἡμῶν not “our embassy” but “the sending us out as ambassadors,” or “our coming as ambassadors,” according to either sense of πρεσβεύεσθαι. For a list of these verbals—some of which have been censured by Dion. Hal.—see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 351.

- “ ἅμα βουλόμενοι περὶ τοῦ παντός λόγου τοῦ ἐς ἡμᾶς καθε-
 “ στῶτος δηλῶσαι ὡς οὔτε ἀπεικότως ἔχομεν ἂ κεκτήμεθα,
 2 “ ἥ τε πόλις ἡμῶν ἀξία λόγου ἐστί. καὶ τὰ μὲν πάνυ παλαιὰ
 “ τί δεῖ λέγειν, ὧν ἀκοαὶ μᾶλλον λόγων μάρτυρες ἢ ὄψις τῶν
 “ ἀκουσομένων; τὰ δὲ Μηδικὰ καὶ ὅσα αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε, εἰ
 “ καὶ δι’ ὄχλου μᾶλλον ἔσται αἰὲ προβαλλομένοις, ἀνάγκη
 “ λέγειν καὶ γὰρ ὅτε ἐδρῶμεν, ἐπ’ ὠφελείᾳ ἐκινδυνεύετο, ἥς
 “ τοῦ μὲν ἔργου μέρος μετέσχετε, τοῦ δὲ λόγου μὴ παντός,
 3 “ εἴ τι ὠφελεῖ, στερισκώμεθα. ῥηθήσεται δὲ οὐ παραιτήσεως
 “ μᾶλλον ἔνεκα ἢ μαρτυρίου καὶ δηλώσεως πρὸς οἶαν ὑμῖν
 4 “ πόλιν μὴ εὖ βουλευομένοις ὁ ἀγὼν καταστήσεται. φαμὲν
 “ γὰρ Μαραθῶνί τε μόνοι προκινδυνεύσαι τῷ βαρβάρῳ, καὶ
 “ ὅτε τὸ ὕστερον ἦλθεν, οὐχ ἱκανοὶ ὄντες κατὰ γῆν ἀμύνε-
 “ σθαι, ἐσβάντες ἐς τὰς ναῦς πανδημεῖ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ξυνναυ-
 “ μαχῆσαι, ὅπερ ἔσχε μὴ κατὰ πόλεις αὐτὸν ἐπιπλέοντα τὴν
 “ Πελοπόννησον πορθεῖν, ἀδυνάτων ἂν ὄντων πρὸς ναῦς πολ-

Ba.). καταβοήν corr. N. (τα suprascr. m. r. Fuit op. καὶ βοή). εἰς ἡμᾶς T.H. λόγου ἐστὶν F.H. ἐστὶ λόγου N. V.

§ 2. s' T. ὄψις A.J. vulg. Bekk. ὄψις N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. Similiter variavit Tacit. Ann. xiii. 5, *velo discreta quod visum arceret auditus non adimeret, nisi subtilius voluit singulararem ad unam quam videbant, pluralem ad audientes ipsos referri.* ξύνιστε pr. N. ξύνιστε corr. N. (m. r.). αὐτοῖς A.J. vulg. αὐτοὶ N.T.F.H. pl. Be. de V. tac. Ad. προσβαλλομένοις T. ὠφέλῃ Bekk. Popp. Vid. ad 28, 4. ἐκινδυνεύτο (sic) T. οἷς F. (Br. tac. Ba.). στερισκώμεθα F. (Br. “στερισκώμεθα ex emend. Aug.” Ba.) A.J. vulg. στερισκώμεθα pr. N. -ωμεθα corr. N. (ω m. r.). στερισκώμεθα T.V.H.

§ 3. s' (ante δηλώσεως) T. πρὸ N. ἡμῶν T. βουλομένοις pr. N. eu suprascr. m. r.

§ 4. μαραθῶνι τε N.T. ὅτε ὕστερον N.V. οὐχ ἱκανοὶ T. ἐσβάντες corr. N. (alt. e m. ead.). ξυνναυμαχῆσαι (sic) N. ξυνναυμαχῆσαι T. (inferius ai cum p̄ne oblitum esset suprascr. m. ead.) τὴν τε T. al. TE ante ΠΕ irrepsit. ἀδυνάτων ὄντων A.J. vulg. δδ. ἂν ὄντων N.T.V.F.H. al. πρὸ N.

§ 2. τὰ μὲν πάνυ παλαιά: Scholiast, τὰ κατὰ Ἀμάρζοντας καὶ Θράκας καὶ Ἑρακλείδας, topics forming the plots of Tragic authors and worn threadbare by writers of ἐπιτάφιοι λόγοι and other epideictic speeches. προσβαλλομένοις “bringing forward”, perhaps with the accessory notion of “enshielding ourselves under.” προβάλλεσθαι might have been more clear, but the participle may be com-

pared with 118, 4 ἐπηρώτων τὸν θεὸν εἰ πολεμοῦσιν δμεινον ἔσται, Dem. Androt. p. 604 § 37 ὅσῳ συμφέρεῖ μᾶλλον ὑμῖν καταγνοῦσιν ἢ μὴ θεάσασθε.—ἐργον...λόγου: “you have had a share of the reality, let us not be deprived of all the reputation.”

§ 4. δδ. ἂν ὄντων: “as they would have been powerless,” had he taken the states in detail.

- 5 “λὰς ἀλλήλοισ ἐπιβοηθεῖν. τεκμήριον δὲ μέγιστον αὐτὸς
 “ἐποίησε· νικηθεὶς γὰρ ταῖς ναυσὶν ὥς οὐκέτι αὐτῷ ὁμοίως
 “οὔσης τῆς δυνάμεως κατὰ τάχος τῷ πλέονι τοῦ στρατοῦ
 “ἀνεχώρησεν.

LXXIV. “τοιούτου μέντοι ξυμβάντος τούτου, καὶ σα-
 “φῶς δηλωθέντος ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰ πράγ-
 “ματα ἐγένετο, τρία τὰ ὠφελιμώτατα ἐς αὐτὸ παρεσχόμεθα,
 “ἀριθμὸν τε νεῶν πλείστον καὶ ἄνδρα στρατηγὸν ξυνετώ-
 “τατον καὶ προθυμίαν ἀοκνοτάτην· ναὺς μὲν γε ἐς τὰς τετρα-
 “κοσίας ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους [τῶν] δύο μοιρῶν, Θεμιστοκλέα δὲ
 “ἄρχοντα, ὃς αἰτιώτατος ἐν τῷ στενῷ ναυμαχῆσαι ἐγένετο,
 “ὅπερ σαφέστατα ἔσωσε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ αὐτοὶ διὰ τοῦτο
 “δὴ μάλιστα ἐτιμήσατε ἄνδρα ξένον τῶν ὡς ὑμᾶς ἐλθόντων.

§ 5. τεκμήριον δὴ T. αὐτὸ N. οὐκ ἔτι T. αὐτῷ dedi. κατατάχος T.A.J. τῷ corr. N. (ὦ m. r. fuit τὸ). πλείονι T. al. ἀνεχώρησε N.T.A.J. vulg.

LXXIV. τούτου ξυμβάντος A.J. vulg. ξυμβάντος τούτου N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. παρεσχόμεθα corr. N. (lit. inter ρ et χ. es supraser. m. r. Fuit παρεσχόμεθα vel παρεχόμεθα). ἀριθμῶν T. τὲ hic T. τριακοσίας levissima librorum auctoritate munitum Poppo. vid. not. ἐλάττους T. τῶν δύο μοιρῶν A.J. vulg. δύο μοιρῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. Bekk. [τῶν] Poppo. Sed articulus neutiquam potest omitti; θεμιστοκλέα corr. N. (κλέ m. r. op.). σαφῶς pr. N. σαφέστατα corr. N. (ἐστατα supraser. m. r.). σαφῶς F.H. καὶ αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο ὑμεῖς ἐτιμήσατε μάλιστα δὴ A.J. vulg. αὐτοὶ διὰ τοῦτο δὴ μάλιστα ἐτ. N. [δὴ non δὲ] T.V.F.H. al. Poppo. αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο ὑμεῖς δὴ μάλιστα ἐτ. Bekk. αὐτὸν (eum) defendi potest ut Plat. Gorg. p. 518 E. ἀν-θρωποῖς οἱ τοῦτους εἰστιάκασιν...καὶ φασι μεγάλην τὴν πόλιν πεποιηκέναι αὐτούς (pro eo quod rarius dicitur καὶ οὗς φασι...). Theat. 198 D οὕτω δὲ καὶ ὧν πάλοι ἐπιστήμαι ἦσαν αὐτῷ μαθόντι καὶ ἥπισται αὐτὰ, et sexcenties [cf. e scriptoribus Latinis Tacit. Ann. iii. 24 ob impudicitiam filiae ac neptis, quas urbe depulit adulterosque earum morte aut fuga punivit]. Sed opinor scripturus erat Th. αὐτὸν post ἐτιμήσατε. Causa erroris patet. Primum αὐτοὶ in αὐτὸν corruptum, dein ὑμεῖς neces-sario additum. eis ὑμᾶς T.

§ 5. “And the king himself furnished us with the most conclusive argument,” that the battle of Salamis stayed him from taking the states one by one.

LXXIV. I think the Athenian Orator has availed himself of two traditions both current in Greece, the one fixing the number of Greek ships engaged at 400 (in round numbers, more precisely 378 Herod. vii. 48) the other at 300, or 310, according to our interpretation of Aesch. Pers. 340, δεκάς δ' ἦν τῶνδε χωρὶς ἔκκρυτος. The Athenian tradition seems not to have varied as to the larger proportion contributed by themselves. Isoer. Paneg. p. 61 a (πλείους μὲν συνεβάλετο

τρίηρεις ἢ σύμπαντες (a statement repeated Panathen. p. 243 a, and Pseud-Lys. § 42=p. 194 St.=105 R.) and more precisely stated to be twice as many as that contributed by all the rest of the allies 63 a, καὶ κεκτημένοι τρίηρεις διπλασίας μὲν ἢ σύμπαντες οἱ ἄλλοι. It is noticeable that in none of these passages is either the entire number given or the precise number of the Athenian quota. Afterwards when as I conjecture the numbers as given by Herodotus were more generally known 180 Ath. viii. 44 (called 200 ch. 61) out of 378 the whole, an Ath. Orator would give 200 as their quota and take the smaller number 300 as the whole. So

2 "προθυμίαν δὲ καὶ πολὺν τολμηροτάτην ἐδείξαμεν, οἱ γε,
 "ἐπειδὴ ἡμῖν κατὰ γῆν οὐδεὶς ἐβοήθει, τῶν ἄλλων ἤδη μέχρι
 "ἡμῶν δουλευόντων ἠξιώσαμεν ἐκλιπόντες τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὰ
 "οἰκεία διαφθείραντες μηδ' ὥς τὸ τῶν περιλοιπῶν ξυμμάχων
 "κοινὸν προλιπεῖν, μηδὲ σκεδασθέντες ἀχρεῖοι αὐτοῖς γενέ-
 "σθαι, ἀλλ' ἐσβάντες ἐς τὰς ναῦς κινδυνεύσαι καὶ μὴ ὀργι-
 3 "σθῆναι ὅτι ἡμῖν οὐ προετιμωρήσατε. ὥστε φαρὲν οὐχ
 4 "ἦσσαν αὐτοὶ ὠφελῆσαι ὑμᾶς ἢ τυχεῖν τούτου. ὑμεῖς μὲν
 "γὰρ ἀπὸ τε οἰκουμένων τῶν πόλεων καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ λοιπὸν
 "νέμεσθαι, ἐπειδὴ ἐδείξατε ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν καὶ οὐχ ἡμῶν τὸ
 "πλέον, ἐβοηθήσατε (ὅτε γοῦν ἡμεν ἔτι σῶοι, οὐ παρεγέ-
 "νεσθε). ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀπὸ τε τῆς οὐκ οὔσης ἔτι ὀρμώμενοι καὶ
 "ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐν βραχείᾳ ἐλπίδι οὔσης κινδυνεύοντες ξυνεσώ-
 5 "σαμεν ὑμᾶς τε τὸ μέρος καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτούς. εἰ δὲ προσεχω-
 "ρήσαμεν πρότερον τῷ Μήδῳ, δείσαντες ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοι
 "περὶ τῇ χώρᾳ, ἢ μὴ ἐτολμήσαμεν ὕστερον ἐσβῆναι ἐς τὰς
 "ναῦς ὥς διεφθαρμένοι, οὐδὲν ἂν ἔτι ἔδει ὑμᾶς μὴ ἔχοντας
 "ναῦς ἱκανὰς ναυμαχεῖν, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἂν αὐτῷ προε-
 "χώρησε τὰ πράγματα ἢ ἐβούλετο.

§ 2. πολλὴν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἐκλιπόντας T. μηδ' ὥς N.T. μηδ' ὥς A.
 μὴδ' ὥς (sic) J. συμμάχων T. μηδὲ N.T.A.J.

§ 3. οὐχ ἦσσαν hic T. ὠφελῆσαι T. ἡμᾶς T.
 § 4. μὲν om. T. τολοιπὸν T. τὸ λοιπὸν N. οὐχ ἡμῶν hic T. τοπλῶν T.A.J.
 vulg. τὸ πλέον N.F.H. ἔτι om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. παρεγένεσθε (ult. e lit. 3 litt.
 cap.). ὑπὸ pr. N. ὑπὲρ corr. N. (ἐρ m. r. o pr. m. diserte legitur).

§ 5. χώρᾳ hic N. ἂν (post ἡσυχίαν) om. T. προσεχώρησε T. ἢ ἐβ. T.

Dem. de Coron. p. 306 § 238 τριακοσίων
 οὐσῶν τῶν πασῶν τὰς διακοσίας ἢ πόδας
 παρέσχετο. This was followed by later
 writers e.g. Nep. Them. 3 classis tre-
 centarum navium in qua ducentæ erant
 Atheniensium. Diod. Sic. xv. 78, does
 not mention the whole number but the
 Athen. 200. Whether I have satisfac-
 torily defended τετρακοσίας is not for me
 to determine. But I cannot accept the
 view of those who render δύο μοιρῶν
 "two parts" = "two hundredths" i.e.
 half. I admit the difficulty of the
 omitted article which I think should be
 restored.—ὅπερ "which fact" as 59, 2,
 73, 4. ἄνδρα ξένον, "for a foreigner."

The Spartans gave the ἀριστήϊα to their
 own man Eurybiades Herod. viii. 124.

§ 2. μέχρι ἡμῶν "as far as ourselves,"
 not here inclusive. μηδ' ὥς: see on 44, 2.
 τὸ...κοινόν: on 50, 1.

§ 4. ἀπὸ...ὀρμώμενοι, "having as our
 starting point, the base of our opera-
 tions, a city which was no more." An
 expression which would sound oddly in
 a modern ear, to be compared with
 others noticed on 22, 4, 40, 2. ξυνεσώ-
 σαμεν...τὸ μέρος, "bore our full share
 in the deliverance of," as Ad. has well
 rendered the words.

§ 5. Cp. 60, 1, varied above § 4 by
 ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, "in behalf of,"

LXXV. “ἀρ’ ἀξιοὶ ἔσμεν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ προ-
 “θυμίας ἔνεκα τῆς τότε καὶ γνώμης ξυνέσεως ἀρχῆς γε ἧς
 “ἔχομεν τοῖς Ἑλλησι μὴ οὕτως ἄγαν ἐπιφθόνως διακείσθαι ;
 “καὶ γὰρ αὐτὴν τήνδ’ ἐλάβομεν οὐ βιασάμενοι, ἀλλ’ ὑμῶν
 “μὲν οὐκ ἐβελησάντων παραμένειν πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τοῦ
 “βαρβάρου, ἡμῖν δὲ προσελθόντων τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ αὐ-
 “τῶν δεηθέντων ἡγεμόνας καταστῆναι· ἐξ αὐτοῦ δὲ τοῦ
 “ἔργου κατηναγκάσθημεν τὸ πρῶτον προαγαγεῖν αὐτὴν ἐς
 “τόδε, μάλιστα μὲν ὑπὸ δέους, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τιμῆς ὕστερον
 2 “καὶ ὠφελείας. καὶ οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς ἔτι ἐδόκει εἶναι τοῖς πολ-
 “λοῖς ἀπηχθημένους, καὶ τινων καὶ ἤδη ἀποστάντων κατε-
 “στραμμένων, ὑμῶν τε ἡμῖν οὐκέτι ὁμοίως φίλων ἀλλ’ ὑπόπ-
 “των καὶ διαφόρων ὄντων, ἀνέντας κινδυνεύειν· καὶ γὰρ
 3 “ἂν αἱ ἀποστάσεις πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐγίγνοντο. πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπί-
 “φθονον τὰ ξυμφέροντα τῶν μεγίστων πέρι κινδύνων εὖ
 “τίθεσθαι.

LXXV. ἀρα (sic) N.V. ἀξιοὶ ἔσμεν pr. N. ἀξιοὶ ἔσμεν corr. N. (lit. supr. oi).
 ἀξιοὶ ἔσμεν T.A.J. vulg. ὦ om. T. καὶ (ante γνώμης) om. T. γνώμης καὶ ξυνέσεως
 N.V. ἀρχῆς corr. N. (ρχ m. ead.). τε N.T.A.J. vulg. γε nonnisi sequi. libri, sed
 manifesto reponendum. διακείσθαι ἐπιφθόνως N.V. αὐτοὶ T. τήνδε A.J. vulg. Poppo.
 τήνδ’ N.T.F.H. Bekk. πρὸ N. προσελθόντων corr. N. (ε m. ead.). τοπρῶτον N.T.A.J.

§ 2. ὑμῶν τὲ N.T. ὑμῖν pr. F. (Br. tac. Ba.). πρὸ N.
 § 3. πείθεσθαι F. (Br. tac. Ba.).

LXXV. ἀρ’ ἀξιοὶ κ.τ.λ. I think all
 who have for the first time read this
 sentence must have felt the difficulty of
 Æmiliius Portus, who proposes to ex-
 punge μὴ or read ἀρ’ οὐκ. But that ἀρα
 and—ne (*jamne vides* of Lucret.) are
 frequently found where our idiom in
 asking a question expecting an affirma-
 tive answer requires “Is it not,” “do
 we not” is well known to students. See
 Tragic examples in Monk’s note on
 Alcest. 351 (341).—γνώμης ξυνέσεως, “a-
 bility of judgment.” I see no necessity
 for throwing out one of the words as a
 gloss of the other.—οὕτως ἄγαν: Soph.
 Electr. 884 ὥδε πιστεύεις ἄγαν. Milt.
 Sams. Agon. 213 Deject not then so
 overmuch thyself.—ἐπιφθ. διακείσθαι:
 “to be on such an invidious footing
 with,” i.e. to be so disliked by them, to
 be exposed so far to their jealousy. It

must always be remembered that δια-
 κείσθαι is not “to be disposed towards”
 but “to be on a position, footing, with.”
 I think Cobet Nov. Lect. p. 430, has
 gone too far in denying that φιλικῶς
 (ἐχθρῶς, ἀλλοτρίως) διακείσθαι τινὶ (πρὸς
 τινα) is limited to the active. See on
 Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 96.

§ 2. ἀνέντας “having slackened our
 grasp” as ἀνέειμεν (aor. indic.) 76, 2)(
 ἀρχεῖν ἐγκρατῶς expressed elsewhere by
 διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν.

§ 3. πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπιφθονον=ἐπιφθονον
 οὐδενὶ recurs vi. 83, 2. Cp. vii. 69, 2
 ἀνεπιτάκτου πᾶσιν. It is strange that
 Elmsley should have gone wrong on
 Soph. (Ed. Col. 1441 ἀνάξιοι γὰρ πᾶσιν
 ἔστε δυστυχεῖν, considering πᾶσιν=παν-
 τάσιν. “You are unworthy at the
 hands of all” clearly is the same as
 “You are worthy at the hands of none.”

LXXVI. “ὕμεις γοῦν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τὰς ἐν τῇ
 “Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεις ἐπὶ τὸ ὑμῖν ὠφέλιμον καταστησάμενοι
 “ἐξηγήσθε· καὶ εἰ τότε ὑπομείναντες διὰ παντὸς ἀπήχθησθε
 “ἐν τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς, εὖ ἴσμεν μὴ ἂν ἦσσαν
 “ὕμᾱς λυπηροὺς γενομένους τοῖς ξυμμαχοῖς, καὶ ἀναγκα-
 “σθέντας ἂν ἡ ἄρχειν ἐγκρατῶς ἡ αὐτοὺς κινδυνεύειν. οὕτως
 “οὐδ’ ἡμεῖς θαυμαστὸν οὐδὲν πεποιήκαμεν οὐδ’ ἄπο τοῦ
 “ἀνθρωπείου τρόπου, εἰ ἀρχὴν τε διδομένην ἐδεξάμεθα, καὶ
 “ταύτην μὴ ἀνείμμεν ὑπὸ τῶν μεγίστων νικηθέντες, τιμῆς καὶ
 “δέους καὶ ὠφελείας, οὐδ’ αὖ πρῶτοι τοῦ τοιούτου ὑπάρ-
 “ξαντες, ἀλλ’ αἰεὶ καθεστῶτος τὸν ἦσσω ὑπὸ τοῦ δυνατωτέ-
 “ρου κατείργεσθαι, ἄξιοί τε ἅμα νομίζοντες εἶναι, καὶ ὑμῖν
 “δοκοῦντες μέχρι οὗ τὰ ξυμφέροντα λογιζόμενοι τῷ δικαίῳ
 “λόγῳ νῦν χρῆσθε, ὃν οὐδεὶς πω παρατυχὸν ἰσχυρὶ τι κτή-
 “σασθαι προθεὶς τοῦ μὴ πλέον ἔχειν ἀπετράπετο. ἐπαι-
 3

LXXVI. τότε corr. N. (add. acc. corr. τε post lit. 2 litt. cap.). διαπαντός N.T.H. A.J. ἀπήχθησθε A.J. vulg. ἀπήχθησθε N.T.V.F.H. al. ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς T. μὴ om. T. αὐτοὺς T.

§ 2. οὐδὲν om. T. θαυμαστὸν ποιεῖν locutio Platoni haud inusitata, ab oratoribus quoque usurpata (Vid. ad Dem. de Fal. Leg. § 389) nusquam quod sciam in Thuc. invenitur. v. 85, ἀσφαλότερον ποιήσατε adverb. est ἀσφαλότερον. ἀπὸ hic N. Br. ἄπο T.A.J. vulg. Popp. ἀνείν N. διαδιδόμενην A.J. vulg. ΔΙΑ facile ante ΔΙΑ. irrepsit. διδομένην T.F.H. omn. Be. δεδομένην N. (non διδ.) V. ἀνείμμεν A.J. vulg. Br. Poppo. ἀνίμμεν N.T.F.H. pl. Be. al. τοῦ om. N.V. ἅμα om. pr. N. (supraser. m. r.). μέχρις N.T.A.J. vulg. μέχρι F.H. λογιζόμενοι corr. N. (ult. i nisi mend. libri). τί (sic) N. τί T.A.J. vulg.

LXXVI. See on 19, 1. As there so here the accusative grammatically belongs to the participle.—ἴσμεν...μὴ γενομένους. I should hardly say with Poppo “usitatus esset οὐκ.” Surely our negative is legitimate and the other licentious. It is noticeable that in none of the passages cited by Elmsl. on Med. 580, 1 is οὐ once found.

§ 2. I should hardly treat ἀπετράπετο as a passive, but should translate “turned, shrunk away from.” I am aware that in some aor. middle of the older form the distinction between passive and reflexive is hardly recognizable, e.g. ἐλπίδῳμην Homer Od. iv. 495 πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν γε δάμην πολλοὶ δὲ λίποντο, Herod. iv. 84 καὶ οὗτοι μὲν ἀποσφαγέμενοι αὐτοῦ ταύτην ἐλίποντο. κατασχόμεν (in the technical sense) “to be possessed”

by a god or other potent influence, as Pind. Pyth. 1, 10 ταῖς βίταισι κατασχόμενος, Eur. Hipp. 27 καρδίαν κατέσχετο ἔρωτι, Plat. Phædr. 244 κ (in a high vein of poetry) τῷ ὀρθῶς μανέντι καὶ κατασχόμενῳ, cp. ἡ ἀπὸ Μουσῶν κατακωχή τε καὶ μανία immediately below, and see Dr Thompson’s note. The fact seems to be that out of the reflexive sprung the passive a modification of it. The German and Romance languages present many reflexive verbs which we should dress in a passive form. We too have such phrases as “this resolves itself into” hardly differing from “this is resolvable into.” To return to ἀποτραπέσθαι, I am not sure that in Pl. Phædr. 238 D the “averting” idea is found, for τὸ ἐπὶν fairly may be “that which is attacking us,” and so ἀποτράπειτο “turn

- “νεῖσθαί τε ἄξιοι οἷτινες χρησάμενοι τῇ ἀνθρωπείᾳ φύσει
 “ὥστε ἐτέρων ἄρχειν, δικαιοτέροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν
 4 “δύναμιν γεγένηται. ἄλλους γ’ ἂν οὖν οἰόμεθα τὰ ἡμέ-
 “τερα λαβόντας δεῖξαι ἂν μάλιστα εἴ τι μετριάζομεν ἡμῶν
 “δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπιεικοῦς ἀδοξία τὸ πλεόν ἢ ἔπαινος οὐκ εἰκό-
 “τως περιέστη.

§ 3. ἐπαινέσθαι τὲ T. (-θαι claud. versic. τὲ inc.). ἀνεία N. οἱ κατὰ (sic) J. γέγονται A.J. vulg. γεγένηται N.T.V.F. (“supra a man. vet. scriptum γρ. γέγονται” Ba. tac. Br.) H. al.

§ 4. οὖν (post γ’ ἂν) om. T. τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.F.H.

to flight before us.” The same form is obviously middle in ΠΙ. 89, 1 σεισμῶν δὲ γενομένων πολλῶν ἀπετράποντο πάλιν, V. 13, 1 ἀπετράποντο ἐπ’ οἴκον, VIII. 10, 3. § 3. χρησάμενοι, “having adopted, availed themselves of, complied with,” in Wordsworth’s language “having followed the law of their kind” (I need not quote his words on Rob Roy). Cp. 6, 4 ἐσθῆτι...ἐχρήσαντο, and (for the sentiment as well as the word) v. 105, 3 καὶ ἡμεῖς οὐτε θέντες τὸν νόμον (that both God and man διὰ παντὸς ὑπὸ φύσεως ἀναγκαίας οὐ ἂν κρατῇ ἄρχων) οὐτε κειμένῳ πρῶτον χρησάμενοι.

§ 4. γ’ ἂν οὖν...ἂν (here and 77, 7): this repetition of ἂν has been sometimes a stumbling-block. Æschyl. Suppl. 271 ἔχουσ’ ἂν ἤδη τὰπ’ ἐμοῦ τεκμήρια | γένος τ’ αἰ ἐξέυροιο. Hermann ἔχοντες, supposing the Pelasgian king to address Danaus as well as the daughters, an audaciously bold construction. In Agam. 1048 ἐντὸς δ’ ἂν οὐσα μορσίμων ἀγρευμάτων | πείθοι’ ἂν εἰ πείθοιο, Herm. accepts the conjecture ἐκτὸς δ’ ἂν οὐσα understanding it to mean “if you were not in,” a use of ἂν with the participle the teaching of which I should have said had been long exploded. (The participle alone is resolvable in our language into *if, though, since, when*, with the verb, but surely ἂν with the participle is not *conditional*, but *contingent or consequent*. See a very instructive note in G. I. Kennedy’s Remarks on Mitchell’s Aristophanes, p. 29, 30, wherein is quoted among other passages Thuc. vi. 18, 6). The desire of the Greeks to show as early as possible that a sentence is intended to be *contingent* induces them not only to construct

such sentences as οὐκ ἂν οἶμαι (δοκεῖ) εἶναι, οὐκ ἂν ἔφασαν, but even to place this anticipative ἂν in a wrong clause. On οὐκ οὐδ’ ἂν εἰ πείσαιμι Eur. Med. 911=941 Elmsley has a satisfactory note. In Alcest. 122 μόνος δ’ ἂν εἰ φῶς τὸδ’ ἦν δμῳασι δειδορκῶς Φοῖβον παῖς προλιπούς’ ἦλθεν, ἂν has nothing to do with the clause of which μόνος is a constituent but clearly belongs to the apodotic clause. So I understand Æsch. Agam. 345, accepting θεοῖς δ’ ἂν ἀμπλάκητος. A faithful translation is “others would at least, we conceive, if they got our position, they would, &c.” So in the Æschylean passages, “You may, now you have...you may, &c.” “You might, now you are within, you might, &c.” The remark of a word or words belonging to the apodosis yet being inserted in the protasis might be extended. I notice two such usages. Always persuaded that Spalding saw the value of γε in Dem. Mid. p. 543 § 25 e Ed. Butt. ἀλλ’ ἐπειδὴ γε ἡλιώσεν...ἐκείνο ἐποίησε, I was wonderfully confirmed when I noticed Xenoph. Memor. I. 2, 12 ἀλλ’ ἔφη γε ὁ κατήγορος Σωκράτει ὁμολητὰ γενομένῳ Κριτίας τε καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης πλεῖστα κακὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐποιήσάτην. Xenophon cannot mean “but at any rate the accuser said,” as if he were disputing with an opponent who denied his several answers to the accuser’s charges; he means “but at any rate, said the accuser, it was because they became pupils of Socrates that C. and A. did the greatest mischief to their country.” The imperious laws of the language disallowed ἀλλά γε, and yet for sake of emphasis γε must be prominent in the sentence. The other usage is in

LXXVII. “καὶ ἐλασσούμενοι γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ξυμβολαίαις
 “πρὸς τοὺς ξυμμάχους δίκαις, καὶ παρ’ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐν τοῖς
 “ὁμοίοις νόμοις ποιήσαντες τὰς κρίσεις, φιλοδικεῖν δοκοῦμεν.
 2 “καὶ οὐδεὶς σκοπεῖ αὐτῶν, τοῖς καὶ ἄλλοιθι που ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι
 “καὶ ἦσσαν ἡμῶν πρὸς τοὺς ὑπηκόους μετρίοις οὖσι διότι
 “τοῦτο οὐκ ὀνειδίζεται· βιάζεσθαι γὰρ οἷς ἂν ἐξῇ, δικάζε-
 3 “σθαι οὐδὲν προσδέονται. οἱ δὲ εἰθισμένοι πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ
 “τοῦ ἴσου ὁμιλεῖν, ἦν τι παρὰ τὸ μὴ οἶεσθαι χρῆναι ἢ γινώμῃ

LXXVII. ἐλασσόμενοι T. ἐπὶ T. ὁμοίος (sic) T. φιλονεκεῖν T. πρὸ N.

§ 2. ἔχουσιν ἀρχὴν A.J. vulg. τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι T.H.F. (teste Bekk.). ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι F. “man. rec. sup. τὴν” Ba. ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι N.V. pl. Be. al. πρὸ N. διδᾶμι (sic) T.

§ 3. πρὸ N. ἴσου J. ὅπως οὖν p. N. ὅπως οὖν corr. N. (add. post lit. acc. supra pr. o del. acc. supr. v m. r.). ὅπως οὖν V. πλείονος T.A.J. vulg. πλέονος N.V.F.H. pl. Be. ἢ εἰ ἀπὸ corr. T. (εἰς inserit a legitur. Scripturus erat ἢ ἀπὸ tum corr. a in e m. ead.). εἰ om. F. (teste Br. “εἰ a man. rec. insertum” Ba.). ἢ εἰ J. ἀπὸ πρώτου A.J. πλεονεκτοῦμεν F.H. (“recentior manus addiderat in fronte ε” Ba.) pr. N. (aug. supraser. m. r.).

oaths. In Aristoph. Lysistr. alone we have beside 360 εἰ νῆ Δε...φωὴν ἂν οὐκ ἂν εἶχον, 435, 439, 443, 447, 682. In Latin writers I have *Plant. Aul. i. 1, 9=48 si hodie hercle...grandibo gradum.* See Wagner's note, and add to his citations *Mil. Glor. 156 ni hercle, Rud. 810 si hercle, Cicer. pro Cæcin. 23, 64 si mehercule mihi...optio detur, pro Plane. 4, 9 si medius fidius decem soli essent*...This list is not in either language exhaustive. I do not despair of finding what I am all but sure I have read in an English author, “if on my honour—on my word—by Jove—you do so and so, I will...”

LXXVII. ταῖς ξυμβολαίαις δίκαις: Mr Grote, Vol. vi. p. 57—59, in a long and elaborate note understands *ῥυμβ.* as connected in meaning with *ξυμβόλαια* not with *ξυμβολα*. But is not the epithet then otiose? Are not all *δίκαι κατὰ ξυμβόλαια*? The question is no doubt difficult to answer what was the precise tenure of, and “it were much to be wished that some person would undertake a separate examination of” (to use Boeckh's words *Publ. Ec. Ath. Vol. ii. p. 141, Transl. Ed. 1*) *δίκαι ἀπὸ συμβόλων*. That they were not limited to *ἐξόμαχοι* whether *autonomous* or otherwise, seems clear from *Æschyl. Supp.*

701, *ξένοις τ' εὐξυμβόλοις, πρὶν ἐξοπλίσαι* “*Ἀρη, δίκας ἀτερ πημάτων διδοῖεν*, and *Aristot. Rhetor. i. 4, 11 εἰ δὲ περὶ τροφῆς, πόση δαπάνη ἱκανὴ τῇ πόλει καὶ πόλις ἢ αὐτοῦ τε γιγνομένη καὶ εἰσαγωγίμος, καὶ τίνων τ' ἐξαγωγῆς δεόνται καὶ τίνων εἰσαγωγῆς, ὥτα πρὸς τοὺτους καὶ συνθήκαι καὶ συμβόλαι (notice the form) γίνονται*. Mr Grote “thinks it probable that those statements of the grammarians, which represent the allies as carrying on *δίκας ἀπὸ συμβόλων* in ordinary practice with the Athenians may really be true about the second empire or alliance.” On this supposition the curious story in *Dem. Mid. p. 570, § 173* of the peculation of five talents from the people of Cyzicus, and that *Midias τὰ σύμβολα συγχέων* made no restitution would not bear upon our passage.—*ποιήσαντες τὰς κρίσεις: the laws ποιοῦσι, the dicasts ποιοῦνται*. So the general *παιεὶ μάχην (ἀγῶνα)*, the *soldiers ποιοῦνται* iv. 91.

§ 2. *μετρίοις* “fair-dealing,” ep. 76, 4 *μετριάζομεν, ἐπεικοῦς*.—*βιάζεσθαι*) (*δικάζεσθαι*: the same antithesis as our *might*) (*right*).

§ 3. *παρὰ τὸ μὴ: μὴ* simply adding to the *negative* notion in the preposition. So *πολλὰ γὰρ πρὸ τοῦ μὴ τὸ σῶμα ἕκαστον ὑβρίζεσθαι πεποιθήκασιν οἱ νόμοι* *Dem. Mid. p. 572 § 179 (πρὸς τὸ μὴ var.*

- “ ἡ δυνάμει τῇ διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ὅπως οὖν ἐλασσωθῶσιν, οὐ
 “ τοῦ πλέονος μὴ στερισκόμενοι χάριν ἔχουσιν, ἀλλὰ τοῦ
 “ ἐνδεοῦς χαλεπώτερον φέρουσιν ἢ εἰ ἀπὸ πρώτης ἀποθέμενοι
 4 “ τὸν νόμον φανερώς ἐπλεονεκτοῦμεν. ἐκείνως δ’ οὐδ’ ἂν
 “ αὐτοὶ ἀντέλεγον ὥς οὐ χρεῶν τὸν ἥσσω τῷ κρατοῦντι ὑπο-
 5 “ χωρεῖν. ἀδικούμενοί τε, ὥς ἔοικεν, οἱ ἄνθρωποι μᾶλλον
 “ ὀργίζονται ἢ βιαζόμενοι· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου δοκεῖ
 “ πλεονεκτεῖσθαι, τὸ δ’ ἀπὸ τοῦ κρείσσονος καταναγκάζεσθαι.
 6 “ ὑπὸ γοῦν τοῦ Μήδου δεινότερα τούτων πάσχοντες ἠνείχοντο,
 “ ἡ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἀρχὴ χαλεπὴ δοκεῖ εἶναι, εἰκότως· τὸ παρὸν
 7 “ γὰρ αἰὲ βαρὺ τοῖς ὑπηκόοις. ὑμεῖς γ’ ἂν οὖν εἰ καθελόντες
 “ ἡμᾶς ἄρξαιτε, τάχα ἂν τὴν εὐνοίαν ἦν διὰ τὸ ἡμέτερον δέος
 “ εἰλήφατε μεταβάλοιτε, εἴπερ οἶα καὶ τότε πρὸς τὸν Μῆδον
 “ δι’ ὀλίγον ἡγησάμενοι ὑπεδείξατε, ὁμοῖα καὶ νῦν γνώσεσθε.
 8 “ ἄμικτα γὰρ τά τε καθ’ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς νόμιμα τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔχετε,

§ 4. δὲ A.J. vulg. δ’ N.T.V.F.H. οὐδ’ ἄν corr. N. (ἀ’ m. r. fuit op. οὐδὲν).

§ 5. ἄνω N.T. τὸ μὲν T. πλεονεκτεῖσθαι pr. N. (κ suprascr. m. ead.). πλεονεκ-
 κτῆσθαι V. (teste Ad.). κρείττονος N.T.A.J. vulg. al. κρείσσονος sequi. libri.

§ 7. γοῦν T. (suprascr. m. ead.). ἄρξετε N.V. sequi. libri. πρὸ N. ἀπεδείξατε
 T.A.J. vulg. ὑπεδείξατε V. omn. Be. (de F. fac. Ba.). ὑπεδείξατε corr. N. (ὕ m. r.).
 ὁμοῖα N.T.A.J. vulg.

read. savours of a conjectural altera-
 tion). So v. 8, 3 *ἀνευ προῦψέως τε αὐτῶν*
καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως Apion.
 ap. Athen. i. 17 a *εἰ δὲ τύχῃ ἀνευ τοῦ*
μηδεμίας τῶν ἄλλων ψαῦσαι. For *μᾶλλον*
ἢ οὐ and similar expressions see on ii.
 62, 3.—*γνώμῃ* “judicial sentence,” ἐ-
 λασσωθῶσιν “get less than their right,”
 cp. § 1, iv. 58, 2 *ὥς ἕκαστοι ἐλασσοῦσθαι*
ἐνόμίζον.—*καὶ ὅπως οὖν* “even in any
 degree, however slightly.” Cp. vi. 56, 3
εἰ καὶ ὀποιοῖον (however few) τολμήσειαν,
 Plat. Rep. iv. p. 422 E *δύο μὲν κἂν ὅτιοῦν*
ἢ (however small the community may be)
πολεμῖα ἀλλήλαις.—*ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἐνδεοῦς*...
 This, and two other passages ii. 62, 3
 οὐδ’ εἰκὸς χαλεπῶς φέρειν αὐτῶν, iii. 11, 1
χαλεπώτερον εἰκότως ἐμελλον ὀλεον...τοῦ
ἡμετέρου ἔτι μόνον ἀντισουμένου, hardly
 justify the construction of χαλ. φερ. with a
 genitive, though the phrase can have an accusative,
 dative, ἐπὶ with dative. Dem. Mid. p. 550, § 108 *ἐνηνοχῶς*
χαλεπῶς ἐφ’ οἷς...πολλῶ χαλεπώτερον τοῦ-

τοῖς τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα ἐνήνοχα. In iii. 11, 1
 the genitive may well be an ordinary
gen. absolute, in the two others may de-
 pend upon the repeated notion of *depriva-*
tion. “The deprivation of the defi-
 ciency” may sound uncouth to our ears,
 but is no more bold than iv. 63, 1 *τὸ ἐλ-*
λιπὲς τῆς γνώμης...ικανῶς νομίσαντες εἰρ-
 χθῆναι.

§ 5. ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου...ἀπὸ τοῦ κρείσσονος.
 I have no doubt here, and viii. 89, 3
ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐλασσοῦμενος, the genitives
 are neutri generis. Transl., “for the
 one (*ἀδίκημα*) is thought to be when the
 start is made from a position of equality
 an act of overreaching, the other when
 it is made from one of superiority an
 act of compulsion.” Man is willing to
 submit to superior force (which advances
ισχύος δικαίωσε ἦν ἡ *τύχη* ἔδωκεν iv. 86, 4)
 but cannot brook being overreached.

§ 7. τὸ ἡμ. δέος: cp. 33, 3, 69, 9. ὑπεδεί-
 ξατε “showed a glimpse of,” as Ad. well
 renders *ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν* iv. 86, 3.

“καὶ προσέτι εἰς ἕκαστος ἐξίων οὔτε τούτοις χρήται οὔθ’ οἷς
 “ἢ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς νομίζει.

LXXVIII. “βουλευέσθε οὖν βραδέως ὥς οὐ περὶ
 “βραχέων, καὶ μὴ ἀλλοτρίαις γνώμαις καὶ ἐγκλήμασι πει-
 “σθέντες οἰκέϊον πόνον προσθήσθε, τοῦ δὲ πολέμου τὸν
 “παράλογον, ὅσος ἐστί, πρὶν ἐν αὐτῷ γενέσθαι προδιά-
 “γνωτε· μηχανόμενος γὰρ ἐς τύχας φιλεῖ τὰ πολλὰ περιίστα-
 “σθαι, ὧν ἴσον τε ἀπέχομεν καὶ ὅποτέρως ἔσται ἐν ἀδήλῳ
 2 “κινδυνεύεται. ἰόντες τε οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους τῶν
 “ἔργων πρότερον ἔχονται, ἂ χρεὴν ὕστερον δρᾶν, κακοπα-
 3 “θοῦντες δὲ ἤδη τῶν λόγων ἄπτονται. ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ
 “πῶ τοιαύτῃ ἀμαρτίᾳ ὄντες οὔτ’ αὐτοὶ οὔθ’ ὑμᾶς ὀρώντες
 “λέγομεν ὑμῖν, ἕως ἔτι αὐθαίρετος ἀμφοτέροις ἢ εὐβουλία,
 “σπονδὰς μὴ λύειν μηδὲ παραβαίνειν τοὺς ὅρκους, τὰ δὲ
 4 “διάφορα δίκη λύεσθαι κατὰ τὴν ξυνθήκην. εἰ δὲ μή, θεοὺς
 “τοὺς ὀρκίους μάρτυρας ποιούμενοι πειρασόμεθα ἀμύνεσθαι
 “πολέμου ἄρχοντας ταύτῃ ἢ ἂν ὑφηγήσθε.”

§ 8. ἡμᾶς T. (supraser. m. ead.). οἷς pr. N. εἰς corr. N. (ε m. ead.).

LXXVIII. οἰκέϊον τὸν πόνον 2 sequi. libr. vid. ad 71, 3. Facile TON ante PON irreperere aut excidere potuit. πρόσθε (sic) T. πρόσθεσε N.A.J. vulg. Poppo. παράλογον (sic) T. ἐστὶν T. sed v transv. cal. induct. φιλεῖ ἐς τύχας T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐς τύχας φιλεῖ N.V.F.H. cum Popp. recepi qui recte “maxima vis inest in nom. τύχας.” Cf. 69, 9 καὶ ἐς τύχας.....καταστήναι. ταπολλά T.A. τὰ πολλὰ J. τὰ πολλὰ pr. N. τα (del. acc.) corr. N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἴσον τὸ (sic) T. ὅποτέρως corr. N. (acc. add. post lit. supr. pr. o. στερως corr. m. r. ως excurr. in

marg. an fuit ὅπως?). κινδυνεύετε T. (supraser. op. m. ead.).

§ 2. ἰόντες τὸ N.T. ἀνοῖ N.T. καὶ κακοπαθοῦντες T.

§ 3. οὐδὲ μιᾷ T. πῶ om. T. ἀμαρτία τοιαύτῃ N.V. τοιαύτῃ corr. N. (η m. ead.). οὔθ’ ἡμεῖς ὁρ- T. ἕως δτε T. αὐθαίρετος ἀμφοτέροις corr. N. (τος ἀμφοτέ corr. m. r. exc. in marg. pois inc. vers. ρ et ι (diserte o et s leg.) corr. m. r. fuit αὐθαίρετος. ἀμφοτέροις om. pr. m.). μὴ pr. N. δὲ supraser. (i.e. μηδὲ) m. r. μὴ δὲ T.A.J. ὅρκους (sic) J.

§ 4. ἡ A.J. vulg. Bekk. εἰ δὲ μὴ N.T. V.F.H. pl. Be. al. Potest sane esse τοῦ ἢ interpretatio; obsecutus tamen libris et plurimis et optimis cum Popp. recepi. ὀρκίους (sic) J. πολέμῳ T. ὑφηγήσθε T.V. ὑφηγήσθε N.

§ 8. Whether οἷς νομίζει is due to attraction or is as II. 38, 1, III. 82, 18 is immaterial, for “holds” (as νομίζει θεοῖς), “adopts, practises” gives either a good meaning. In Arist. Rhet. I. 1, 5, οἱ μὲν οἰοῦνται δεῖν οὕτως τοὺς νόμους ἀγορεύειν, οἱ δὲ καὶ χρώνται...ὁρθῶς τοῦτο νομίζοντες, we may render either “rightly so thinking,” or “rightly observing this

rule.”

LXXVIII. “Deliberate then slowly as on matters not of slight moment” may perhaps serve as a rendering of the obvious alliteration.

§ 3. σπονδὰς μὴ λύειν “not to be covenant-breakers,” a phrase used above, 53, 2, 67, 1. τὰς σπ. would have meant the thirty years’ peace.

LXXIX. Τοιαῦτα δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶπον. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τῶν² τε ξυμμάχων ἤκουσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ ἐγκλήματα τὰ ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἃ ἔλεξαν, μετασθησάμενοι πάντας ἐβουλεύοντο κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς περὶ τῶν παρόντων. καὶ τῶν μὲν πλείονων ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ αἰ γνῶμαι ἔφερον,³ ἀδικεῖν τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἤδη καὶ πολεμητέα εἶναι ἐν τάχει παρελθὼν δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν, ἀνὴρ καὶ ξυνετὸς δοκῶν εἶναι καὶ σώφρων, ἔλεξε τοιάδε.

LXXX. “ΚΑΙ αὐτὸς πολλῶν ἤδη πολέμων ἔμπειρός “εἰμι, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὑμῶν τοὺς ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡλικίᾳ “ὄρῳ, ὥστε μήτε ἀπειρία ἐπιθυμησαί τινα τοῦ ἔργου, ὅπερ “ἂν οἱ πολλοὶ πάθοιεν, μήτε ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἀσφαλὲς νομίσαντα.
² “εὖροιτε δ’ ἂν τόνδε περὶ οὗ νῦν βουλευέσθε οὐκ ἂν ἐλά-
² “χιστον γενόμενον, εἰ σωφρόνως τις αὐτὸν ἐκλογίζοιτο.
 “πρὸς μὲν γὰρ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους καὶ τοὺς ἀστυγείτο-

³ LXXIX. τοιαῦτα μὲν N.T.A.J. vulg. τοι. δὲ F.H. pl. Be.
 § 2. ἐπειδὴ N. δὲ supraser. m. ead. τῶν ξυμμάχων T.A.J. vulg. τῶν τε ξ. N. V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. σφᾶς αὐτοὺς A.J.

§ 3. πλείωνων A.J. vulg. πλειωνων N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. al.

δημηγορία

δημηγορία ἀρχιδάμου βασιλέως

LXXX. ἡ N. marg. λακεδαιμονίων πρὸ αὐτοῦς T. marg. litt. min. πολλῶν corr. N. (ο m. ead. nisi mend. libri.) ἀπορία pr. N. ἀπειρία corr. N. (ει m. ead. necne p. l. ο diserte leg.). ἐπιθυμησαί τινα N. ἐπιθυμησαί τινα (sic) T. νομίσαντα corr. N. (alt. α post lit. 2 litt. cap.).

§ 2. εὖροιτε δὲ pr. N. ἂν supraser. m. r. τὸν πόλεμον δὲ ἂν H. τόνδε A.J. vulg. τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον sequ. libri. τὸν πόλεμον om. N.T.V.F. (“in marg. a man. vet. legitur Schol. τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον” Ba.) H. (“sed τὸν πόλεμον inter versus scribitur tanquam scholion” Ba.) tis N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 3. πρ N. (et infr.) καὶ τοὺς ἀστυγέτονας N.T.V.F. (Br. tac. Ba.) A.J. vulg. Poppo.

LXXIX. § 2. ἐγκλήματα ἐς: see on 55, 3.—μετασθησάμενοι, “having bidden all to withdraw,” (i. e. *strangers* in our language) cp. v. 111, 3, οἱ μεταστάντες are “the strangers who withdraw,” (§ 6) with the variant μετεχώρησαν, 112, 1.

§ 3. καὶ ἤδη πολ. Haas. Lucubr. Th. p. 54, bät (not to mention the weakness of ἐν τάχει following) Th. means that some were of opinion that the Athen. ὅπως ἀδικούσιν (they must wait for some further proof). See the language of the writer of Nic. Ethic. v. 10=6, 1 ἐπεὶ δ’ ἐστὶν ἀδικούντα μή πως ἀδικόν εἶναι, ὁ ποῖα ἀδικήματα ἀδικῶν ἢ δὲ ἀδικός ἐστιν ἐκάστην

ἀδικίαν; cp. Plat. Phædr. 260 B οὕτω γε (γελοῖον), σ παργέλοιν γ’ ἂν ἤδη εἴη.

LXXX. ὄρῳ i. e. ἐμπείρους ὄντας, “as I myself am experienced...so I see that such of you as are my contemporaries are so,” (οἱ πολλοὶ “the majority of the assembly.”

§ 2. “If one would soberly reason it out,” is here a substitute for εἰ σω. τις ἐκλ. but would generally be a makeshift substitute. What a loss to the *English* language that it has ignored the A. S. *man*, retained in other Teutonic dialects!

§ 3. “For though against the Pelop. in other words our borderers.” So I

“νας παρόμοιους ἡμῶν ἢ ἀλκῇ, καὶ διὰ ταχέων οἶόν τε ἐφ’
 “ἕκαστα ἐλθεῖν” πρὸς δὲ ἄνδρας οἱ γῆν τε ἐκάς ἔχουσι καὶ
 “προσέτι θαλάσσης ἐμπειρότατοί εἰσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἄπα-
 “σιν ἄριστα ἐξήρτηνται, πλούτῳ τε ἰδίῳ καὶ δημοσίῳ καὶ
 “ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις καὶ ὄπλοις καὶ ὄχλῳ ὅσος οὐκ ἐν ἄλλῳ
 “ἐνὶ γε χωρίῳ Ἑλληνικῷ ἐστίν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ξυμμάχους πολ-
 “λὸν φόρου ὑποτελεῖς ἔχουσι, πῶς χρὴ πρὸς τούτους ῥαδίως
 “πόλεμον ἄρασθαι καὶ τίνι πιστεύσαντας ἀπαρασκεύους
 “ἐπειχθῆναι; πότερον ταῖς ναυσίν; ἀλλ’ ἡσσους ἐσμέν
 “εἰ δὲ μελετήσομεν καὶ ἀντιπαρασκευασόμεθα, χρόνος
 4 “ἐνέσται. ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν; ἀλλὰ πολλῷ ἔτι πλεόν
 “τούτου ἐλλείπομεν καὶ οὔτε ἐν κοινῷ ἔχομεν οὔτε ἐτοίμως
 “ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων φέρομεν.

LXXXI. “τάχ’ ἂν τις θαρσοίῃ ὅτι τοῖς ὄπλοις αὐτῶν
 “καὶ τῷ πλήθει ὑπερφέρομεν, ὥστε τὴν γῆν δηοῦν ἐπιφοι-
 4 “τῶντες. τοῖς δὲ ἄλλῃ γῇ ἐστὶ πολλή ἥς ἄρχουσι, καὶ ἐκ

τοὺς om. sequ. lib. Bauer. (an incuria?) Bekk. γῆν τε N. γῆν τε T. ἐμπειρότατοι εἰσι T. ἐξήρτηνται T. al. paue. ἐξήρτηνται corr. N. (u fuit ἐξήρτηνται). πλούτῳ τὲ T. πλούτῳ δὲ N.V. χωρίῳ ἐνὶ γε N.V. χρόνῳ H. (“in marg. γρ. χωρίῳ, ὃ καὶ κρείττον” Ba.) ἐνὶ γε ἑλληνικῷ (sic) χωρίῳ T. ἐστὶν A. vulg. Poppo. ἐστὶν T.J. (op.) ἐστὶν pr. N. add. acc. m. r. πολλοῦ pr. N. πολλοὺς corr. N. (corr. acc. add. σ m. r.).

πρ N. ἐπιχθῆναι T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἀντιπαρασκευασθῆσόμεθα A.J. vulg. ante Ba. ἀντιπαρασκευασόμεθα N.T.V. (op.) F.H. omn. Be. ἐσται pr. N. ἐνέσται corr. N. (spir. del. ἐν supraser. m. r.).

§ 4. πλεόν ἐτι sequ. lib.

LXXXI. δηοῦν hic N.

§ 2. τοῖςδε· ἀλλ’ ἡ γῇ ἐστι T. γῇ ἐστι N.A.J. vulg.

render καί. This particle is frequently *epexegetic*. How can we otherwise explain τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῆς ἐκκλησίας Dem. Mid. p. 577, § 196? [καὶ in a negative sentence becomes οὐδὲ (μηδὲ) as p. 577 § 193] Plat. Theæt. p. 172 E ἀνάγκην ἔχων...καὶ ὑπογραφῆν “having a constraining power, i.e. the prescribed course of proceeding,” 182 D ὥστε καὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου εἶναι ρόη...καὶ μεταβολήν, Aristot. Rhetor. I. 15, 22 ἐτι δὲ πράττεται τὰ πολλὰ τῶν συναλλαγμάτων καὶ τὰ ἐκούσια, Politic. III. 10, 4.=6, 2 ἀλλ’ ἄρα τοὺς ἐλάττους δίκαιον ἀρχειν καὶ τοὺς πλουσίους; Nic. Eth. v. 4=2, 2 ἀλλὰ μὴν οὐδὲ κατὰ πάσας (ἀδικεῖ) κατὰ πονηρίαν δὲ γε τινὰ (ψέγομεν γὰρ) καὶ κατ’ ἀδίκιαν.

So the words are rightly inserted in contrast to those who dwell at a distance from us.—πόλεμον ἄρασθαι “to become involved in hostilities,” said of either of the combatants; πόλ. ἀναιρεῖσθαι of the aggressors.—πότερον not followed by ἢ on account of the alteration in the construction of the sentences. To my notice of this on Hyperid. Journ. of Phil. Vol. IV. p. 322 add our passage and Isæ. de Pyrrh. Hered. § 72, p. 45 St.=61 B. πότερον ὅτι προσήκοντες...ἀλλ’ οὔτε ἐγένετο οὐτ’ ἐστὶ....ἀλλὰ νῆ Δία κ.τ.λ.

LXXXI. § 2. ἥς ἀρχουσι “the land of their ὑπήκοοι,” cp. VI. 90, 2 τῆς Καρχηδονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν, VIII. 37, 5 τῶν

- 3 “θαλάσσης ὧν δέονται ἐπάξονται. εἰ δ’ αὖ τοὺς ξυμμά-
 “χους ἀφιστάναι πειρασόμεθα, δεήσει καὶ τούτοις ναυσὶ
 4 “βοηθεῖν τὸ πλεόν οὔσι νησιώταις. τίς οὖν ἔσται ἡμῶν ὁ
 “πόλεμος; εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἡ ναυσὶ κρατήσομεν ἢ τὰς προσόδους
 “ἀφαιρήσομεν ἀφ’ ὧν τὸ ναυτικὸν τρέφουσι, βλαψόμεθα τὰ
 5 “πλέω. κὰν τούτῳ οὐδὲ καταλύεσθαι ἔτι καλόν, ἄλλως τε
 6 “καὶ εἰ δόξομεν ἄρξαι μᾶλλον τῆς διαφορᾶς. μὴ γὰρ δὴ
 “ἐκείνῃ γε τῇ ἐλπίδι ἐπαιρώμεθα ὡς ταχὺ παυθήσεται ὁ
 7 “πόλεμος ἢν τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν τάμωμεν. δέδοικα δὲ μᾶλλον
 “μὴ καὶ τοῖς παισὶν ὑπολίπωμεν αὐτόν· οὕτως εἰκὸς Ἀθη-
 “ναίους φρονήματι μῆτε τῇ γῇ δουλεύσαι μῆτε ὥσπερ ἀπεί-
 “ρους καταπλαγῆναι τῷ πολέμῳ.

LXXXII. “οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἀναισθήτως αὐτοὺς κελεύω
 “τούς τε ξυμμάχους ἡμῶν ἔαν βλάβειν καὶ ἐπιβουλεύοντας
 “μὴ καταφωρᾶν, ἀλλὰ ὅπλα μὲν μήπω κινεῖν, πέμπειν δὲ καὶ
 “αἰτιάσθαι μῆτε πόλεμον ἄγαν δηλοῦντας μὴθ’ ὡς ἐπιτρέ-
 “ψομεν, κὰν τούτῳ καὶ τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐξαρτύεσθαι ξυμ-

§ 3. τοῖς ξυμμάχοις T. τοπλέον T.A. τὸ πλεόν N.J.

§ 4. τὰ πλέω corr. N. (α et ω m. r. pr. N. diserte τὸ πλέο). τὰ πλείω T. ταπλέω A. τὰ πλέω J. (op.) F.H.

§ 5. κὰν A.J. vulg. ἔτι corr. N. (τ m. ead. necne p. l. fuit op. ἔστι).

§ 6. ἐπαιρόμεθα A.J.

§ 7. δέδοικα pr. N. sed i supraser. m. ead. αὐτῶν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ὑπολί-
 πομεν (sic) T. αὐτὸν ὑπολίπωμεν A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. ὑπολίπωμεν αὐτόν N.V.F.H.
 q. recepi. οὕτω T. μῆτε γῇ pr. N. τῇ supraser. m. r.

LXXXII. κὰν pr. N. (acc. del. corr. N.). κὰν T. κὰν A.J. vulg. ἡμέτερ’ αὐτῶν
 Bekk. ξυμμάχων τε N.T. τὰ αὐτῶν N.T.H. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἐκπορίζομεθα N.V.F.
 (“sed man. rec. ἐκπο, ἰζώμεθα” Ba.) pl. Be.

ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳ χώρῃ ἢ ὅσῃς βασιλεὺς
 ἀρχει.—ἐπάξονται: the natural antithe-
 sis is εἰσαγωγή and ἐξαγωγή, but ἐπα-
 κτός VII. 28, 1, and τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς τῶν ἐπι-
 τηδεῶν 24, 3. Demosth. Leptin. p. 466
 § 31 ἐπεισάκτω σίτῳ χρώμεθα, uniting
 both prepositions.

§ 4. τίς=ποῖος. See on Dem. de Fals.
 Leg. § 15.—βλαψόμεθα “we shall sustain
 the greater number of disadvantages.”
 βλ. of course is passive.

LXXXII. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ: see on 3, 4.—
 αἰτιάσθαι: see on 69, 10.—τὰ αὐτῶν: this
 use of the reflexive pronoun for first
 and second (as well as third) persons is

found not unfrequently in Tragic wri-
 ters. The disputed question whether we
 should read in such passages αὐτῶν or
 αὐτῶν has been amply investigated in
 Ellendt. Lexic. Sophocl. s. αὐτοῦ. The
 fact of εἰνῶν being so used in subse-
 quent writers, e.g. Plat. Phædon. p. 78
 B, seems to show that they at least read
 in their predecessors αὐτῶν. Perhaps
 this is the only instance in Th. who has
 frequently τὰ ἡμέτερα (ὑμέτερα) αὐτῶν as
 above in this §.—ἐκπορίζομεθα: The
 variant ἐκπορίζομεθα might suggest ἐκπο-
 ριζόμενοι, the participle corresponding to
 the preceding dative precisely as 80, 1

- “μάχων τε προσαγωγῇ καὶ Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων, εἴ ποθέν
 “τινα ἢ ναυτικοῦ ἢ χρημάτων δύναμιν προσληψόμεθα (ἀνε-
 “πίφθονον δέ, ὅσοι ὥσπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβου-
 “λευόμεθα, μὴ Ἑλληνας μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ βαρβάρους προσ-
 “λαβόντας διασωθῆναι) καὶ τὰ αὐτῶν ἅμα ἐκποριζώμεθα.
 2 “καὶ ἦν μὲν ἐσακούωσί τι πρεσβευομένων ἡμῶν, ταῦτα
 “ἄριστα· ἦν δὲ μή, διελθόντων ἐτῶν δύο καὶ τριῶν ἄμεινον
 3 “ἤδη ἦν δοκῇ πεφραγμένοι ἵμεν ἐπ’ αὐτούς. καὶ ἴσως ὁρῶν-
 “τες ἡμῶν ἤδη τήν τε παρασκευὴν καὶ τοὺς λόγους αὐτῇ
 “ὁμοῖα ὑποσημαίνοντας μᾶλλον ἂν εἴκοιεν, καὶ γῆν ἔτι
 “ἄτμητον ἔχοντες καὶ περὶ παρόντων ἀγαθῶν καὶ οὐπω
 4 “ἐφθαρμένον βουλευόμενοι. μὴ γὰρ ἄλλο τι νομίσητε τὴν
 “γῆν αὐτῶν ἢ ὄμηρον ἔχειν, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσον ὅσῳ ἄμεινον

§ 2. ἐπακούωσι *A.J.* vulg. sequ. lib. qu. nihili est, nam ἐπακούειν hoc sensu non dicitur; vid. ad 53, 4. ἐσακούωσι pl. Be. Bekk. ἐσακούωσι N.T.V.F.H. Poppo. ἐσακούωσι τι pr. N. ἐσακούωσι τι corr. N. (del. acc. supr. σι add. acc. supr. τι m. r.). ἐσακούωσι τι T. ἐτῶν δύο N.F.V. (? tac. A.) H. (? tac. Ba.) *A.J.* vulg. ἐτῶν καὶ δύο T. aliq. Be. Bekk. [καὶ] Poppo.

§ 3. ὁμοῖα N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 4. ἄλλο τι N.T.H.A.J. νομίσητε corr. N. (vo et l m. ead.). οὐχ ἦσσον hic T. ἦσσον corr. N. (acc. et spir. on m. r. necne p. l.). δσω corr. N. (ω. o diserte legitur m.

μήτε ἀπειρίᾳ...μήτε νομίσαντα. But the perpetual interchange of copyists of *o* and *ω* especially in verbs and participles points to a simply clerical error, and the anacoluthon, a very slight one, may be translated, “partly in the attaching to ourselves of fresh allies,... also let us at the same time provide carefully our own resources.”

§ 2. ἦν μὲν...ἦν δὲ μή...As in two-membered sentences of this kind, the apodosis to the first clause is usually suppressed e.g. Homer. *Iliad*, i. 135 foll. εἰ μὲν δώσουσι...εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώσωσι...Thuc. iii. 3, 3, iv. 13, 3 (see further Greg. Corinth. and his interpreters 47—49, Kuster on Aristoph. *Plut.* 468), a gloss-hunter might here expunge ταῦτα ἄριστα, and in *Plat. Rep.* iv. 434 ε καλῶς ἔξει. But Th. vii. 60, 2 supplies it; and *Plat. Menex.* p. 234 B εἰν σύ γε ἔῃς καὶ συμβουλεύεις ἀρχεῖν, προθυμήσομαι· εἰ δὲ μή... Our writers filled up partially the suppressed words either by *so*, as Shak. K. Lear, ii. 2 “An they will take it, so; if not, he’s plain,” or by *well*, as S. Luke

xiii. 9 “And if it bear fruit, *well*: and if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down.”—εἰ δὲ μή, if the verb is not repeated or no other verb inserted in the second clause, is more common. See on iii. 3, 3. For καὶ...καὶ (τε...τε, τε...καὶ)=*either...or*, see on ii. 42, 3, καὶ alone may be so used as *χθὲς καὶ πρῶην* (see my note on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 295) *Soph. Phil.* 1238 οἷς καὶ τρίς, *Æsch.* Sept. Th. 1066 δρᾶτω πόλις καὶ μὴ δρᾶτω where some supply *τε* others have more correctly thought *τι* has dropt out before πόλις (see *Ann. Crit.* 62, 5), *τε* alone as *Pind. Nem.* vii. 104 ταῦτά δὲ τρίς τετράκις τ’ ἀμυλοῖν. *Æsch. Eum.* 480 ἀμφοτέρα μένειν πέμπειν τε (δὲ MSS.) seems a certain conjecture. Accordingly I have omitted the first καὶ on good authority.

§ 3. ἐφθαρμένων: see on 2, 4.

§ 4. Poppo after Bloomfield has aptly quoted *Liv.* v. 42 Sen ita placuerat... non omnia concremari tecta, ut quodcunque superesset urbis, id pignus ad flectendos hostium animos haberent.

- “ἐξείργασται ἥς φείδεσθαι χρή ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον, καὶ μὴ
 5 “ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καταστήσαντας αὐτοὺς ἀληπτοτέρους ἔχειν. εἰ
 “γὰρ ἀπαράσκευοι τοῖς τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐγκλήμασιν ἐπει-
 “χθέντες τεμοῦμεν αὐτήν, ὁρᾷτε ὅπως μὴ αἰσχιον καὶ ἀπο-
 6 “ρώτερον τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ πράξομεν. ἐγκλήματα μὲν γὰρ
 “καὶ πόλεων καὶ ιδιωτῶν οἶόν τε καταλῦσαι· πόλεμον δὲ
 “ξύμπαντας ἀραμένους ἔνεκα τῶν ιδίων, ὃν οὐχ ὑπάρχει
 “εἶδέναι καθ’ ὃ τι χωρήσει, οὐ ῥάδιον εὐπρεπῶς θέσθαι.

- LXXXIII. “καὶ ἀνανδρία μηδενὶ πολλοὺς μᾶ πόλει
 1 “μὴ ταχὺ ἐπελθεῖν δοκεῖτω εἶναι. εἰσὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐκείνοις οὐκ
 “ἐλάσσους χρήματα φέροντες ξύμμαχοι, καὶ ἔστιν ὁ πόλεμος
 “οὐχ ὄπλον τὸ πλεόν ἀλλὰ δαπάνης, δι’ ἣν τὰ ὄπλα ὠφελεῖ,
 3 “ἄλλως τε καὶ ἡπειρώταις πρὸς θαλασσίους. πορισώμεθα
 “οὖν πρῶτον αὐτήν, καὶ μὴ τοῖς τῶν ξυμμάχων λόγοις πρό-
 “τερον ἐπαιρώμεθα οἷπερ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀποβαινόντων τὸ πλεόν

r. neene p. 1.). ἐξείργασθαι (sic) T. ὡς ἐπιπλείστον N. ὡς ἐπιπλείστον T.A.J. vulg. ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον F.H.

§ 5. ἐγκλήμασι T. πράξομεν N.T.A.J. tantum non omn. lib.

§ 6. μὲν (post ἐγκλήματα) om. T. καὶ (ante πόλεων) hab. (non om.) N.ς T. καταλῦσαι pr. N. καταλῦσαι corr. N. (acc. supr. v m. r.). καθότι N.T.A.J. vulg. χωρήσει omn. ut vid. ῥάδιον hic N.

LXXXIII. § 2. οὐχ ὄπλων T. τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.F.H. ἡπειρώται N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 3. πρῶτον corr. N. (acc. o m. r. op. fuit πρῶτην). πρῶτην F.H. οἷπερ corr. N. (οἷ m. r.). τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.F.H. τὶ N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 5. Though I am all but sure that Th. wrote *πράξομεν*, and though *ὁρᾷτε μὴ πράξομεν* (*δέδοικα, εὐλαβοῦμαι, σκοπῶ, κ.τ.λ.*) becomes *ὁρᾷτε ὅπως μὴ πράξομεν* according to a nearly universal rule, yet I dare not deny utterly the orthodoxy of the subjunctive. Cp. Plat. Gorg. 480 E *παρασκευαστέον ὅπως μὴ δ' ὦ δίκην μηδὲ ἔλθῃ παρὰ τὸν δικαστήν... μηχανητέον ὅπως ἂν διαφύγῃ καὶ μὴ δ' ὦ... μὴ ἀποδιδῶ ἄλλ' ἔχων ἀναλίσκῃ... ὅπως μὴ ἀποθανεῖται... ἔσται... βιώσεται.*

§ 6. *χωρήσει* I have retained reluctantly, not offended with a future following *οὐκ οἶδα*, after a negative (see on 63, 1), but questioning the form in Attic. I find it in Herod. viii. 68, *εὐπετέως τοι, δέσποτα, χωρήσει τὰ ροέν ἐλήλυθας*. The compounds have either form—*χωρήσω* or—*χωρήσομαι*.

LXXXIII. § 2. *δι' ἣν τὰ ὄπλα ὠφελεῖ*. If money is the sinews of war (*nervos belli pecuniam* Cicero. v. Phil. 2, 5) arms are not effective without outlay of money. So far from thinking *ὠφελεῖται* an improvement, I should, whether *τὰ ὄπλα* means “arms” or “soldiers,” require a meaning which some such word as *πορίζεται* would convey.—*ἄλλως τε καὶ* “especially one carried on between a continental (military) power and a naval power,” literally “both in other respects and when between, &c.”

§ 3. *οἷπερ... ἔξομεν, οὔτοι*: see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 77.—*ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα κ.τ.λ.*, “but we the very men who shall have the greater share of the responsibility according as events turn out either way,” an expression recurring with some variety in another speech of

“ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα τῆς αἰτίας ἔξομεν, οὔτοι καὶ καθ’ ἡσυχίαν τι
“αὐτῶν προΐδωμεν.

LXXXIV. “καὶ τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μέλλον, ὃ μέμφοινται
2 “μάλιστα ἡμῶν, μὴ αἰσχύνησθε. σπεύδοντές τε γὰρ σχο-
3 “λαίτερον ἂν παύσαισθε διὰ τὸ ἀπαράσκευοι ἐγχειρεῖν· καὶ
“ἅμα ἐλευθέραν καὶ εὐδοξοτάτην πόλιν διὰ παντὸς νεμόμεθα,
4 “καὶ δύναται μάλιστα σωφροσύνη ἔμφρων τοῦτ’ εἶναι. μόνοι
“γὰρ δι’ αὐτὸ εὐπραγίαις τε οὐκ ἐξυβρίζομεν καὶ ξυμφοραῖς
“ἦσσον ἐτέρων εἴκομεν· τῶν τε ξὺν ἐπαίνῳ ἐξοτρυνόντων
“ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ τὰ δεινὰ παρὰ τὸ δοκοῦν ἡμῖν οὐκ ἐπαιρόμεθα
“ἥδονῃ, καὶ ἦν τις ἄρα ξὺν κατηγορίᾳ παροξύνῃ οὐδὲν
5 “μᾶλλον ἀχθεσθέντες ἀνεπίσθημεν. πολεμικοὶ τε καὶ εὐ-
“βουλοι διὰ τὸ εὐκοσμον γιγνόμεθα, τὸ μὲν ὅτι αἰδῶς σω-

LXXXIV. § 2. σπεύδοντες...παύσαισθε om. V. σχολαιτερον corr. N. (lit. 3 litt. cap. i corr. m. r. fuit σχολαιότερον). σχολαιότερον T. παύσησθε N.F.H. pl. Be. διὰ τὸ corr. N. (fuit δι’ αὐτὸ). ἐγχειρεῖν corr. N. m. r.

§ 3. διαπαντός N.T.A.J. vulg. μάλιστα om. N. add. marg. m. r. εὐφρων T.

§ 4. εὐπραγίαις τε N.T. ἐποτρυνόντων T.A.J. vulg. ἐξοτρυνόντων N.V.F.H. (“in hoc tamen eadem manu π super ξ scriptum erat” Ba.). ἐπαιρόμεθα T. Post οὐδὲν, δὴ add. A.J. vulg. i Be. δὴ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀν ἐπείχθημεν (sic) T. ἀν ἐπέισθημεν A. ἀν ἐπέισθημεν (sic) J.

§ 5. τὸ μὲν T. ἀμαθέστεροι A. vulg. ante Bauer. ἀμαθέστερον corr. N. (d lit.

Archid. II. 11, 10. ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα frequently (not in *utramque*, as is generally said, but) in *utramvis partem*. A striking instance of this, in fact an impossibility if the word be pressed, is found in the proverb ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα καθύδιν, represented with sufficient precision in Latin by *in utramvis aurem dormire*, Ter. Haut. II. 3, 101 = 342, slightly altered by “Rare Ben” into “For they sleep in either ear.”

LXXXIV. Cf. Eur. Hec. 962 ἀλλ’ εἴ τι μέμφει τῆς ἐμῆς ἀπουσίας, Plato Republ. II. p. 377 D καὶ τί αὐτῶν μεμφόμενος λέγεις; see on 68, 2. μέμφομαι perhaps more usually has *dative of person*, also *accusative*, if *accusative of thing* is omitted, as in fact *θανάτῳ* and many other words.

§ 3. σωφροσύνη in Th., viewed politically, is perhaps best expressed by *ισόνομος* *δολιγάρχια* III. 62, 4, or by *ἀριστοκρατίας* *σώφρονος* (πλήθους *ισονομίας* *πολιτικῆς*

82, 17. It is opposed to the *ἀκολασία* of an unbridled democracy spoken of by Alcibiades VI. 89, 5. The Chians are praised on the ground that they next to the Lacedæmonians adopted as soon as they became flourishing a sober, temperate, form of government, *εὐδαιμονήσαντες ἅμα καὶ ἐσωφρόνησαν* VIII. 24, 4. Cp. VIII. 53, 3 εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομεν σωφρονέστερον (a euphemism, no doubt, as Pissander's subsequent career showed), and 64, 5 σωφροσύνην λαβοῦσαι (I should not say with Bp. Thirlwall “the expression is very singular and obscure.”) The *πολιτεία*, which Th. praises VIII. 97, 2, formed upon the downfall of the 400, may be entitled to the epithet *σώφρων*, being *μετρία ἢ τε ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς ξύγκρασις*.

§ 5. αἰδῶς and αἰσχύνη are used as synonymes (as in Aristot. Nic. Eth. IV. last chapter, where the words are used in the most unlimited sense of φόβος τῆς

“φροσύνης πλείστον μετέχει, αἰσχύνῃς δὲ εὐψυχία, εὐβουλοὶ
 “δέ, ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων τῆς ὑπεροψίας παιδευόμενοι
 “καὶ ξὺν χαλεπότητι σωφρονέστερον ἢ ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀνη-
 “κουστῆν, καὶ μὴ τὰ ἀχρεΐα ξυνετοὶ ἄγαν ὄντες, τὰς τῶν
 “πολεμίων παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφόμενοι ἀνομοίως
 “ἔργῳ ἐπέξιέναι, νομίζειν δὲ τὰς τε διανοίας τῶν πέλας
 “παραπλησίους εἶναι καὶ τὰς προσπιπτούσας τύχας οὐ λόγῳ
 6 “δαιρετάς. αἰεὶ δὲ ὡς πρὸς εὖ βουλευομένους τοὺς ἐναντίους
 “ἔργῳ παρασκευαζόμεθα· καὶ οὐκ ἐξ ἐκείνων ὡς ἀμαρτη-

3 litt. cap. m. r.). ἀμαθέστερον T.V.F.H. (“cum i manu recent. super v posito” Ba.) pl. omn. Be. J. Mox σωφρονέστεροι T. pauci sequi. lib. Proba per se lectio. Cf. Eur. Med. 296, παῖδας περισσῶς ἐκδιδάσκειν σοφούς. νομίζειν τὲ T.

§ 6. πρὸ N. βουλευομένους N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.). παρασκευαζόμεθα A.J. vulg.

αἰδοῦσας, sense of shame, self-respect, which deters a man from committing any evil or vile action, we have αἰδοῦς ... αἰσχυνόμενοι ... αἰσχύνῃ ... αἰσχύνεσθαι ... αἰδῶς ... αἰσχύνειν ... αἰδῶ ... αἰδέσθαι ... αἰσχύνεσθαι) “sense of shame, sense of honour,” which unites bravery with docility and modesty. Cp. II. 43, 1 τολμῶντες καὶ γιγνώσκοντες τὰ δέοντα καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις αἰσχυνόμενοι with Homer’s αἰδομένων δ’ ἀνδρῶν πλέονες σοοὶ ἢ πέφανται Iliad v. 531. Cp. also v. 9, 6 νομίσαστε εἶναι τοῦ καλῶς πολεμεῖν τὸ ἐθέλειν καὶ [τὸ] αἰσχύνεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἀρχοῦσι πεθεσθαι. This union is well expressed by ἴσαν μένεα πνελόντες Ἀχαιοὶ | σιγῇ δευδιότες σημάτων joined together by Plat. III. Repub. 389 E from two Homeric passages, and by Æsch. Sept. Th. 409 καὶ τὸν Αἰσχύνῃς θρόνον | τιμῶντα καὶ στυγούνην ὑπέφρονας λόγους | αἰσχροῦν γὰρ ἄργός, μὴ κακὸς δ’ εἶναι φιλεῖ. For πλείστον μετέχειν τινὸς see Cobet’s remarks Nov. Lect. p. 108, 109.—ἀμαθ. τῆς ὑπεροψίας: a varied expression (as others have remarked) for ἡ ὥστε ὑπεροπῶν.—ἀνηκουστῆν another of the words which Th. has in common with poets and Herodotus.—τὰ ἀχρεΐα: cp. Eurip. Aeol. Fr. VI. μὴ μοι τὰ κομψὰ ποικίλοι γενεοῖατο | ἀλλ’ ὧν πόλει δεῖ, and § 7, τοὺς ἀναγκαῖοτάτοις, “not unprofitable accomplishments, but what is most indispensable.” μὴ of course dependent upon παῖδ. “and instructed so as to be not

over clever... and so not while speciously in word finding fault with our enemies’ preparations to follow it up in deed in a different way.” I understand ἐπεξ. to be used absolutely, as 22, 2. See further on III. 82, 17.—νομίζειν δὲ κ.τ.λ. Either “that the plans of others equally with the accidents of fortune may not be defined by words,” or “that the plans of others are much the same as ours, and that the...” I have noticed on 50, 6 the ambiguity of the Greek καὶ, et or ac; also on 39, 1 the combination of τε ὁμοίως καὶ. So the former rendering may be legitimate. The sentiment is then the same as I. 140, 3 ἐνδέχεται γὰρ τὰς ξυμφορὰς τῶν πραγμάτων οὐχ ἥσσαν ἀμαθῶς χωρῆσαι ἢ καὶ τὰς διανοίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Still I fancy it would have been worded παραπλησίως (or -ήσια) καὶ...οὐ λόγῳ εἶναι δαιρ., and I do not see that the latter rendering makes § 7 an unnecessary repetition. Down to § 5 inclusive the King gives an abstract of the Spartan usage hitherto. In §§ 6, 7 he commends them for continuing this usage.

§ 6. ὡς πρὸς κ.τ.λ. The omission of the preposition before the leading word if inserted before the compound word is found in IV. 41, 2 ὡς ἐς πατρίδα ταύτην, and according to Cobet is invariable. On this however I do ἐπέχειν.—I retain παρασκευαζόμεθα, agreeing with Arnold that in this chapter Archidamus is giv-

“σομένων ἔχειν δεῖ τὰς ἐλπίδας, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἀσφα-
 7 “λῶς προνοουμένων. πολὺ τε διαφέρειν οὐ δεῖ νομίζειν
 “ἄνθρωπον ἀνθρώπου, κράτιστον δὲ εἶναι ὅστις ἐν τοῖς
 “ἀναγκαιοτάτοις παιδεύεται.

LXXXV. “ταύτας οὖν ἃς οἱ πατέρες τε ἡμῖν παρέ-
 “δοσαν μελέτας καὶ αὐτοὶ διὰ παντὸς ὠφελοῦμενοι ἔχομεν,
 “μὴ παρῶμεν, μῆδ’ ἐπειχθέντες ἐν βραχεὶ μορίῳ ἡμέρας
 “περὶ πολλῶν σωμάτων καὶ χρημάτων καὶ πόλεων καὶ δόξης
 2 “βουλευσώμεν, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ἡσυχίαν. ἔξοστι δ’ ἡμῖν μᾶλλον
 3 “ἐτέρων διὰ ἰσχύν. καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πέμπετε
 “μὲν περὶ τῆς Ποτιδαίας, πέμπετε δὲ περὶ ᾧ οἱ ξύμμα-
 “χοί φασιν ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐτοίμων ὄντων αὐτῶν
 “δίκας δοῦναι· ἐπὶ δὲ τὸν διδόντα οὐ πρότερον νόμιμον
 4 “ὥς ἐπ’ ἀδικοῦντα ἰέναι. παρασκευάζεσθε δὲ τὸν πόλεμον
 5 “ἅμα. ταῦτα γὰρ καὶ κράτιστα βουλευσέσθε καὶ τοῖς
 “ἐναντίοις φοβερῶτατα.”

6 Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀρχίδαμος τοιαῦτα εἶπε· παρελθὼν δὲ Σθενε-
 λαΐδας τελευταῖος, εἰς τῶν ἐφόρων τότε ὢν, ἔλεξεν ἐν τοῖς
 Λακεδαιμονίοις ὧδε.

Bekk. παρασκευαζόμεθα corr. N. (ω m. r. fuit o). παρασκευαζόμεθα T.V.F.H. (“a prima manu” Ba.) Porpo. δεῖ corr. N. (εἰ m. r. fuit δη).

§ 7. ἀνὸν ἀνὸν N.T. ἀνὸν ἀνθρώπου J.

LXXXV. τὰς τὰς (sic) T. πρὲς’ N.T. τὲ N.T. διαπαντὸς N.T.A.J. vulg. μῆδ’
 T. μῆδ’ A.J. μῆδ’ ἐπειχθέντες corr. N. (χθέντες m. r. tes exc. in marg. Fort.
 fuit μῆδὲ πεισθέντες vel πεισθώμεν). πόλεως N. (de V. tac. Ad.). κατ’ ἡσυχίαν (sic) J.

§ 2. δὲ T. ἐταίρων J.

§ 3. ξύμμαχοι φασιν N.T. vulg. ξύμμαχοί φασιν A.J. δοῦναι δίκας T. δὲ.....ὡς
 ἐπ’ om. pr. N. marg. add. m. r. (ἐπὶ non ἐπ.) (de V. tac. Ad.) om. F. (Br. teste.) H.
 [“In utroque (i.e. F. et H.) deinde adscripta erant quæ desiderabantur” Ba.]. ἐπὶ
 T. marg. F.H. ἀδικοῦντα ἰέναι N. (lit. inter a et I.).

§ 4. παρασκευάζεσθε corr. N. (ult. e m. ead.).

§ 5. καὶ (ante κράτιστα) om. N.T.V.F.H. al. Be.

§ 6. παρελθὼν δὲ corr. N. (ν δὲ m. ead. nisi mend. lib.) ἔλεξε A.J. vulg. ἔλεξεν
 ἐν N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be.

ing a detail of the character of Sparta’s present institutions and that the advice given to his countrymen not to depart from them does not begin till the following chapter. So δεῖ...δεῖ may fairly be paraphrased “and herein we are doing our duty in that we do not found our hopes on their probable errors, &c.”

Cp. for the sentiment vi. 11, 6.

LXXXV. § 2. μᾶλλον ἐτέρων=μᾶλλον ἢ ἐτέροις. See Madv. Synt. § 90.

§ 3. “Especially as they are ready of themselves (αὐτῶν) to submit to arbitration.” So αὐτοὺς not eos but ipsos iv. 60, 2. For δίκας δοῦναι see on 28, 2. Such men deserve αἰτία, not κατηγορία.

- LXXXVI. "ΤΟΥΣ μὲν λόγους τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ γινώσκω· ἐπαινέσαντες γὰρ πολλὰ ἑαυτοὺς
 "οὐδαμῶν ἀντεῖπον ὥς οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι τοὺς ἡμετέρους ξυμμά-
 "χους καὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον· καίτοι εἰ πρὸς τοὺς Μήδους
 "ἐγένοντο ἀγαθοὶ τότε, πρὸς δὲ ἡμᾶς κακοὶ νῦν, διπλασίας
 2 "ζημίας ἀξιοὶ εἰσιν, ὅτι ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν κακοὶ γεγένηται. ἡμεῖς
 "δὲ ὁμοῖοι καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν ἐσμέν, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἣν
 "σωφρονῶμεν, οὐ περισφόμεθα ἀδικουμένους οὐδὲ μελλήσο-
 3 "μεν τιμωρεῖν· οἱ δ' οὐκέτι μέλλουσι κακῶς πάσχειν. ἄλλοις
 "μὲν γὰρ χρήματά ἐστι πολλὰ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἵπποι, ἡμῖν δὲ
 "ξύμμαχοι ἀγαθοί, οὓς οὐ παραδοτέα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐστίν,
 "οὐδὲ δίκαις καὶ λόγοις διακριτέα μὴ λόγῳ καὶ αὐτοὺς βλα-
 4 "πτομένους, ἀλλὰ τιμωρητέα ἐν τάχει καὶ παντὶ σθένει. καὶ
 "ὥς ἡμᾶς πρέπει βουλευέσθαι ἀδικουμένους μηδεὶς διδα-
 "σκέτω, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μέλλοντας ἀδικεῖν μᾶλλον πρέπει πολὺν
 5 "χρόνον βουλευέσθαι. ψηφίζεσθε οὖν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι,
 "ἀξίως τῆς Σπάρτης τὸν πόλεμον, καὶ μήτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

δημηγορία

δημηγορία σθενελαΐδου

LXXXVI. ^η N. marg. πρὸ Λακεδαιμονίου T. marg. litt. min. γινώσκω
 N.T. ἑαυτοὺς πολλὰ T. πρὸ N. πρὸ δὲ N. πρὸς δὲ T.F. (teste Ba.) H. Recepi. ἀξιοὶ
 εἰσιν N.T. ἀντὶ N. ἀγαθῶν corr. N. (αθ m. ead. vel mend. lib.).

§ 2. δὲ καὶ ὁμοῖοι τότε T. ὅμοιοι A. vulg. ὅμοιοι (sic) J. ὁμοῖοι καὶ τότε N.
 ὁμοῖοι τότε V. οἱ δ' N.T.A.J. vulg. mal. lib. ol δ' V.

§ 3. γὰρ om. T. οὓς corr. N. (v acc. spir. m. r. fuit οἷς). βλαπτομένους om. T.
 (ad fin. paginæ).

§ 4. ἀδικημένους (sic) T. (δι corr. m. ead.). Post μᾶλλον, πρέπει om. N. add.
 marg. m. ead. βουλευέσθαι corr. N (βουλεύ m. ead.). βουλεύσασθαι V.

§ 5. καὶ μὴ T. γίγνεσθαι corr. N. (v acc. sup. ε del. m. r. fuit γενέσθαι). ἐπὶ
 A.J. vulg. πρὸ N. πρὸς T.V.F.H.

LXXXVI. διπλασίας κ.τ.λ. This sentiment—that a man's former good character should increase the measure of punishment inflicted upon him, a principle acted upon by collegiate authorities if a regular man shows any token of irregularity—recurs III. 67, 1.

§ 2. It is almost impossible to translate μελλήσομεν...μέλλουσι here and οὐκ ἐμελλήσατε III. 55. 3. "Nor will we delay our aid; their sufferings are not delayed."

§ 3. For the plural form of the verbal—τέα (cp. παριτητέα, but after βου-

λευτέον 72, 3) see annotators on Aristoph. Plut. 1085. For the accusative αὐτοὺς cp. VIII. 65, 3 οὐτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους followed in the next clause by dative. A similar Latin idiom is quoted from Varro de R. R. II. 7, 14 dandum hordeum cottidie adjicientem minutatim by Madv. Add. to his note on Cic. de Fin. II. 31, 103 Ed. 1., but is omitted in Ed. II.

§ 5. μήτε...ἐάτε κ.τ.λ., cease permitting them, μήτε καταπροδιδόμεν, let us leave off this betrayal. Cp. for a nicety of distinction Æsch. Eum. 800 ὑμεῖς δὲ τῇ

“ἔατε μείζους γίνεσθαι, μήτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους καταπροδιδῶ-
“μεν, ἀλλὰ ξὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἐπίωμεν πρὸς τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας.”

LXXXVII. Τοιαῦτα δὲ λέξας ἐπειρήφιζεν αὐτὸς ἔφορος
2 ὦν ἐς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. ὁ δὲ (κρίνουσι γὰρ
βοῇ καὶ οὐ ψήφῳ) οὐκ ἔφη διαγιγνώσκειν τὴν βοὴν ὅποτέρᾳ
μείζων, ἀλλὰ βουλόμενος αὐτοὺς φανερώς ἀποδεικνυμένους
τὴν γνώμην ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν μᾶλλον ὀρμῆσαι ἔλεξεν “ὅτῳ μὲν
“ὑμῶν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, δοκοῦσι λελύσθαι αἱ σπονδαὶ καὶ
“οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀδικεῖν, ἀναστήτω ἐς ἐκεῖνο τὸ χωρίον,” δείξας
τι χωρίον αὐτοῖς, “ὅτῳ δὲ μὴ δοκοῦσιν, ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα.”
3 ἀναστάντες δὲ διέστησαν, καὶ πολλῶ πλείους ἐγένοντο οἷς
4 ἐδόκουν αἱ σπονδαὶ λελύσθαι. προσκαλέσαντές τε τοὺς ξυμ-
μάχους εἶπον ὅτι σφίσι μὲν δοκοῖεν ἀδικεῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, βού-
λεσθαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς πάντας ξυμμάχους παρακαλέσαντες ψήφον
ἐπαγαγεῖν, ὅπως κοινῇ βουλευσάμενοι τὸν πόλεμον ποιῶνται,
5 ἣν δοκῇ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ’ οἴκου διαπραξάμενοι
ταῦτα, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ὕστερον ἐφ’ ἅπερ ἦλθον
6 χρηματίσαντες. ἡ δὲ διαγνώμη αὕτη τῆς ἐκκλησίας, τοῦ τὰς
σπονδὰς λελύσθαι, ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει

LXXXVII. λέξας A.J. vulg. δὲ λέξας (ΔΕ excedit ante ΑΕ) N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. ἐπι-ήφιζεν (sic) T.

§ 2. ὁ δὲ T. διαγιγνώσκειν N.T.V. λελύσθαι T.A.J. Vid. ad 52, 3. τὶ N.T.A.J. Pro δὲ μὴ, μὴδὲ pr. F. (teste Br. tac. Br.). eis T. ἐπιθάτερα N.T.

§ 3. σπονδαὶ N. suprascr. m. ead. λελύσθαι hic et § 6, v. 88, 1 T. λελύσθαι A.J.

§ 4. προσκαλέσαντές τε hic N.T. βούλεσθαι corr. N (ὅλ. lit. 4 litt. cap. acc. del. supra λ.m.r. fuit βουλευέσθαι) βουλευέσθαι F. βουλευέσθε T.H. δοκεῖ H.

§ 5. οἱ μὲν T.

§ 6. ἡδὲ T. Sed acc. transv. cal. induct. λελύσθαι A.J. τῷ τετάρτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει N.T.F. (? V.H.) A.J. vulg. Poppo. τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει καὶ δεκάτῳ Bekk. cum pauce. libr. s' T. εὐβοικὰ F. (teste Ba. “corr. F.” Br.).

γῇ τῇδε μὴ βαρὺν κόνον | σκῆψῃσθε, μὴ
θυμοῦσθε, μηδ' ἀκαρτίαν | τεύξετε, do
not inflict, cease your anger, do not create.

LXXXVII. § 2. Whether there is an earlier instance of our *Aye* and *No*, followed if necessary by retiring into either lobby, I have not been able to ascertain.—φανερώς I do not think here)(κρύφα (iv. 88, 1) for suffrage whether by show of hands or crying *Aye* or *No* is open. It rather means that each separate individual's vote should be known, which could not be discerned by either

βοῇ or χειροτονία, though the decision of the majority might be.

§ 4. ὅτι...δοκοῖεν...βούλεσθαι: I have made some comments on this variation in *Ann. Crit. Dem. de Fals. Leg.* § 313. Το βούλεσθαι repeat σφεῖς from σφίσι, so παρακαλέσαντες.

§ 5. ἐφ' ἅπερ κ.τ.λ. “having transacted the business about which they had come.” The *active* is to be carefully distinguished from the *middle*, a mercantile word.

§ 6. διαγνώμη, decision, a word which

τῶν τριακοντούτιδων σπονδῶν προκεχωρηκυῶν, αἱ ἐγένοντο μετὰ τὰ Εὐβοϊκά.

LXXXVIII. ἐφηφίσαντο δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰς σπονδὰς λελύσθαι καὶ πολεμητέα εἶναι οὐ τοσοῦτον τῶν ξυμμάχων πεισθέντες τοῖς λόγοις ὅσον φοβούμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐπὶ μείζον δυνηθῶσιν, ὀρώντες αὐτοῖς τὰ πολλὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑποχείρια ἤδη ὄντα.

LXXXIX. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι τρόπῳ τοιῷδε ἦλθον ἐπὶ ² τὰ πράγματα ἐν οἷς ἠϋξήθησαν. ἐπειδὴ Μῆδοι ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης νικηθέντες καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων, καὶ οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς Μυκάλην διεφθάρησαν, Λεωτυχίδης μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ὅσπερ ἡγεῖτο τῶν ἐν Μυκάλῃ Ἑλλήνων, ἀπεχώρησεν ἐπ' οἶκον ἔχων τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ξυμμάχους, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας καὶ Ἑλλησπόντου ξύμμαχοι ἤδη ἀφεστηκότες ἀπὸ βασιλέως ὑπομείναντες Σηστὸν ἐπολιόρκουν Μήδων ἐχόντων, καὶ ἐπιχειμάσαντες εἶλον αὐτὴν ἐκλιπόντων τῶν βαρβάρων, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀπέπλευσαν ἐξ ³ Ἑλλησπόντου ὡς ἕκαστοι κατὰ πόλεις. Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ κοινόν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἀπῆλθον,

LXXXVIII. λελύσθαι A.J.

LXXXIX. ἠϋξήθησαν (sic) N.T.

§ 2. "In margine alio caractere Λευτυχίδης V." Ad. collat. Vol. II. p. 432, ed. 1. Post Ἑλλήνων, καὶ οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶ add. T. sed transv. cal. induct. καὶ ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας T. ὑπομείναντες T. sed acc. supr. ο transv. cal. induct. καταπόλεις T.

will recur, is not the same as διάγνωσις 50, 2. There τὴν διάγνωσιν ἐποιούντο = διεγίγνωσκον. Here διαγνώμη is τὸ διεγνωσμένον. So κατάφευξις VII. 38, 3, 41, 1 is not to be confounded with καταφυγή.

LXXXVIII. Th. has said this before 23, 7, and undoubtedly it was the main cause, but the immediate vote with its overwhelming majority was brought about by the taunts with which the Corinthians egged them on, contrary to the traditions which their prudent monarch had reminded them were those of Sparta, ἦν τις ἄρα ξὺν κατηγορίᾳ παροξύνη, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀχθασθέντες ἀνειπείσθημεν 84, 4.

LXXXIX. 2. The battles of Mycale and Platæa were fought on the same day, the latter in the forenoon, the former in the evening. A report of the success in Boeotia had reached the Greeks in Mycale. "Nothing could be more natural than such a rumour, whether it be considered as the effect of accident or design: that it should afterwards have been found to coincide with the truth, is one of those marvels which would be intolerable in a fictitious narrative, and yet now and then occur in the real course of events." Thirlwall. For Mycale see Herod. IX. 96 foll., for Sestus 114 foll.—ὡς ἕκ. κατὰ πόλεις, cp. 3, 5.

δικομίζοντο εὐθὺς ὅθεν ὑπεξέθεντο παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τὴν περιοῦσαν κατασκευήν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀνοικοδομεῖν παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ τὰ τεῖχη· τοῦ τε γὰρ περιβόλου βραχεία εἰστήκει, καὶ οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ πεπτώκεσαν ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῆσαν, ἐν αἷς αὐτοὶ ἐσκήνησαν οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν Περσῶν.

XC. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸ μέλλον ἦλθον πρεσβεία, τὰ μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἥδιον ἂν ὀρώντες μῆτ' ἐκείνους μῆτ' ἄλλον μηδένα τεῖχος ἔχοντα, τὸ δὲ πλεόν τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐξοτρυνόντων καὶ φοβουμένων τοῦ τε ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν τὸ πλῆθος, ὃ πρὶν οὐχ ὑπῆρχε, καὶ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μηδικὸν πόλεμον τόλμαν γενομένην. ἡξίουں τε αὐτοὺς μὴ τειχίζειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου μάλλον ὅσοις ξυνειστῆκει

§ 3. περιοῦσαν corr. N. (v. op. m. ead.). εἰστήκει (sic) T. οἰκίαι corr. N. (l. m.r. fuit οἰκίαι). οἰκίαι F.H. ἐπεπτώκεσαν A.J. vulg. πεπτώκεσαν N.T.V.F.H. al. αὐτοὶ pr. N. add. acc. m.r.

XC. προαισθόμενοι T. ἐς πρεσβείαν A.J. vulg. ante Bauer. πρεσβεία N.T.F.H. ("γρ. ἐς πρεσβείαν" Ba.) τὰ μὲν T. μήποτ' ἐκείνους A.J. vulg. μῆτ' ἐκείνους V. μῆτ' ἐκείνους (sic) corr. N. (lit. supr. ei. Non dedit μήτε κείνους nam diserte notam elisionis et spir. dedit m. pr.) μήτε ἐκείνους T. F.H. μήτε ἄλλον. μῆτ' ἄλλον corr. N. (acc. supr. η. τ' m.r. fuit μῆδ' ἄλλον.) μῆδ' ἄλλον pr. F. μῆτ' ἄλλον corr. F. μῆδ' ἄλλον H. αὐτῶν om. V. hab. N. πρῶην A.J. vulg. πρὶν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. Notabilis varietas. Vid. not. οὐχ' ὑπῆρχε T.

§ 2. ἡξίουں τε N.T. εἰστῆκει Bekk. cum sequi. lib. [ξυν] εἰστῆκει Poppo. Ba.

§ 6. ὅθεν might be explained on the principle mentioned on 64, 1. But I rather think it by attraction = ἐκείθεν οὐ. Cp. Soph. Trach. 701 ἐκ δὲ γῆς ὅθεν προῦκειτο. So in Horace Od. 1. 38, 3 mitte sectari rosa quo locorum Sera moretur (eo ubi). Ter. Adelph. 11. 1. 36 = 190 illuc quasso redi quo ocepisti (ubi). The laws of attraction in Greek and in Latin have hitherto not been carefully investigated.—For the absorption of the antecedent into the relative see on 60, 3.

XC. πρῶην (the old reading) "the day before yesterday, the other day," seems too colloquial for historical writing. Yet it is difficult to account for its insertion by copyists, who were far more likely finding it to alter it into πρὶν. Might it be the words of the allies, "the other day they had no overpowerful navy," which Th. wishes to represent graphically? I think we shall detect

as we go on similar cases. I have long believed that the word should be restored to Aristot. Nic. Eth. 11. 2 = 3, 5 ἐτι ὡς καὶ πρῶην (it would soon be altered into πρότερον) εἶπομεν, "as we said in our lecture the other day." If this work and some others of Aristotle were not syllabuses of Lectures, what is the meaning of more than once calling ὁ πεπαιδευμένος (the pupil, the catechist) ἀκροατῆς and of the expression ματαίως ἀκούσεται καὶ ἀνωφελῶς? The verb "to say" is applicable equally to one who imparts knowledge orally or in writing. "Holy Scripture saith." But you do not hear Holy Scripture unless it is read aloud. In this sense you "hear the Church." Does not the use of ἀλλὰ νῆ Δα in Aristot. Politics bear more or less upon this point?

§ 2. ξυνειστῆκει: "stood entire." Arnold's defence of the compound is

ξυγκαθελεῖν μετὰ σφῶν τοὺς περιβόλους, τὸ μὲν βουλόμενον
καὶ ὑποπτον τῆς γνώμης οὐ δηλοῦντες ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὡς
δὲ τοῦ βαρβάρου, εἰ αὖθις ἐπέλθοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔχοντος ἀπὸ
ἐχυροῦ ποθέν, ὥσπερ νῦν ἐκ τῶν Θηβῶν, ὀρμασθαι τὴν τε
Πελοπόννησον πᾶσιν ἔφασαν ἱκανὴν εἶναι ἀναχώρησίν τε
3 καὶ ἀφορμὴν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι Θεμιστοκλέους γνώμῃ τοὺς
μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους ταυτ' εἰπόντας, ἀποκρινάμενοι ὅτι πέμ-
ψουσιν ὡς αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις περὶ ὧν λέγουσιν, εὐθὺς ἀπῆλ-
λαξαν· ἑαυτὸν δὲ ἐκέλευεν ἀποστέλλειν ὡς τάχιστα ὁ
Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, ἄλλους δὲ πρὸς ἑαυτῷ
ἐλομένους πρέσβεις μὴ εὐθὺς ἐκπέμπειν, ἀλλ' ἐπισχεῖν μέχρι
τοσούτου ἕως ἂν τὸ τεῖχος ἱκανὸν αἴρωσιν ὥστε ἀπομάχεσθαι

(εἰστήκει F. si recte interpretor silentium Bekkeri. tac. Ba.) συγκαθελεῖν T. εἰς T.
νόμης (sic) J. πόθεν T.J. vulg. ποθεν (sic) A. πᾶσαν T. ἀναχώρησιν τε καὶ ἀφορμὴν
ἱκανὴν εἶναι A.J. vulg. ἱκανὴν εἶναι ἀνα. τε καὶ ἀφ. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be.

§ 3. ὡς αὐτὸν F. ἑαυτὸν δὲ N.T.F. (teste Ba.) H. (de V. tac. Ad.) Poppo. εἰς T.

πρὸ (sic) ἑαυτοῦ T. πρ N. ἱκανὸν τὸ τεῖχος A.J. vulg. τὸ τεῖχος ἱκανὸν N.T.V.F.H.
omn. Be. αἴρωσιν omn. Quominus αἴρωσιν reponam partim deterrent quæ Pors. ad
Eur. Med. 848 dixit, partim quoniam ἕως ἂν cum præsenti videtur ab ἕως ἂν cum
aoristo aliquoties non ita multum discrepare: Itaque malui quæ de hac re dicenda
habui in *notam* conijcere. Interim moneo in Plat. Phædon. p. 74 c ἕως ἂν... ἐννοήσης
lectionem plurimorum librorum plane esse ineptam. Aperte enim ait Plato *donec*
conicipies, non donec conceperis. Libri sequiores *ὅταν* pro ἕως ἂν, sed lenius est
corrigere ἕως ἂν... ἐννοῆς, ης (facile peccatur in hac re) bis inculcato a librariis.

capital. Poppo's reference to 89, 3 I hold to be irrelevant. Though I have no objection to translate there *βραχέα* (as usual in regard to buildings) "low," yet the context states not only the low-ness but the want of continuity as well. Poppo is more correct in noticing that from *τειχίζειν* we are to supply *τὰ τεῖχη* as subject to *ξυνοιστήκει*.—*ἐς τοὺς Αθ.* of course to be joined to (not *δηλοῦντες* but) *ὑποπτον*.—*νῦν* here pretty nearly the same as *νῦν δὴ* (or *νυνδὴ* with Cobet. Var. Lect. p. 233) in Plato. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 72. For the Persian king had so utterly been driven out of Europe that he could not with any propriety be said to *have* Thebes as a starting point, a base of operations, though he recently *had*. He had in fact lost his last city in Europe, Sestus.

§ 3. *αἴρωσιν*. Porson seems to have shown that from *αἶρω* (older form of *αἶρω*) there was a future *αἶρῶ* (*αἶρῶ*), also

αἶρῶ (*αἶρῶ*). Undoubtedly the syllable is occasionally long in the future. See Elmsl. on Heracl. 323. Whether in the olden Attic of Th. there might be an aorist *ἤρα* and so a subjunctive *αἶρω* I think cannot be satisfactorily determined. But I have left the form on another and I think far more substantial ground. The present after *ἕως ἂν* in the sense of "until" (not "while") is not without examples, though I believe not in quite the same sense as the aorist. It must first be noticed that whereas we have now a marked distinction between *while* and *until*, the Greeks and Latins had the same words *ἕως*, *ἕστε*, *μέχρι* or *μέχρις*, *dum*, *donec*, the tenses following alone fixing the meaning of the particles. We have in our Elizabethan dramatists and contemporary writers the same use of *while*, *whiles*, *whilst*=*until*. See Nares' Glossary, Indices to Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, &c. I quote one (the use not being

ἐκ τοῦ ἀναγκαιοτάτου ὕψους· τειχίζειν δὲ πάντας πανδημεὶ
τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας, φει-
δομένους μήτε ἰδίου μήτε δημοσίου οἰκοδομήματος ὅθεν τις
4 ὠφέλεια ἔσται ἐς τὸ ἔργον, ἀλλὰ καθαιρούντας πάντα. καὶ
ὁ μὲν ταῦτα διδάξας, καὶ ὑπειπὼν τᾶλλα ὅτι αὐτὸς τὰ κεῖ
5 πράξοι, ὤχετο. καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα ἐλθὼν οὐ προσήει
6 πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς, ἀλλὰ διῆγε καὶ προῦφασίζετο. καὶ ὁπότε

ὅθεν τις N.T. ὅθεν τις A.J. vulg. ὠφέλειά—ἔσται (sic) T. (inter a et ε lit. 3 litt. cap. Fuit ὅθεν τις ὠφέλειά τις ἔσται) καθαιρούντες F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) πάντα T. ταῦτα marg. m. ead.

§ 4. τὰ ἄλλα A.J. vulg. τ'ἄλλα corr. N (fuit τ'ἄλλα) τ'ἄλλα T. τᾶλλα V.F.H. al. τᾶλλα Bekk. Poppo. αὐτ N. ὤχετο hic N.

§ 5. προσήει hic N. πρ N. προῦφασίζετο corr. N. (v. m. r. fuit προεφασίζετο) προῦφασίζετο corr. T. (σ m. ead.) προεφασίζετο F.H.

§ 6. ὁπότε τις (sic) N. (ε corr. m. r. lit. supr. ι. fuit op. ὁπότεν τις) ὁπότε τις

noticed in Johnson or Richardson) from Stow, Annales, p. 574. "In the feast of the Purification (A.D. 1416), seven dolphins of the sea came up by the river of Thamias, and plaid there whiles foure of them were kilde." This use is still retained in our northern counties. *While* means *time*, and may mean *during time*, or *time finished*. *Until* excludes *during time*. So *ἔως ἂν, ἔστ' ἂν, μέχρι ἂν*, with an *aorist* conjunctive, could not mean *while*, yet with a *present* may mean *until*, i.e. not the *concluded* but the *incipient* act. So probably *dum* in passages quoted by Munro on Lucret. i. 941. *Donec* *eris felix* is different from *donec* *dabit* *Ilia prolem*, but both may in racy English be rendered "while you are rich," "while *Ilia* bears her offspring." [For *quoad vivet, quoad morietur*, see A. Gell. vii. 21.] Not dwelling further on English or Latin, I quote Aristoph. Vesp. 1441 ὕβρις' ἔως ἂν τὴν δίκην ἀρχῶν καλῇ (till he is calling, begins to call). The metre eschews *καλέσθ*. This passage is noticed by Herm. on Eur. Med. p. 355, who quotes Xen. Cyrop. iii. 3, 18 καὶ οὐκ ἀναμένομεν ἔως ἂν ἡ ἡμετέρα χώρα κακῶται, translating "neque expectamus dum nostram regionem vastare incipiant." Add Xen. Cyrop. v. 4, 38 ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐπισχίσω ἔως ἂν φῆς καλῶς ἔχειν (till you are ready to say). [Xen. Hell. i. 6, 9 ἔως ἂν ἦκωσιν (have come), Soph. Fragm. 779, 5 ἔως ἂν ἐξῇ

(donec licuerit, see on 41, 3), are irrelevant to our question, and in Dem. iii. Phil. p. 115, § 17 the reading of the Parisian S. *ἔως ἂν αὐτὰ τοῖς τεύχεσιν ἤδη προσάγωσι* for *προσαγάγωσιν* may perhaps be set down to a clerical error.] Πρὶν ἂν (the usual substitute for *ἔως ἂν* in a negative sentence, as *πρὶν* with indic. in such expressions as "he did not till") is rare with *present conjunctive*, because the notion wanted is generally one of completion. Yet we have Plat. Phædr. p. 271 c *πρὶν ἂν οὖν τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον λέγωσι τε καὶ γράφωσι μὴ πειθόμεθ' αὐτοῖς τέχνην γράφειν*, 277 b c *πρὶν ἂν τις...οὕτω τιῇ καὶ διακοσμή τὸν λόγον...οὐ πρότερον δυνατὸν...*, Theæt. p. 207 b τὸ δ' οὐκ εἶναι ἐπιστημόνως οὐδὲν λέγειν, *πρὶν ἂν διὰ τῶν στοιχείων μετὰ τῆς ἀληθοῦς δόξης ἕκαστον περαίνῃ τις*, iii. Rep. p. 402 b c οὐδὲ μουσικοὶ πρότερον ἐσόμεθα...*πρὶν ἂν...γνωρίζωμεν...ἀσθανώμεθα...ἀτιμάζωμεν...οἰώμεθα*, in all which I understand not *opus perfectum* but *opus inchoatum*. To return to Thuc., the wall till it is completed still *αἰρεται*, cp. 91, 1 *τειχίζεται τε καὶ ἤδη ὕψος λαμβάνει*, "till we are raising our wall to the barest possible height to fight from."—*ἀπομάχεσθαι = μάχεσθαι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ*, as Plat. Phædr. p. 260 b ἀποπολεμεῖν τε χρῆσθαι, and ἀποτῆν above 2, 2.

§ 4. ὑπειπὼν: *præfatus*, from which all its meanings may be traced; cp. 35, 5.

§ 5. διῆγε: "let time pass on."

τις αὐτὸν ἔροιτο τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων ὃ τι οὐκ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, ἔφη τοὺς ξυμπρέσβεις ἀναμένειν, ἀσχολίας δέ τινας οὔσης αὐτοὺς ὑπολειφθῆναι, προσδέχεσθαι μέντοι ἐν τάχει ἥξειν καὶ θαυμάζειν ὡς οὐπω πάρεισιν.

XCI. οἱ δὲ ἀκούοντες τῷ μὲν Θεμιστοκλεῖ ἐπείθοντο διὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἀφικνουμένων καὶ σαφῶς κατηγορούντων ὅτι τειχίζεται τε καὶ ἤδη ὕψος λαμβάνει, οὐκ εἶχον ὅπως χρή ἀπιστῆσαι. γνοὺς δὲ ἐκείνος κελεύει αὐτοὺς μὴ λόγοις μᾶλλον παράγεσθαι, ἢ πέμψαι σφῶν αὐτῶν ἄνδρας οὔτινες χρηστοὶ καὶ πιστῶς ἀπαγγελοῦσι σκεψάμενοι. ἀποστέλλουσιν οὖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κρύφα πέμπει κελεύων ὡς ἥκιστα ἐπιφανῶς κατασχεῖν καὶ μὴ ἀφείναι πρὶν ἂν αὐτοὶ πάλιν κομισθῶσιν· ἤδη γὰρ

T.A.J. vulg. ὅτι N.T.A.J. ἀπέρχεται T. ἀνάμενειν pr. T. Sed pr. acc. cal. transv. induct.

XCI. οἱ δὲ T. Vide ne inter αὐτοῦ et τῶν exiderit αὐτοῦ, ut Thucydides scripssisse αὐτοπτῶν existimetur. Haud raro mutantur ut et π. In Soph. Oed. Col. 300 ἀπὸνως τ' ἐλθεῖν πέλας hodie ex felicissima trium virorum Porsoni Elmsleii Wunderi conjectura legitur αὐτὸν ὥστ' ἐλθεῖν πέλας. In lege ap. Demosth. Timocr. p. 733 § 105 ὃ τι ἂν τις ἀπολέσῃ, εἰ μὲν αὐτὸ λάβῃ τὴν διπλοσίαν καταδικάζειν vere si quid video Taylor. ἀπολάβῃ (si receperit, si fur restituerit). In Dem. Laerit. p. 933 § 31 καὶ ταῦτα ἔφασαν πάντα ἀντιφορτισθέντα μέλλειν αὐτὰ ἀγειν Ἀθήναζε, εἰ μὴ ἀπώλετο ἐν τῷ πολέῳ, Schaeferi ἀπάγειν firmant quæ sequuntur p. 935 § 37 ἡ δὲ συγγραφή ἀντιφορτισαμένους ἀπάγειν κελεύει Ἀθήναζε, et verba ipsius συγγραφῆς p. 926, § 11 καὶ ἀπάξουσι τὰ χρήματα τὰ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου ἀντιφορτισθέντα πάλιν Ἀθήναζε. In Plat. Theæt. p. 169 B τὸν γὰρ προσελθόντα οὐκ ἀνίης πρὶν ἀναγκάσει

ἀποδύσας ἐν τοῖς λόγοις προσπαλαῖσαι diu factum est cum αὐτὸς ante ἀποδύσεως excidisse suspicatus sum.—ἀποστῆσαι T.

§ 2. ἀναγγελοῦσι A.J. vulg. ἀπαγγελοῦσι N.V.F.H. al. ἀπαγγελλοῦσι (sic) T.

§ 3. καὶ, ante ἤκον, om. T. ἀβρώνυχός (sine spir.) A.J. vulg. ἀβρώνυχός

§ 6. δ τι: the question of the ephors would be τί οὐκ ἐπέρχει; so in oblique δ τι. The contrast of Conon's rebuilding the walls to the way in which Themistocles got them built is not too severely stated by Dem. Lept. p. 478, 479. How far one of the colleagues in this transaction merited his cognomen Δίκαιος, and whether βαθεῖαν δόξα should be rendered (as to his conduct in this matter) not "fertile" but "deep," I leave to gentle reader.

XCI. I have with difficulty refrained inserting in the text the conjecture mentioned in *Ann. Crit.* I feel persuaded that τῶν ἄλλων cannot be used for ἄλλων, and that such passages as 22,

2 (from others who were my informants, the usual ἐγὼ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι φίλοι), II. 11, 9 (all others), III. 36, 2, fail to support such opinion. Since however penning my Latin note it has struck me that the words may be contrasted with σφῶν αὐτῶν § 2, "when all other people (as we might with similar exaggeration say, when all the world) were laying this charge to the Athenians." So Themistocles might reply, "Never mind what all the world says, send some of yourselves to ascertain." Dem. simply says καὶ τινῶν ἀπαγγελλόντων ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι τειχίζουσιν.

§ 3. αὐτοί, "we," "ourselves," for his co-ambassadors had now come.

καὶ ἦκον αὐτῷ οἱ ξυμπρέσβεις, Ἀβρώνυχός τε ὁ Λυσικλέους
καὶ Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμάχου, ἀγγέλλοντες ἔχειν ἱκανῶς τὸ
τείχος· ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ μὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι σφᾶς, ὅποτε σα-
4 φῶς ἀκούσειαν, οὐκέτι ἀφῶσιν. οἱ τε οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς
πρέσβεις ὥσπερ ἐπεστάλη κατέειχον, καὶ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπελ-
θὼν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐνταῦθα δὴ φανερώς εἶπεν, ὅτι ἡ
μὲν πόλις σφῶν τετείχισται ἤδη ὥστε ἱκανὴ εἶναι σῶζειν
τοὺς ἐνοικούντας, εἰ δέ τι βούλονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἢ οἱ
ξύμμαχοι πρεσβεύεσθαι παρὰ σφᾶς, ὡς πρὸς διαγιγνώ-
σκοντας· τὸ λοιπὸν ἵεναι τὰ τε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ξύμφορα καὶ
5 τὰ κοινά. τὴν τε γὰρ πόλιν ὅτε ἐδόκει ἐκλιπεῖν ἄμεινον εἶναι
καὶ ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβῆναι, ἄνευ ἐκείνων ἔφασαν γνόντες τολ-
μῆσαι, καὶ ὅσα αὖ μετ' ἐκείνων βουλευέσθαι, οὐδενὸς ὕστεροι
6 γνώμῃ φανῆναι. δοκεῖν οὖν σφίσιν καὶ νῦν ἄμεινον εἶναι τὴν
ἐαυτῶν πόλιν τεῖχος ἔχειν, καὶ ἰδίᾳ τοῖς πολίταις καὶ ἐς τοὺς
πάντας ξυμμάχους ὠφελιμώτερον ἔσεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τ'
εἶναι μὴ ἀπὸ ἀντιπάλου παρασκευῆς ὁμοίον τι ἢ ἴσον ἐς τὸ
7 κοινὸν βουλευέσθαι. ἡ πάντας οὖν ἀτειχίστους ἔφη χρῆναι
ξύμμαχεῖν, ἡ καὶ τάδε νομίζειν ὀρθῶς ἔχειν.

XCII. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκούσαντες ὀργὴν μὲν
φανερὰν οὐκ ἐποιοῦντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ κωλύμῃ
ἀλλὰ γνώμῃς παραινεῖσι δῆθεν τῷ κοινῷ ἐπρεσβεύσαντο,

N.T.F.H. (de V. tac. Ad.) Eadem diversitas in MSS. Herod. viii. 21. Ἀβρώνυχος Poppo. ὁ ante λυσικλέους om. T. ὅποτε corr. N (ε m. ead.)

§ 4. καὶ ὁ θεμ. A.J. vulg. ὁ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἐνοικούντας ἐν αὐτῇ A.J. vulg. ἐν αὐτῇ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. καὶ οἱ ξ. N.V. πρ διαγιγνώσκοντας corr. N. (ὁ supraser. m. r. lit. i literæ inter o et δ. fuit προδιαγιγνώσκοντας). προδιαγιγνώσκοντας T. προς διαγιγνώσκοντας (sic) A. προσδιαγιγνώσκοντας J. τολοιπὸν T.A.J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν N.F.H. ἵεναι F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). κοινὰ pr. N. κοινὰ corr. N. (supraser. m. r.).

§ 5. ἐς, ante τὰς ναῦς, non om. sed hab. N. εἰ ὅσα T. οὐδεν N. ὕστερον T. ὕστεροι corr. N. (i m. r. fuit ὕστερον). ὕστερον F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

§ 6. δοκεῖ T.A.J. τοὺς πολίτας F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) οἶόν τε εἶναι N.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). ὁμοιον corr. N. (ε m. ead.). ἴσον hic T.

XCII. οὐ pr. N. οὐδὲ corr. N. (δὲ supraser. m. r. εἰς N.F. (tac. Br.) H. ταμάλιστα N.A.J. ταμάλιστα (sic) T. τὰ μάλιστ' F.H. Bekk. Poppo. μάλιστα vulg.

§ 7. τάδε (as μέχρι τοῦδε 71, 5) refers to preceding. See on 31, 4.

XCII. κωλύμῃ, which more than once recurs, is one of the poetical words of

Th. which Dion. Hal. carps at. Surely it has sufficient analogy of many other similarly formed words found in prose. —δῆθεν always implies either falsity of

ἄμα δὲ καὶ προσφιλεῖς ὄντες ἐν τῷ τότε διὰ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μῆδον προθυμίαν τὰ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς ἐτύγγαλλον), τῆς μέντοι
 2 βουλῆσεως ἁμαρτάνοντες ἀδῆλως ἤχθοντο. οἳ τε πρέσβεις
 ἐκατέρων ἀπήλθον ἐπ' οἶκου ἀνεπικλήτως.

XCIII. τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν ἐτεί-
 2 χισαν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ. καὶ δῆλη ἡ οἰκοδομία ἐτι καὶ νῦν
 ἐστὶν ὅτι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο· οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι παντοίων
 λίθων ὑπόκεινται καὶ οὐ ξυνειργασμένων ἔστιν ἤ, ἀλλ' ὡς
 ἕκαστοί ποτε προσέφερον, πολλαὶ τε στῆλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων
 3 καὶ λίθοι εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατελέγησαν. μείζων γὰρ ὁ περί-
 βολος πανταχῇ ἐξήχθη τῆς πόλεως, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πάντα
 4 ὁμοίως κινούντες ἠπείγοντο. ἔπεισε δὲ καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ
 λοιπὰ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομεῖν (ὑπῆρκετο δ' αὐτοῦ πρότερον
 ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἀρχῆς ἥς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν Ἀθηναίους ἤρξε),
 νομίζων τό τε χωρίον καλὸν εἶναι, λιμένας ἔχον τρεῖς αὐτο-
 φνεῖς, καὶ αὐτοὺς ναυτικούς γεγενημένους μέγα προφέρειν ἐς
 τὸ κτήσασθαι δύναμιν· τῆς γὰρ δὴ θαλάσσης πρῶτος ἐτόλ-
 μησεν εἰπεῖν ὡς ἀνθεκτέα ἐστί, καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν εὐθὺς ξυγ-
 5 κατεσκεύαζε. καὶ ὠκοδόμησαν τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ τὸ πάχος
 τοῦ τείχους ὅπερ νῦν ἐτι δῆλόν ἐστι περὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ· δύο
 6 γὰρ ἄμαξαι ἐναντία ἀλλήλαις τοὺς λίθους ἐπήγον. ἐντὸς δὲ

XCIII. § 2. δῆλη N. (supraser. m. ead.). ἐστὶν N.T.A. vulg. ἐστὶν J. ἐστὶν ἡ (sic) A.J. ἕκαστοι ποτὲ N.

§ 3. διατοῦτο N.T.A.J. ὁμοίως πάντα N.V. ὑπείγοντο T.

§ 4. πειρεῶς pr. T. corr. πειρεῶς m. ead. ὁ θεμ. τὰ λοιπὰ N.V. ταλοιπὰ T. καθ' ἐνιαυτὸν (sic) T. ἤρχε T. ἤρξε marg. m. ead. ξυγκατεσκεύαζε pr. T. ξυγκατεσκεύαζε corr. T. (m. ead.). συγκατεσκεύαζε N.

§ 5. παρὰ T. πειρεᾶ N.V. ἀμάξαι (sic) T.

statement as here, numerous examples whereof might be given, or falsity of thought, as Aesch. Pr. v. 986 ἐκερτόμησας δῆθεν ὡς παῖδ' ὄντ' ἐμέ, and Herod. viii. 6 καὶ ἐμελλον δῆθεν ἐκφθεύεσθαι. So ἀληθεύειν "to think truly" or "to speak truly," and ψεύδεσθαι "to think falsely" or "to speak falsely."

XCIII. § 2. ἐγκατελέγησαν. Not "were laid in," but "were picked up (and placed) in." Buttm. Lexil. 76 seems to have demonstrated that λεγ- (pick, gather, count, tell) is a totally different root from λεχ-

(lie, lay). The same idea had suggested itself to Clark. ad Iliad. ii. 515. λέγειν αἰμασίας Homer, Od. xviii. 359 is a condensation for to make a stone fence λίθοις λογάδην, as ἐπλίνθονεν τὰ τεῖχη iv. 77, 1. So probably our to cast a bullet. λιθολόγοι therefore has nothing in common with our brick-layers.

§ 4. ὑπῆρκετο impersonal, see 5, 4, 6, 5. ἀρχῆς ἥς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἤρξε means the same as ἀρχῆς ἐνιαυσίας ἥς ἤρξε.

§ 5. Apparently written after Lysander had destroyed the walls. ἐναντία "meet-

οὔτε χάλιξ οὔτε πηλὸς ἦν, ἀλλὰ ξυνωκοδομημένοι μεγάλοι
λίθοι καὶ ἐν τομῇ ἐγγώνιοι, σιδήρῳ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τὰ ἔξωθεν
7 καὶ μολύβδῳ δεδεμένοι. τὸ δὲ ὕψος ἡμισυ μάλιστα ἐτελέσθη
8 οὗ διενοεῖτο. ἐβούλετο γὰρ τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῷ πάχει ἀφι-
στάναι τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ἐπιβουλὰς, ἀνθρώπων τε ἐνόμιζεν
ὀλίγων καὶ τῶν ἀχρειοτάτων ἀρκέσειν τὴν φυλακὴν, τοὺς δ'
9 ἄλλους ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβήσεσθαι. ταῖς γὰρ ναυσὶ μάλιστα
προσέκειτο ἰδῶν, ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, τῆς βασιλέως στρατιᾶς τὴν
κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐφοδον εὐπορωτέραν τῆς κατὰ γῆν οὔσαν
τόν τε Πειραιᾶ ὠφελιμώτερον ἐνόμιζε τῆς ἄνω πόλεως, καὶ
πολλάκις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παρῆναι, ἣν ἄρα ποτὲ κατὰ γῆν
βιασθῶσι, καταβάντας ἐς αὐτὸν ταῖς ναυσὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας
10 ἀνθίστασθαι. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐτειχίσθησαν καὶ
τάλλα κατεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν Μήδων ἀναχώρησιν.

XCIV. Πανσανίας δὲ ὁ Κλεομβρότου ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος
στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξεπέμφθη μετὰ εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ

§ 6. χάλιξ T. πηλὸς corr. N. (lit. supra πῆ. add. acc. supr. os op. m. ead. fuit
πηλός). πρ N. μολύβδῳ T. H. al. mult. Poppo.

§ 8. ἐβούλετο A.J. ἐπιβουλὰς Schol. vulg. ἐπιβουλὰς N.T.V.F.H.A.J. omn. Be.
ἀνὼν τὸ N.T. νᾶς (sic) T.

§ 9. πειρεᾶ T. ἐνόμιζεν ἥς pr. T. ἐνόμιζε τῆς corr. m. ead. ἐνόμιζεν F. (teste Ba.
tac. Br.). γῆν N. καταβάντας ἐς αὐτὸν N. pr. H. ("corrector fecerat καταβάντας" Ba.)

al. A.J. καταβάντες ἐς τὰς νᾶς T. marg. γρ δ' καταβάντες ἐς ταὐτὸν ταῖς ναυσὶ, et
supr. ταὐτὸν scrips. minusculis litt. χωρὶς τ. m. ead. Voluit librarius αὐτὸν repo-
nere. καταβάντες an—τας V. hab. nescio nam tac. Ad. ἐς om. V. πρ N.

§ 10. οὖν om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r. οὕτω T. τ'άλλα N. τ'άλλα T. τᾶλλα A.J.
Bekk. Poppo. μήδων pr. N. μήδων corr. N. (m.r.).

XCIV. σῆ T. marg. στρατηγ N. ἐξεπέμφη (sic) N.

ing," so allowing room for both to pass
cp. iv. 23, 2, Aristoph. Av. 1126 ὥστ' ἂν
ἐπάνω...ἐναντίω δὲ ἄρματα...παρελασάτην
(though there it might mean "abreast").

§ 6. ἐν τομῇ. The same use of the
preposition in ἐν λιταῖς στελλαντες Soph.
Phil. 60, ἐν ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημένον iv. 113,
2. "Made angular by cutting" (of the
workman): Leake Topogr. Ath. Vol. 1.
p. 411, Ed. 2. "Not filled up in the
middle with a mixture of broken stones
and mortar in the usual manner of the
Greeks, but constructed throughout the
whole thickness of large stones, either

quadrangular or irregularly-sided, but
fitted together without cement, and the
exterior stones cramped together with
metal."

§ 8. ἐπιβουλὰς. A far better word
than ἐπιβολὰς. He wished to take pre-
cautions against even a *designed* attack
on the part of the enemies.

§ 10. ἐτειχίσθησαν "were furnished
with walls," a somewhat singular idiom.
At the beginning of the chapter we have
ἐτείχισαν τὴν πόλιν. Strictly speaking
ἐτειχίσθησαν Ἀθῆναι.

XCIV. The number of Pelop. ships

Πελοποννήσου· ξυνέπλεον δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τριάκοντα ναυσὶ
 2 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων πλήθος. καὶ ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Κύπρον
 καὶ αὐτῆς τὰ πολλὰ κατεστρέψαντο, καὶ ὕστερον ἐς Βυζάντιον
 Μήδων ἐχόντων, καὶ ἐξεπολιόρκησαν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ.

XCV. ἤδη δὲ βιαίου ὄντος αὐτοῦ οἱ τε ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες
 ἤχθοντο, καὶ οὐχ ἡκιστα οἱ Ἴωνες καὶ ὅσοι ἀπὸ βασιλέως
 νεωστὶ ἠλευθέρωντο· φοιτῶντές τε πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
 ἠξίουσαν αὐτοὺς ἡγεμόνας σφῶν γενέσθαι κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές
 2 καὶ Πausanία μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν ἣν που βιάζεται. οἱ δὲ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἐδέξαντό τε τοὺς λόγους, καὶ προσεῖχον τὴν γνώμην ὡς
 οὐ περιουσίμους τᾶλλα τε καταστησόμενοι ἢ φαίνοντο ἄριστα
 3 αὐτοῖς. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετεπέμποντο Παν-
 σανίαν ἀνακρινούντες ὧν περί ἐπυνθάνοντο· καὶ γὰρ ἀδικία
 πολλὴ κατηγορεῖτο αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν ἀφικνου-
 μένων, καὶ τυραννίδος μᾶλλον ἐφαίνετο μίμησις ἢ στρατηγία.
 4 ξυνέβη τε αὐτῷ καλεῖσθαι τε ἅμα καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τῷ
 ἐκείνου ἔχθῃ παρ' Ἀθηναίους μετατάξασθαι πλὴν τῶν ἀπὸ
 5 Πελοποννήσου στρατιωτῶν. ἐλθὼν δὲ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τῶν
 μὲν ἰδίᾳ πρὸς τινα ἀδικημάτων εὐθύνη, τὰ δὲ μέγιστα ἀπο-

§ 2. κύπρον (sic) T. πολλα pr. N. add. acc. m.r. ταπολλά T.

XCV. ἤδη δὲ καὶ A.J. δὲ om. T. καὶ om. N.T.F.H. (pr. m. "deinde inter δὲ et βιαίου adscriptum est καὶ" Ba.) pl. omn. Be. de V. tac. Ad. οὐχῆκιστα T.A.J.

φοιτῶντες pr. N. (add. acc. supr. ε. supraser. τε m.r.) πρ N. τοὺς ἄλλους ἀθηναίους T. pauci al. ἡγεμόνας pr. T. ἡγεμόνας corr. m. ead. παυσανία hic N. βιάζεται (sic) T.

§ 3. τε, post ἐδέξαντο, om. N. ἐδοξαν τότε T. Vide ne οὔτε περιουσίμους scripserit Th. TE ante ΓΕ facile excidit. τ'ἄλλα pr. N. τᾶλλα corr. N. τᾶλλα T.A.J. Bekk. Poppo. καταστησόμενοι pr. N. καταστησόμενοι corr. N. (o m.r.) καταστησόμενοι T.F.H. al. A.J.

§ 4. αὐτοῦ πολλὴ κατηγορεῖτο N.V. τῶν (ante ἐλλήνων) om. T. ἡ στρατηγία Poppo.

§ 5. συνέβη τε T. τε N. καλεῖσθαι τε T. ἐχθῇ corr. N (εχ. fuit op. ἀχθῇ).

§ 6. ἐλθόντες T. μὴ om. pr. N. supraser. m.r. οὐχῆκιστα (sic) T. sed οὐχῆκιστα corr. m. ead. οὐχῆκιστα A.J.

given by Diodor. Sic. xi. 44 is 50, perhaps a clerical error of ν' for κ'. The year of Pausanias' mission is uncertain. Probably the year after the battle of Plataea, i.e. 478.

XCV. Those who think the ch. begins at ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ and so reject (with the barest possible MSS. authority) δὲ

after ἤδη, should surely have given ἐν δὲ τῇδε κ.τ.λ. Th. wishes to tell us the fact that during Pausanias' ἡγεμονία Byzantium was captured.

§ 3. Poppo's ἡ στρατηγία is quite uncalled for. The subject is ὧν περί ἐπυνθάνοντο, "the intelligence they received appeared rather an imitation of... than."

λύεται μὴ ἀδικεῖν· κατηγορεῖτο δὲ αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἥκιστα Μηδι-
 6 σμός καὶ ἐδόκει σαφέστατον εἶναι. καὶ ἐκείνον μὲν οὐκέτι
 ἐκπέμπουσιν ἄρχοντα, Δόρκιν δὲ καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς μετ' αὐτοῦ
 στρατιὰν ἔχοντας οὐ πολλήν· οἷς οὐκέτι ἐφίεσαν οἱ ξύμ-
 7 μαχοι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. οἱ δὲ αἰσθόμενοι ἀπῆλθον, καὶ ἄλλους
 οὐκέτι ὕστερον ἐξέπεμψαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, φοβούμενοι μὴ
 σφίσιν οἱ ἐξιόντες χεῖρους γίνωνται, ὅπερ καὶ ἐν τῷ Παν-
 σανίᾳ ἐνείδον, ἀπαλλαξείοντες δὲ καὶ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ πολέμου,
 καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους νομίζοντες ἱκανοὺς ἐξηγεῖσθαι καὶ σφί-
 σιν ἐν τῷ τότε παρόντι ἐπιτηδείους.

XCVI. παραλαβόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν
 τοῦτῃ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐκόντων τῶν ξυμμάχων διὰ τὸ Πausανίου
 μῖσός, ἔταξαν ἃς τε ἔδει παρέχειν τῶν πόλεων χρήματα πρὸς
 τὸν βάρβαρον καὶ ἃς ναῦς· πρόσχημα γὰρ ἦν ἀμύνασθαι
 2 ὧν ἔπαθον δηοῦντας τὴν βασιλέως χώραν. καὶ ἑλληνοταμίαι
 τότε πρῶτον Ἀθηναίους κατέστη ἀρχή, οἱ ἐδέχοντο τὸν φόρον·
 3 οὕτω γὰρ ὠνομάσθη τῶν χρημάτων ἡ φορά. ἦν δ' ὁ πρῶ-
 4 τος φόρος ταχθεὶς τετρακόσια τάλαντα καὶ ἐξήκοντα. τα-
 μιεῖόν τε Δῆλος ἦν αὐτοῖς, καὶ αἱ ξύνοδοι ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν
 ἐγίνοντο.

§ 6. μηδισμ corr. N. (η. m. ead.). “ἠφίεσαν Cass. (H.) ex emendat. manus rec. pro ἀφίεσαν.” Ba.

§ 7. οἱ δὲ T. εἶδον N.V. ἀπαλλαξείοντες corr. N. (είο m.r.)

XCVI. ἃς τὲ T. πρ N.T. ἀμύνεσθαι A.J. vulg. ἀμύνασθαι N.T.V.F. “et ex emend. pro ἀμύνεσθαι Cass. (H.)” Ba.

§ 3. ἦν δὲ ὁ T.

§ 4. ταμιεῖόν τε J. ταμιεῖον τὲ N. (lit. aut. mend. lib. supra V.T.) καὶ ξύνοδοι T.A.J. vulg. καὶ αἱ ξ. N.V.F.H. al.

§ 7. ἐνείδον. For the repeated preposition, see on 13, 2.

XCVI. ἐκόντων τῶν ξ. This statement is admitted by Hermocrates the Syracusan at the conference of Camarina, vi. 76, 3, though he dwells afterwards sarcastically upon the advantage which the Athenians took of this request of the Ionians and their other colonists, nor in fact is this denied here by Th.

§ 2. “A board known by the name of the treasurers’ financiers of the Greeks was then for the first time established.”

Tamias in the language of Dion. Hal. and others writing on Roman subjects represents the Latin *quaestor*, and might represent our Chancellor of the Exchequer. ἀρχή, in later times ἀρχεῖον, is as our “government” = a body of governors, a board of magistrates. οἱ ἐνδεκα are so called Dem. Nicostr. p. 1254 § 24, οἱ ἐκλογεῖς Androt. 608 § 48. See also viii. 1, 3 ἀρχὴν τινα πρεσβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν. In iv. 53, 2 κυθηροδίκης ἀρχὴ the word is used (as *magistratus*) of a single official, though I have no other example.

XCVII. ἡγούμενοι δὲ αὐτονόμων τὸ πρῶτον τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ ἀπὸ κοινῶν ξυνόδων βουλευόντων τοσάδε ἐπῆλθον πολέμῳ τε καὶ διαχειρίσει πραγμάτων μεταξὺ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ, ἃ ἐγένετο πρὸς τε τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτοῖς καὶ πρὸς τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους νεωτερίζοντας καὶ Πελοποννησίῳ τοὺς αἰὶ προστυγχάνοντας ἐν ἐκάστω. 2 ἔγραψα δὲ αὐτὰ καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ λόγου ἐποιήσάμην διὰ τόδε, ὅτι τοῖς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἅπασιν ἐκλιπὲς τοῦτο ἦν τὸ χωρίον καὶ ἡ τὰ πρὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν Ἑλληνικὰ ξυνετίθεσαν ἡ αὐτὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ· τούτων δὲ ὅσπερ καὶ ἦψατο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ξυγγραφῇ Ἑλλάνικος, βραχέως τε καὶ τοῖς χρόνοις οὐκ ἀκριβῶς ἐπεμνήσθη. 3 ἅμα δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπόδειξιν ἔχει τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐν οἷω τρόπῳ κατέστη.

XCVIII. πρῶτον μὲν Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι Μῆδων ἐχόντων πολιορκία εἶλον καὶ ἠνδραπόδισαν, Κίμωνος τοῦ

XCVII. τῶν πρῶτων N.A.J. vulg. τὸ πρῶτον T.F.H. βουλευόντων corr. N. (lit. supr. eu add. acc. corr. ων m.r. fuit βουλευόντες). πολέμῳ τὲ N.T. διαχειρήσει N.V. al. A.J. πραγμάτων corr. (lit. supr. pr. α add. acc. supr. alt. α corr. ων fuit πράγματα).

πρὸς τε sed mox πρ N. ἐγένοντο T.

§ 2. ἦν τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον N.V. ὅσπερ corr. N. (ο fuit op. ὥσπερ). ὥσπερ T. τῇ ἀττικῇ ξυγγραφῇ hic N. βραχέως τὲ N.T. s' T.

§ 3. ἅμα καὶ pr. N. δὲ supraser. m.r.

XCVIII. Ἡϊόνα N. Ἡϊόνα T. (nam in hoc i et ü id. cf. i et u valent). στρυμόνι corr. N. (lit. supr. u add. acc. supr. ο m.r. fuit στρόμονι).

§ 4. αἱ ξύνοδοι, "the usual meetings." Herod. occasionally uses the word and συνιέναι in the sense of πρόσσδος (προσιέναι). Atties I think do not.

XCVII. τοσάδε ἐπῆλθον: τοσαῦτα διεπράξαντο ὅσα κατιῶν ἐρεί. Schol.

§ 2. "This department of history was abandoned by all my predecessors." χωρίον, our "topic," a word which we have borrowed from a similar use of τόπος found in Dem. Mid. p. 557 § 130 καὶ τόπος οὐδεὶς ἐστίν ἐν ᾧ τούτων οὐ θανάτου πεποιηκότα ἄξια πολλὰ εὐρήσετε, and abounding in Aristotle as locus does in Cicero, while χωρίον is more rare. Lye. c. Leocer. p. 152 St. = 161 R. § 31 ζητεῖν τὰ χωρία ταῦτα ἐν οἷς τοὺς παραλογισμοὺς κατὰ τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων ποιήσονται. Herod. ii. 117 uses the word of a "passage" quoted from Homer, precisely as locus

is used, and the verb ponere = to introduce a topic, as in Cicer. de Leg. ii. 3, 6 recte Magnus posuit in iudicio (so collocare Tacit. Ann. vi. 27 de cuius moderatione satis collocaui, where see Walther), or = to quote a passage, as in Cicer. ad Famil. ix. 16, 4 etsi posuisti loco versus Accianus (you aptly quoted). —ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ξυγγραφῇ: "in his Attic compilation." Harpocration has quoted fragments of this work which he speaks of by the title of Ἀτθίς, Ἀρθίδες.—τοῖς χρόνοις οὐκ ἀκριβῶς hardly means our "with inexactness in his dates," for Th. himself in this summary gives not what strictly can be called dates, but rather "not in exact chronological order."

§ 3. ἐν οἷω. See on 93, 6. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ vntes 8, 5 is different.

XCVIII. Strymon-beach to distinguish it from other beaches. Our fen district

2 Μιλτιάδου στρατηγοῦντος. ἔπειτα Σκῦρον τὴν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ
νῆσον, ἣν ᾤκουν Δόλοπες, ἡνδραπόδισαν καὶ ᾤκισαν αὐτοί.
3 πρὸς δὲ Καρυστίους αὐτοῖς ἄνευ τῶν ἄλλων Εὐβοέων πόλεμος
4 ἐγένετο, καὶ χρόνῳ ξυνέβησαν καθ' ὁμολογίαν. Ναξίους δὲ
ἀποστᾶσι μετὰ ταῦτα ἐπολέμησαν καὶ πολιορκίᾳ παρεστή-
σαντο, πρώτη τε αὕτη πόλις ξυμμαχίς παρὰ τὸ καθεστη-
κὸς ἐδουλώθη, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς ἐκάστη ξυνέβη.

XCIX. αἰτίαι δὲ ἄλλαι τε ἦσαν τῶν ἀποστάσεων καὶ
μέγισται αἱ τῶν φόρων καὶ νεῶν ἐκδειαί, καὶ λειποστράτιον
εἷ τῷ ἐγένετο· οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκριβῶς ἔπρασσον καὶ λυ-
πηροὶ ἦσαν, οὐκ εἰωθόσιν οὐδὲ βουλομένοις ταλαιπωρεῖν
2 προσάγοντες τὰς ἀνάγκας. ἦσαν δέ πως καὶ ἄλλως οἱ
Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐν ἡδονῇ ἄρχοντες, καὶ οὔτε ξυνε-
στράτευον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ῥαδίον τε προσάγεσθαι ἦν αὐτοῖς
3 τοὺς ἀφισταμένους. ὧν αὐτοὶ αἴτιοι ἐγένοντο οἱ ξύμμαχοι·

§ 2. σκῦρον A.J. vulg. σκῦρον T. σκῦρον N. (fort. corr. acc.) αἰγαίω corr. N. (ai m. r.) ᾤκουν hic N. ᾤκισαν corr. N. (i m. fuit ᾤκησαν). ᾤκησαν F.H. ("e quo recens manus fecerat ᾤκισαν." Ba.).

§ 3. πρ N. καὶ καρυστίους vulg. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J.

§ 4. μεταταῦτα N.T.V.A.J. πρώτη τε N. πρώτη τε hic T. καθεστήκ N. ἐκάστη F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

XCIX. ἄλλαι τε T. λειποστράτιον T. προσάγοντες F.H. pl. Be. al. Sed *præc.* melius et *ag* facile duplicatur.

§ 2. συνεστράτευον N.

§ 3. ἐγίνοντο T. στρατιωτῶν T. ἀπ' οἴκου scripsi hic et 76, 2. In 15, 3

gives us plenty. In the neighbourhood we have Landbeach, Waterbeach, and at no great distance Wisbeach, Holbeach. To the heroism or Quixotism of its defender Boges, Herodotus has devoted a commendatory chapter vii. 107. Unless the slaughter and subsequent committal to the flames is limited to the governor's household, there would have been none left to be sold as slaves. The date given by Clinton is 476 B.C. I shall follow Clinton when dates are uncertain.

§ 4. The reduction of Naxos 466 B.C. So the dicast Vesp. 354 foll. sensibly was conscious of the distance of the lapse of nearly half a century from the time of his then youthful achievements.—πολ. παρεστήσαντο. See 29, 4.

XCIX. ἐκδειαί "default of the pay-

ment of the respective quotas." Schol. ἐκδειαί ἐκούσιον, ἐνδειαί ἀκούσιον.—ἀκριβῶς ἔπρασσον: "rigorously exacted." πρᾶσσω (πράσσομαι) frequent in this sense. The various constructions with this word may be illustrated by viii. 5, 3, 5, χρήματα πρᾶσσειν... ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένους τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς φόρους οὓς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων οὐ δυνάμενος πρᾶσσεσθαι.—Those who would render ἀνάγκας "tortures" I presume mean (or ought to mean) no more than what is conveyed by our homely "putting the screw on." The effeminate character of the Ionians, who perhaps are mainly alluded to, is amusingly illustrated by an anecdote given in Herod. vi. 11, 12, and the Asiatic desire to compound by payment of money for excuse from ser-

διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἀπόκνησιν ταύτην τῶν στρατειῶν οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν, ἵνα μὴ ἅπ' οἴκου ὦσι, χρήματα ἐτάξαντο ἀντὶ τῶν νεῶν τὸ ἱκνούμενον ἀνάλωμα φέρειν, καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις ἤϋξετο τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀπὸ τῆς δαπάνης ἣν ἐκεῖνοι ξυμφέροιεν, αὐτοὶ δὲ ὅποτε ἀποσταῖεν, ἀπαράσκενοι καὶ ἄπειροι ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντο.

- C. ἐγένετο δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἡ ἐπ' Εὐρυμέδοντι ποταμῷ
 (1) ἐν Παμφυλίᾳ πεζομαχία καὶ ναυμαχία Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν
 ξυμμάχων πρὸς Μήδους, καὶ ἐνίκων τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀμφό-
 τερα Ἀθηναῖοι Κίμωνος τοῦ Μιλτιάδου στρατηγούντος, καὶ
 εἶλον τριήρεις Φοινίκων καὶ διέφθειραν τὰς πάσας ἐς δια-
 2 κοσίας. χρόνῳ τε ὕστερον ξυνέβη Θασίους αὐτῶν ἀποστῆ-
 (L) ναι, διενεχθέντας περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ ἀντιπέρας Θράκῃ ἐμπορίων
 3 καὶ τοῦ μετάλλου ᾧ ἐνέμοντο. καὶ ναυσὶ μὲν ἐπὶ Θάσον
 πλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναυμαχίᾳ ἐκράτησαν καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν
 ἀπέβησαν· ἐπὶ δὲ Στρυμόνα πέμψαντες μυρίους οἰκήτορας
 αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, ὥς οἰκι-
 ούντες τὰς τότε καλουμένας Ἐννέα ὁδοὺς νῦν δὲ Ἀμφίπολιν,

debui scribere ἀπο τῆς ἐαντῶν. ἅπ' οἴκου N.T.A.J. ἄποροι A.J. vulg. ἄπειροι N.T.V.F.H. pler. omn. Be.

C. μεταταῦτα T.A.J. μετὰ ταῦτα hic N. ἐν παμφυλίᾳ om. T. ἀμφοτέρα corr. N. (α m. r. fuit ἀμφοτέροι). ἐς διακοσίας A.J. vulg. διακοσίας N. sed ἐς τὰς supraser. m. r. διακοσίας T. ἐς τὰς hab. V. 3 Be. Bekk. articul. ignorant F.H. Cum Popp. omisi.

§ 2. χρόνῳ δὲ A.J. vulg. χρόνῳ τε N.T. χρόνῳ τε V.F.H. al. θασίους corr. N. (σ m. r. fuit θασίους). ἀντιπέρα (sic) T. ἄ (ante ἐνέμοντο) om. T.

§ 3. θάσον corr. N. (σ m. r. fuit θάσσον). θάσον T. αὐτῶν N. αὐτῶν αὐτῶν T. vix dignosco sed αὐτῶν opinor. οἰκειούντες T.F. (teste Br. "οἰκειούντες a correctore. Prima manus scripsit οἰκειούντες." Ba.) A.J. οἰκιστῶν N. (de V. tac. Ad.) H. pl.

vice is noticed again by Th. viii. 87, 3 as one of the probable reasons of Tissaphernes after going to Spendus returning without the Phœnician navy.

§ 3. ἱκνούμενον a participle in this technical sense common to Th. with Herodotus and Aristotle, in whose Politics it once or twice occurs. The Greeks ordinarily say τὸ ἐπιβάλλον, τὸ γιγνώμενον. Probably the primitive is not otherwise used in Attic prose, for I believe v. 40, 1 Th. wrote οὐχ ἦκον (ἦκοντο is a various reading, the last syllable being an intruder from what follows τὸ τε Πικτων), and in Plat. Phædr. 276 D (any

how a highly-wrought poetic passage) in εἰς τὸ λήθης γῆρας ἐὰν ἴκηται may possibly lurk εἰς τὸ τῆς λήθης ποτὲ | ἐὰν ἴκηται γῆρας.—ἦν ἐκ. ξυμφ. "which they severally used to supply," the usual optative of recurrence as ὅποτε ἀποσταῖεν.

C. For these operations (B.C. 466) read Thirlw. Vol. iii. 5 foll., Grote, Vol. v. p. 416 foll. The revolt of Thasos was in the year following B.C. 465. Th. himself (having Thracian blood in his veins, his father Olorus bearing the same name as Miltiades' father-in-law) had an interest in these gold mines on the Thraceward district, as we learn from iv. 105, 1.

τῶν μὲν Ἐννέα ὁδῶν αὐτοὶ ἐκράτησαν ἃς εἶχον Ἥδωνοί, προελθόντες δὲ τῆς Θράκης ἐς μεσόγειαν διεφθάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ τῇ Ἥδωνικῇ ὑπὸ τῶν Θρακῶν ξυμπάντων, οἷς πολέμιον ἦν τὸ χωρίον αἱ Ἐννέα ὁδοὶ κτιζόμενον.

CI. Θάσσιοι δὲ νικηθέντες μάχαις καὶ πολιορκούμενοι Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπεκαλοῦντο καὶ ἐπαμῦναι ἐκέλευον ἐσβα-
 2 λόντας ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν. οἱ δὲ ὑπέσχοντο μὲν κρύφα τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἔμελλον, διεκωλύθησαν δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ γενομένου
 σεισμοῦ, ἐν ᾧ καὶ οἱ Εἰλωτες αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν περιόικων Θου-
 3 ριάται τε καὶ Αἰθαιῆς ἐς Ἰθώμην ἀπέστησαν. πλείστοι δὲ
 τῶν Εἰλώτων ἐγένοντο οἱ τῶν παλαιῶν Μεσσηνίων τότε δου-
 4 λωθέντων ἀπόγονοι· ἥ καὶ Μεσσήνιοι ἐκλήθησαν οἱ πάντες.
 πρὸς μὲν οὖν τοὺς ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πόλεμος καθειστήκει Λακεδαι-

omn. Be. al. ἡδωνοὶ et ἡδωνικῇ F.T. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) θρακῶν T. sed pr. acc. transv. cal. induct.

CI. θάσσιοι corr. N. (σ m. r. fuit θάσσιοι). ἐπαμύνειν A.J. vulg. ἐπαμύναι T.H. ἐπαμύναι corr. N. (ὅ fuit ἐπαμύναι). ἐπαμύναι V.F. ἐσβαλλόντας (sic) N.

§ 2. οἱ δὲ T. εἰλωτες F. θουριάται (putaveram corr. ᾧ sed mend. lib. serus video propter correctum προτοῦ in pag. prox. 103, 2). Αἰθαιῆς A.J. vulg. αἰθαιῆς pr. N. αἰθνεῖς corr. N. (v. suprascr. m. r.). αἰθνεῖς V. 2 Be. αἰθαιῆς T.

§ 3. εἰλώτων F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) μεσσηνίων et μοx μεσσηνιοι N. δουλωθέντες T. ἥ καὶ corr. N. (m. r. fuit οἱ). οἱ T.

§ 4. πρὸ N. οὖν A.J. vulg. οὖν om. N.T.V.F.H. ("manu rec. adscriptum." Ba.)

§ 3. οἷς πολέμιον ἦν κ.τ.λ. "Who felt the hostility of this colonisation of the spot called the Nine Ways." It was in fact like in after times the Roman colonies an ἐπιτέχνιστος. See a very instructive note of Arnold on 142, 3.

CI. μάχη the reading of inferior MSS. is probably owing to the one ναυμαχία mentioned in 100, 3. But ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν there as well as πολιορκούμενοι here suggest that that sea-fight was followed by other engagements on land.—ἐσβάλλοντας I was expecting, but it is supported by the single authority and that questionable (see the accent) of MS. N. So Th. meant not "by an invasion of Attica," but "by first making an invasion and then sending them aid."

§ 2. κρύφα κ.τ.λ.=λαθόντες κ.τ.λ. as VII. 7. 1 πάντες γὰρ κρύφα αὐτῶν ἐπρεσβεύοντο. — Translate "afterwards not only the Helots but also of the 'outlying-population' (i.e. the Achaean original

inhabitants treated, as Arnold in a very instructive Note says, in the way in which the conquered Saxons were treated for some time by the Normans) such as were settled in Thuria and Æthæa revolted and went to Ithome." The sites of Thuria and Ithome seem to be fixed. See Leake, Morea, Vol. 1. p. 360, for the former; for the latter Leake, *passim*, and Clark, Peloponn. p. 232 foll. Æthæa or Æthæa (for its spelling cannot be determined) appears nowhere except here and in Steph. Byz. Αἰθαία πόλις Λακωνικῆς, μία τῶν ἐκατόν. Φιλόχορος τὸ ἐθνικὸν Αἰθαίως. Θουκυδίδης πρώτῳ. Leake, p. 471, after saying it is "not mentioned by any other author," endeavours to fix its position S.W. of the modern Andrusa.

§ 3. "The descendants of the Messenians who had formerly been enslaved formed the greatest portion of the Helots; and so the whole were called

μονίοις, Θάσιοι δὲ τρίτῳ ἔτει πολιορκούμενοι ὁμολόγησαν Ἀθηναίοις τεῖχος τε καθελόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες, χρήματά τε ὅσα ἔδει ἀποδοῦναι αὐτίκα ταξάμενοι καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν φέρειν, τήν τε ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ μέταλλον ἀφέντες.

CII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δέ, ὡς αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Ἰθώμῃ ἐμῆκύνετο ὁ πόλεμος, ἄλλους τε ἐπεκαλέσαντο ξυμμάχους καὶ Ἀθηναίους· οἱ δὲ ἦλθον Κίμωνος στρατηγούντος πλήθει οὐκ ὀλίγῳ. μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπεκαλέσαντο ὅτι τειχομαχεῖν ἐδόκουν δυνατοὶ εἶναι, τοῖς δὲ πολιορκίας μακρὰς καθεστηκυίας τούτου ἐνδεᾶ ἐφαίνετο· βία γὰρ αὖ εἶλον τὸ χωρίον. καὶ διαφορὰ ἐκ ταύτης τῆς στρατείας πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις φανερά ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ

pl. Be. [οὖν] Popp. qui ponit locos in quibus omittatur interdum ubi additum quis expectet. Vide ne s hic post s et 62, 2 ante s excidisse putandum sit, cf. 103, 5 καὶ κορυθαίους μὲν... θάσιοι corr. N. (σ op. m. ead.). τεῖχος τε N.T. χρήματα pr. N. χρήματά τε corr. N. (add. alt. acc. τε supraser. m.r.). τολοιπὸν N.T.A.J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν F. (tac. Br.) H.

CII. αὐτοῖς corr. N. (post lit. οἷς supraser. m.r.) πρὸ N. ἄλλους τε N.T. οἱ δ' A.J. οἱ δὲ T. οἱ δὲ N.V.F. (tac. Br.) H. Poppo. κίμωνος (sic) et 100, 1 T.

§ 2. Post ἐπεκαλέσαντο add. ξυμμάχους T. incuria ex prae. repetitum. τοῖς δὲ F. omn. Be. A.J. vulg. Bekk. τῆς corr. N. (η m.r. fuit τοῖς) corr. H. ("quod fuerat τοῖς" Ba.). τῆς T.V. Poppo. τοῦ τε (pro τούτου) T. αὖ εἶλον corr. N. (add. acc. supr. an corr. post lit. acc. et spir. supr. ei m.r. fuit ἀνείλον).

§ 3. στρατείας T.

Mess." These words are dark, as they may mean "all the Helots," or "all engaged in this war." I think Th. means the latter; the war is generally called the third Messenian war.

§ 4. τεῖχος τε...καὶ ναῦς; omission of articles on the principle noticed on 54, 4—ταξάμενοι here simply "having assessed on themselves to pay" not by instalments as III. 70, 4—expressed more accurately I. 117, 4 κατὰ χρόνους ταξάμενοι, on which see further—for one payment was required immediately (αὐτίκα).

CII. This would be usually expressed Λακεδαιμονίοις δὲ πρὸς γὰρ κ.τ.λ. (see on 51, 2) but this idiom is not always observed in either Greek or Latin. For the latter language, see Mayor's Note on Cicer. II. Phil. § 17, 11=p. 73. [To the instances given in this invaluable help to Latin students, I add Cicer. II. Verr. III. 97, 226 quibus, cum decumas dare

deberent, vix ipsis decumae relictæ sunt.] For Greek we have above 74, 2 οἱ γε, ἐπειδὴ ἡμῖν κατὰ γῆν οὐδεὶς ἐβοήθει...ἤξιώσαμεν, II. 23, 1, IV. 101, 3, VIII. 99, 1. Dem. Mid. p. 563 § 149 ἡ δ' ἐξὸν αὐτῇ βελτίω πρᾶσθαι...τούτων ἡγόρασεν, p. 577 § 193 ὅσοι δέον ἐξίναί τε κατέμενον, p. 578 § 199 τίς γὰρ ἐστὶν ὅστις καταχειρονήθην αὐτοῦ...οὐκ ἀν...κατέδυν...; c. Steph. p. 1122 § 68 ἐγὼ γὰρ ὅστις αὐτῷ μηδὲν συμβεβηκός δεινοῦ...διάγει τὸν βίον, pro Phorm. p. 959 § 50 οἱ, ἐπεὶ διαλύειν ἐδέησεν οἷς ὤφειλον, ἐξέστησαν ἀπάντων τῶν ὄντων, Plat. Theæt. p. 151 A οἷς, όταν πάλιν ἐλθωσιν...ἐνίοις μὲν...ἀποκωλύει ξυνεῖναι.

§ 2. I retain τοῖς δὲ because I do not believe the article is wanted to πολιορκίας (see on 23, 2). Of course τοῖς δὲ means the Lacedæmonians. The Ath. were considered to be good sappers and miners. The Laced. on the contrary were deficient in this point.—ἐνδεᾶ neut. plur. See on 7.

τὸ χωρίον βία οὐχ ἡλίσκετο, δέισαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ
τολμηρὸν καὶ τὴν νεωτεροποιίαν, καὶ ἀλλοφύλους ἅμα ἡγη-
σάμενοι, μή τι, ἣν παραμείνωσιν, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πει-
σθέντες νεωτερίσωσι, μόνους τῶν ξυμμάχων ἀπέπεμψαν, τὴν
5 αὐτῶν ἔτι. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἔγνωσαν οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ βελτίονι
λόγῳ ἀποπεμπόμενοι, ἀλλὰ τινος ὑπόπτου γενομένου· καὶ
δεινὸν ποιησάμενοι καὶ οὐκ ἀξιώσαντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων
τοῦτο παθεῖν, εὐθύς ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν, ἀφέντες τὴν γενο-
μένην ἐπὶ τῷ Μήδῳ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Ἀργείοις τοῖς
ἐκείνων πολεμίοις ξύμμαχοι ἐγένοντο, καὶ πρὸς Θεσσαλοὺς
ἅμα ἀμφοτέροις οἱ αὐτοὶ ὅρκοι καὶ ξυμμαχία κατέστη.

CIII. οἱ δ' ἐν Ἰθώμῃ δεκάτῳ ἔτει, ὥς οὐκέτι ἐδύναντο
ἀντέχειν, ξυνέβησαν πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ᾧ τε
ἐξίασιν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπόσπονδοι καὶ μηδέποτε ἐπιβή-
σονται αὐτῆς· ἣν δέ τις ἀλίσκῃται, τοῦ λαβόντος εἶναι
2 δούλον. ἣν δέ τι καὶ χρηστήριον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις Πυ-
θικὸν πρὸ τοῦ, τὸν ἰκέτην τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἰθωμήτα ἀφίεναι.
3 ἐξῆλθον δὲ αὐτοὶ καὶ παῖδες καὶ γυναῖκες, καὶ αὐτοὺς Ἀθη-
ναῖοι δεξάμενοι κατὰ ἔχθος ἤδη τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐς Ναύ-
πακτον κατώκισαν, ἣν ἔτυχον ἡρηκότες νεωστὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν
4 Ὀζολῶν ἐχόντων. προσεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ Μεγαρήs Ἀθη-

§ 4. οὐκ ἡλίσκετο (sic) T. ἀπέπεμψαν (sic) N.

§ 5. ἔγνωσαν om. F. ("sed a rec. man. in marg. adscr." Ba. tac. Br.) al. Be.

ἐν τῷ μῆδῳ N.V. πρ et infr. N.

CIII. ἀλίσκῃται an ἀλίσκῃται T. p.l.

§ 2. προτοῦ A.J. vulg. πρὸ τοῦ T. προτοῦ corr. N. (post lit. omn. litt. m.r.).
πρὸ τοῦ pr. V. προτοῦ corr. V. ἰθωμήτα corr. N. (a fuit ou). ἰθώμητα (sic) T. ἰθωμή-
του V.

§ 3. κατ' ἐχθος A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. κατὰ ἐχθος N.T.V.F.H. δόλων T.

§ 4. Μεγαρήs A.J. vulg. μεγαρεῖς N.T.V. ("sed η videtur recentiori manu

§ 4. ἀλλοφύλους: Schol. ὅτι οἱ μὲν
Δωριεῖς οἱ δὲ Ἴωνες. This feeling of dif-
ference of races is notably traceable
throughout our History. Th. himself
cannot help exulting at a double victory
of Ionians over Dorians vii. 25, 4. The
antipathy of Celt and Saxon in our day
would hardly be a fair illustration. We
have a different language, a different

physique. They spoke the same tongue
with diversity of dialect, but quite as
able to understand one another, as a
Scotch Lowlander and a South English-
man, or a Gael (Highlander Irishman
or Manxman) and a Welshman.

CIII. § 4. This voluntary adhesion of
Megara to Athens, the Athenian occu-
pation of Megara and Pegæ, their build-

ναίοις ἐς ξυμμαχίαν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστάντες, ὅτι αὐτοὺς Κορίνθιοι περὶ γῆς ὅρων πολέμῳ κατείχον· καὶ ἔσχον Ἀθηναῖοι Μέγαρα καὶ Πηγάς, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ᾠκοδόμησαν Μεγαρεῦσι τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐς Νίσαιαν, καὶ ἐφρούρουσαν αὐτοί. καὶ Κορινθίοις μὲν οὐχ ἦκιστα ἀπὸ τοῦδε τὸ σφοδρὸν μῖσος ἤρξατο πρῶτον ἐς Ἀθηναίους γενέσθαι.

CIV. Ἰνάρως δὲ ὁ Ψαμμίτιχου, Λίβυς βασιλεὺς Λιβύων τῶν πρὸς Αἰγύπτῳ, ὁρμώμενος ἐκ Μαρείας τῆς ὑπὲρ Φάρου πόλεως ἀπέστησεν Αἰγύπτου τὰ πλέω ἀπὸ βασιλείως Ἀρταξέρξου, καὶ αὐτὸς ἄρχων γενόμενος Ἀθηναίους ἐπηγάγετο. οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐς Κύπρον στρατευόμενοι ναυσὶ διακοσίαις αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἦλθον ἀπολιπόντες τὴν Κύπρον, καὶ ἀναπλεύσαντες ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἐς τὸν Νεῖλον, τοῦ τε ποταμοῦ κρατοῦντες καὶ τῆς Μέμφιδος τῶν δύο μερῶν, πρὸς τὸ τρίτον μέρος ὃ καλεῖται Λευκὸν τεῖχος ἐπολέμουν· ἐνῆσαν δὲ αὐτόθι Περσῶν καὶ Μήδων οἱ καταφυγόντες καὶ Αἰγυπτίων οἱ μὴ ξυναποστάντες.

CV. Ἀθηναίοις δὲ ναυσὶν ἀποβᾶσιν ἐς Ἀλίας πρὸς Κορινθίους καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίους μάχῃ ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐνίκων Κορίνθιοι. καὶ ὕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι ἐναυμάχησαν ἐπὶ Κεκρυφαλείᾳ Πελοποννησιῶν ναυσί, καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι. πολέμου δὲ καταστάντος πρὸς Αἰγυπίας Ἀθηναίοις μετὰ ταῦτα ναυμα-

mutatus in ei." Ad.). αὐτοὺς corr. N. (οὐς m.r.) νίσαιαν corr. N. (add. acc. supr. *ι αν* supraser. m.r.).

§ 5. οὐχ ἦκιστα T.H.A. οὐχ ἦκιστα (sic) J.

CIV. Ἰνάρως (sic) A.J. vulg. Ἰνάρως T. Ἰνάρως N. (corr. acc. et spir. add. acc. supr. *α* corr. *ως* m.r. fuit Ἰναρος). Ἰναρος F.H. ψαμμιτίχου A.J. vulg. Bekk. ψαμμιτίχου N.T.F.H. al. Porpo. ψαμμιτίχου V. πρ N. ὑπερφάρου T. ὑπὲρ φάρου corr. N. (add. acc. supr. *ερ* m.r.). Ἀρτοξέρξου Bekk.

§ 2. αὐτῶν N.V.F.H. αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p.l. τοῦ ποταμοῦ T. μεμφίδος corr. N. (add. acc. supr. *ε* m.r. lit. supr. *ι* fuit μεμφίδος) πρ N. ἀθηναίων, pro αἰγυπτίων, F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). οἱ ξυναποστάντες pr. N. (μὴ supraser. m.r.).

CV. ἀλίας A.J. Ἀλίας vulg. ἀλίας N. ἀλίας T. Ἀλίας Bekk. Ἀλίας recte Porpo. πρ N.

§ 2. κερυφαλλία pr. T. κερυφαλλία corr. m. ead.

§ 3. μεταταῦτα N.T. A.J. γίνεται N.F. (tac. Br.) H.

ing of the long walls to the port Nisæa and themselves garrisoning the same is to be noticed.

§ 5. "That violent and notorious hatred which they bore towards the Athe-

nians." Ad.

CIV. § 2. I think I have done good service here (as on 51, 2) in removing the marks of parenthesis, though here the old pointing gives no anaecoluthon.

χία γίνεται ἐπ' Αἰγίνῃ μεγάλῃ Ἀθηναίων καὶ Αἰγυνητῶν, καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἑκατέροις παρήσαν, καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ναῦς ἑβδομήκοντα λαβόντες αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν καὶ ἐπολιόρκουν, Λεωκράτους τοῦ Στρούβου στρατηγούντος.
 4 ἔπειτα Πελοποννήσιοι ἀμύνειν βουλόμενοι Αἰγυνηταῖς ἐς μὲν τὴν Αἰγίαν τριακοσίους ὀπλίτας πρότερον Κορινθίων καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων ἐπικούρους διεβίβασαν, τὰ δὲ ἄκρα τῆς Γερανείας κατέλαβον καὶ ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα κατέβησαν Κορίνθιοι μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων, νομίζοντες ἀδυνάτους ἔσεσθαι Ἀθηναίους βοηθεῖν τοῖς Μεγαρεῦσιν ἐν τε Αἰγίνῃ ἀπούσης στρατιᾶς πολλῆς καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ· ἦν δὲ καὶ βοηθῶσιν, ἀπ' Αἰγίνης ἀναστήσεσθαι αὐτούς. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ μὲν πρὸς Αἰγίνῃ στράτευμα οὐκ ἐκίνησαν, τῶν δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὑπολοίπων οἱ τε πρεσβύτατοι καὶ οἱ νεώτατοι ἀφικνούνται
 6 ἐς τὰ Μέγαρα Μυρωνίδου στρατηγούντος. καὶ μάχης γενομένης ἰσορρόπου πρὸς Κορινθίους διεκρίθησαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, καὶ ἐνόμισαν αὐτοὶ ἑκάτεροι οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχειν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ.
 7 καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐκράτησαν γὰρ ὁμῶς μᾶλλον) ἀπελθόντων τῶν Κορινθίων τροπαῖον ἔστησαν· οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι κακιζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρεσβυτέρων, καὶ παρασκευασάμενοι ἡμέρας ὕστερον δώδεκα μάλιστα, ἐλθόντες
 8 ἀντίστασαν τροπαῖον καὶ αὐτοὶ ὡς νικήσαντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκβοηθήσαντες ἐκ τῶν Μεγάρων τοὺς τε τὸ τρο-

§ 4. Γερανίας Bekk., ster. Sed et—ias nititur pene nulla librorum auctoritate, et huiusmodi vocabula in—εία desinunt, v. c. Ἀγάμεια (de quo docte Steph. Byzant.), Ἀναδήμεια, Ἀλεξάνδρεια, Ἀπάμεια, Κεκρυφάλεια (supr. § 2, sequi. lib. κεκρυφάλια), Κορώνεια, Σολύγεια, Χαιρώνεια, al. γερανείας et γεράνεια 107, 4 N.T. ἐν τε corr. N. (corr. ε add. acc. m.r. fuit ἐν τῇ). ἐν τῇ F.H. στρατίας (sic) T.

§ 5. πρ (et § 6) N. μυρωνίδου T.

§ 6. καὶ ἐνόμισαν hab. N. καὶ om. V.

§ 7. τρόπαιον (et infr.) N. τροπαῖον T.

§ 8. ἐκβοήσαντες A.J. vulg. ἐκβοηθήσαντες N.T.V.F.H. al. Facile HΘ ante

CV. § 4. πρότερον denotes that the mission of the troops into Ægina preceded the occupation of Geranæa. Besides had the two movements been at the same time Th. would probably have expressed himself in his usual graphic style διεβίβαζον...κατελάμβανον.

§ 5. Μυρωνίδου. v. c. 457. Before the battle of Delium began, Hippocrates

proudly reminds his men of this gallant officer's exploits. He is mentioned by Aristoph. Lysistr. 803 as equally formidable to his enemies as Phormion, and in Eccles. 303 called Μυρωνίδης ὁ γεννάδας. The Scholiast on the former passage speaks of two men bearing this name, promising proof of it on the Eccles., on which we have now no Scholion extant.

παῖον ἰστάντας διαφθείρουσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμβαλόντες ἐκράτησαν.

CVI. οἱ δὲ νικώμενοι ὑπεχώρουν, καί τι αὐτῶν μέρος οὐκ ὀλίγον προσβιασθὲν καὶ διαμαρτὸν τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐσέπεσεν ἔξ του χωρίου ἰδιώτου, ᾧ ἔτυχεν ὄρυγμα μέγα περιεῖργον καὶ οὐκ ἦν ἔξοδος. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες κατὰ πρόσωπόν τε εἶργον τοῖς ὀπλίταις καὶ περιστήσαντες κύκλῳ τοὺς ψιλοὺς κατέλευσαν πάντας τοὺς ἐσελθόντας, καὶ πάθος μέγα τοῦτο 3 Κορινθίοις ἐγένετο. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ἀπεχώρησεν αὐτοῖς τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐπ' οἶκον.

CVII. ἤρξαντο δὲ κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἐς θάλασσαν Ἀθηναῖοι οἰκοδομεῖν, τό τε Φαλη- 2 ρόνδε καὶ τὸ ἐς Πειραιᾶ. καὶ Φωκέων στρατευσάντων ἐς Δωριᾶς, τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων μητρόπολιν, Βοιὸν καὶ Κυτίνιον καὶ Ἐρινεόν, καὶ ἐλόντων ἐν τῶν πολισμάτων τούτων, οἱ

HC potuit excidere. *μεγαρῶν* T. sed acut. acc. add. m. ead. *ξυμβαλλόντες* (sic) T.

CVI. οἱ δὲ T. καὶ τι αὐτῶν μέρος pr. N. καὶ τι αὐτῶν τι μέρος corr. N. (supraser. alt. τι m. r.) καὶ τι αὐτῶν τι μέρος V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) al. Be. *διαμαρτῶν* (sic) T. ἔξ τι χωρίου N. (γρ. ἔξ του marg. N. m. r.) T. *ὄρυγμα* (sic) T.

§ 2. *εἶργον* N.A.J. vulg. Poppo. *εἶργον* et *εἶργον* dat T. (m. ead.). *εἰσελθόντας* N.T.A.J. vulg. fort. omn. lib. τοῖς κορινθίοις A.J. vulg. τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. TOIC ante TOK irrepere aut excidere potuit. Vid. Pors. Advers. p. 131, Aristophanic. p. 241, 242. Interpr. ad Greg. Corinth. p. 167, 244, 720, de K et IC confusis. Rectissime Schweigh. in Polyb. iii. 49, 6 O ICAPAC pro pravo Codd. CKAPAC ex virorum doctorum conjectura recepit. Ita si cui volenti est vulg. per me τοῖς κορ. reponat.

§ 3. ἐπ' οἶκον pr. T. (elisionis nota et spir. transv. cal. induct. m. ead.).

CVII. Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς θάλασσαν A.J. vulg. ἐς θάλασσαν Ἀθηναῖοι N.T.V.F.H. al. τό, τε A.J. vulg. φαληρὸν δέ T. φαληρὸν δέ (sic) corr. N. (add. pr. acc. corr. νδὲ m. r.). *πειρεᾶ* T.

§ 2. καὶ om. pr. N. add. supraser. m. r. *φωκέων* corr. N. (ν m. r.). *στρατευσάντων* corr. N. (στ. m. r. lit. 3 litt. cap. an fuit ἐκστρατευσάντων?) *δωριᾶς* T.A.J. vulg. ante Duker. *δωριᾶς* corr. N. (acc. m. r.). *μρόπολιν* N.T. *βυόν* N. (οἱ supraser. m. r.)

CVI. *προσβιασθὲν*. See on 53, 1.

§ 2. *κατέλευσαν* implies, as Poppo says, that the *ψιλοι* in this case were not what are called iv. 94 *ψιλοι* ἐκ παρασκευῆς ὥπλισμένοι.

CVII. Th. distinctly here speaks of two walls, one to Phalerum, the other to the Piræus. Yet II. 13, 9 he as distinctly speaks of two to the Piræus. The one added by Pericles (τὸ διὰ μέσου τείχος Plat. Gorg. p. 455 E) was built probably some time after the Thirty Years'

Peace. See further in Leake's Topogr. of Athens Vol. 1. p. 422, foll.

§ 2. ἐς Δωριᾶς, "into the country of." This pregnant use of ἐς will occur frequently. It is some time since I proposed in v. 49, 1 *φάσκοντες ἐς σφᾶς*. ὅπλα ἐπενεγκεῖν, getting rid of one passage where σφᾶς seemed to mean *eos*. Tacitus uses *hostis* = *hostilis ager*, Annal. ii. 25 *exseindit non asum congedi hostem*, cp. xiv. 23 quos Corbulo...vastavit, Agric. 22 vastatis nationibus.

Λακεδαιμόνιοι Νικομήδους τοῦ Κλεομβρότου ὑπὲρ Πλει-
στοάνακτος τοῦ Πανσανίου βασιλέως, νέου ὄντος ἔτι, ἡγου-
μένου ἐβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἑαυτῶν τε πεντακοσίοις
καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων μυρίοις, καὶ τοὺς
Φωκέας ὁμολογίᾳ ἀναγκάσαντες ἀποδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν ἀπε-
3 χῶρουν πάλιν. καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν μὲν αὐτοὺς, διὰ τοῦ
Κρισαίου κόλπου εἰ βούλονται περαιοῦσθαι, Ἀθηναῖοι ναυσὶ
περιπλεύσαντες ἔμελλον κωλύειν· διὰ δὲ τῆς Γερανείας οὐκ
ἀσφαλὲς ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς, Ἀθηναίων ἐχόντων Μέγαρο καὶ
4 Πηγάς, πορεύεσθαι. δύσοδός τε γὰρ ἡ Γεράνεια καὶ ἐφρου-
ρεῖτο αἰὲς ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ τότε ᾗσθάνοντο αὐτοὺς μέλ-
5 λοντας καὶ ταύτῃ κωλύσειν. ἔδοξε δ' αὐτοῖς ἐν Βοιωτοῖς
περιμείνασι σκέψασθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἀσφαλέστατα διαπορεύ-
6 σονται. τὸ δέ τι καὶ ἄνδρες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπήγον αὐτοὺς
κρύφα, ἐλπίσαντες δῆμόν τε καταπαύσειν καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη
7 οἰκοδομοῦμενα. ἐβοήθησαν δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παν-
δημεὶ καὶ Ἀργείων χίλιοι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων ὥς ἑκα-
στοὶ· ζύμπαντες δὲ ἐγένοντο τετρακισχίλιοι καὶ μυρίοι.

F.H. βοῖον T. κυτίνιον N. (σ supraser. m.r.) σκυτίνιον V. ol (ante λακ.) om. T. νέου
ἐτι ὄντος T. ἡγούμενου (sic) T. μυρίοις corr. N. (ν m. ead.). φωκέα (sic) T. ἀναγκά-
σαντας T.

§ 3. κρισαίου N.A.J. vulg. κρισαίου T.F. κωλύσειν A.J. vulg. κωλύειν N.T.V.F.H.
al. q. reposui. Vid. ad. 10, 6. κωλύ[σ]ειν Porpo.

§ 4. δύσοδός τε corr. N (acc. add. supr. v lit. supr. pr. o, δός τε corr. m. r.). ὑπὸ
τῶν ἄθ. T.

§ 5. ἐν βοιωτοῖς om. N. add. marg. m. r. περιμείνασθαι T. supraser. m. ead.

§ 6. δῆμόν τε pr. N. τὸν δῆμον τέ corr. N. (supraser. τὸν lit. supra alt. o add.
acc. supr. τε m. r.). τὸν δῆμον V. δῆμον τέ T.

§ 7. ἄλλων corr. N. (ν m. ead.).

§ 3. πορεύεσθαι "to go by land.")(
περαιοῦσθαι above. See on Dem. de Fals.
Leg. § 171.

§ 6. ἐπήγον not, I think, "urged them
on," that being expressed by ἐνήγον, but
"invited them," the active being used
for the more precise middle. Cp. II. 85, 7.
So ξυνεπάγειν IV. 1, 3, 79, 2, 84, 2. Simi-
larly πράσσειν χρήματα (to exact money)
coexists with πράσσεισθαι (as has been
noticed above on 99, 1) ἀφαιρεῖν with ἀφαι-
ρεῖσθαι (the latter being far more usual;
see Dem. Leptin. passim, frequently
however with a shade of difference), μετα-
πέμπειν with μεταπέμπεσθαι, καταδουλοῦν
with καταδουλοῦσθαι, φυλάσσω μὴ εἶπω (I

am on the watch, on the look-out, lest) with
φυλάσσομαι μὴ... (I am on my watch,
I am on my guard, lest...). In all such
examples, easily multiplied, the active
expresses up to a certain extent what
the middle with more exactness con-
veys. On this principle I should by
leisure accept Cobet's alteration in Eur.
Helen. 1215 ναῦταί σφ' ἀνείλον (ἀνείλοντ'
Cob. Nov. Lect. p. 203) ἐντυχόντες, ὡς
λέγει. We are familiar with ἀναιρεῖσθαι
νανάγια, νεκροῖς, but if the middle is ab-
solutely necessary, why not alter Ari-
stoph. Vesp. 386 ἀνείλοντες καὶ κατακλαύ-
σαντες θείναι μ' ὑπὸ τοῖσι δρυφάκτοις?
Will Cobet accept ἀνελέσθαι?

8 νομίσαντες δὲ ἀπορεῖν ὅπῃ διέλθωσιν ἐπεστράτευσαν αὐτοῖς,
9 καὶ τι καὶ τοῦ δήμου καταλύσεως ὑποψία. ἦλθον δὲ καὶ
Θεσσαλῶν ἱππῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικόν, οἳ
μετέστησαν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ παρὰ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους.

CVIII. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐν Τανάγρα τῆς Βοιωτίας
ἐνίκων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ φόνος ἐγένετο
2 ἀμφοτέρων πολὺς. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα
ἐλθόντες καὶ δεινδροτομήσαντες πάλιν ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου διὰ
Γερανείας καὶ ἰσθμοῦ· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ δευτέρα καὶ ἐξηκοστῇ
ἡμέρᾳ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Βοιωτοὺς Μυρωνίδου

§ 8. καὶ τι corr. N. (i fuit fort. τοι m. ead. vid.). ὑποψία A.J. ὑποψία ἦν vulg. Sed ἦν vid. Editor quidam addidisse qui ὑποψία reponendum non videbat, ut participio νομίσαντες dativus ὑποψία responderet, plane ut 80, 1 ἀπειρία...νομίσαντα.

§ 9. ἱππεῖς N.T.A.J. vulg. κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικόν τοῖς ἀθηναίοις N.V.

CVIII. ἀμφοτέρωθεν T.

§ 2. ἐπῆλθον N.V. ὑπῆλθον T. ἐς βοιωτοὺς N. εἰς βοιωτοὺς V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. p. 434). μάχῃ hic N. (lit. supr. η). μυρωνίδου T. supraser. m. ead. νικήσαντες corr. N. (νικ. lit. 4 litt. cap. fort. fuit κρατ. vel. στρατ. Sed corr. m. ead.). περιήγον T.

§ 9. The alliance is mentioned 102, 5, II. 22, 4. Thessaly seems always to have had a bias towards Athens. See iv. 78, 3. But their βασιλείες (as Herodot. vii. 6 calls the Ἀλενάδαι) and other baronial families (comprehended by Th. under the name of δυναστεία) probably on this occasion rough-rode the commons, as they successfully prevented opposition to the march of Brasidas through Thessaly. So at the time of the invasion of Xerxes the Ἀλενάδαι and the main body of the Thessalians espoused different views, and the latter only because they were unsupported by the southern Greeks most reluctantly medized. See Herod. II. 172—174. Others may prefer to take the view of the Scholiast τοιοῦτοι γὰρ οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ, εὐχερεῖς τὸν τρόπον. For there was a proverb, αἰεὶ τὰ Θεσσαλῶν ἀπιστα. See Schol. on Eur. Phoen. 1407 (τὸ Θεσσαλὸν σόφισμα), Schol. on Arist. Plut. 521 with Hemsterh. note. Demosthenes has put this imputation of Thessalian fickleness and perfidy in a very strong light, I. Olynth. p. 15, § 22 ταῦτα (τὰ τῶν Θετταλῶν) γὰρ ἀπιστα μὲν ἦν δήπου φύσει καὶ αἰεὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, Aristocr. p. 657 § 112 ἡμεῖς μὲν, ὧς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,

οὐδένα προδῶκατε πώποτε τῶν φίλων, Θετταλοὶ δὲ οὐδένα πώποθ' ὄντων οὐ. The κακαὶ φρένες however of Theoc. xiv. 32 applied to the Θεσσαλὸς ἱπποδῶκτας (as in Latin malus, malitia, malitiosus) rather means arch, waggish, plaguy, than fickle, perfidious.

CVIII. For the battle of Tanagra, which clearly was not very decisive in favour of the Peloponnesians, see Thirlw. Vol. III. p. 28, 29. Grote, Vol. v. p. 444 following. Diod. Sic. xi. 80 speaks of it as a disputed victory, and adds that a truce for four months ensued, which militates against our author's context.

§ 2. The ravage of vineyards and olive-beds (δένδρα) was the main work of invasions of hostile territories. Thus we appreciate the joke in Aristoph. Pax 746 μὴν ὑστρίχης ἐσέβαλεν σοι εἰς τὰς πλευρὰς πολλῇ στρατιᾷ κάθενδροτόμησε τὸ νῶτον; and the picturesque statement in Dem. c. Nicostr. p. 1251, § 15 ἐλθὼν εἰς τὸ χωρίον τῆς νυκτός, ὅσα ἐνῆν φυτὰ ἀκροδρύων γενναῖα ἐμβεβλημένα καὶ τὰς ἀναδενδρόδας ἐξέκοψε, καὶ φυτευτήρια ἐλαῶν περιστοίχων κατέκλασεν οὕτω δεινῶς ὥς οὐδ' ἂν οἱ πολέμιοι διαθείεν. The results of the battle of Oenophyta seem

στρατηγούντος, καὶ μάχῃ ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς νικήσαντες τῆς τε χώρας ἐκράτησαν τῆς Βοιωτίας καὶ Φωκίδος, καὶ Ταναγραίων τὸ τεῖχος περιείλον, καὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν Ὀπουντίων ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας ὁμήρους τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους ἔλαβον, τὰ 3 τε τείχη τὰ ἑαυτῶν τὰ μακρὰ ἐπετέλεσαν. ὡμολόγησαν δὲ καὶ Αἰγινῆται μετὰ ταῦτα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τείχῃ τε περιελόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες φόρον τε ταξάμενοι ἐς τὸν ἔπειτα 4 χρόνον. καὶ Πελοπόννησον περιέπλευσαν Ἀθηναῖοι Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγούντος, καὶ τὸ νεώριον τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐνέπρησαν, καὶ Χαλκίδα Κορινθίων πόλιν εἶλον, καὶ Σικυωνίους ἐν ἀποβάσει τῆς γῆς μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν.

CIX. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι 2 ἐπέμενον, καὶ αὐτοῖς πολλὰ ἰδέαι πολέμων κατέστησαν. τὸ μὲν γὰρ πρῶτον ἐκράτουν τῆς Αἰγύπτου Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ βασιλεὺς πέμπει ἐς Λακεδαίμονα Μεγάβαζον ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν χρήματα ἔχοντα, ὅπως ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν πεισθέντων τῶν 3 Πελοποννησίων ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ἀπαγάγοι Ἀθηναίους. ὥς δὲ αὐτῷ οὐ προὔχῳρει καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἄλλως ἀναλοῦτο, ὁ μὲν

τὰ τε τείχη ἑαυτῶν om. T. cum pauc. sequi. libr. ἀπέτελεσαν A.J. vulg. ἐπετέλεσαν N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. Utrumque probum, iv. 69, 3 τὸ τεῖχος ὅσον οὐκ ἀπετετέλεστο, 90, 4 ὥς τὰ πλείστα ἀπετετέλεστο, sed infra τὰ περὶ τὸ προτείχισμα, ὅσα ἦν ὑπόλοιπα, ὡς χρὴν ἐπιτελέσαι.

§ 3. s' T. οἱ αἰγ. A.J. vulg. Sed οἱ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. αἰγινῆται corr. N. (acc. supr. η sed post. lit. op. m. ead.). μεταταῦτα T.A.J. τείχῃ τε et φόρον τε N.T.

§ 4. τολμίδου corr. N. (i m. ead.). τολμίου (sic) T. νεώριον corr. T. (i m. ead.). τῶν λακεδαιμονίων T.H. (si silentium Baueri recte interpretor) A.J. vulg. τὰ λακ. N.V.F. al. σικυωνίους corr. N. (σικυ op. m. r.). μάχῃ corr. N. (μ. op. m. ead.).

CIX. οἱ δὲ vulg. sed οἱ δ' N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H.A.J. al. Bekk. Poppo. ἐτι ἐπέμενον A.J. vulg. ἐτι om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἐτι ἔμενον i Be. ETI ante EΠ irreperat. Vid. ad 62, 5.

§ 2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι A.J. vulg. οἱ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. πελοποννησίων corr. N. (πελοπον op. m. ead.). καὶ ἀπ' Αἰγ. A.J. vulg. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H.

§ 3. προὔχῳρει (et 111, 2) N. Bekk. προὔχῳρει T. προχῳρει V. τα χρήματα (sic) J.

to have not only given the Athenians an ascendancy in Boeotia, but even established a preponderant democracy in Thebes itself. I think no reasonable objection can be started to Thirlwall's exposition of Aristot. Pol. v. 2=viii. 3, 5 given p. 30, n. 2. The battles of Tanagra and Oenophyta were fought A.C. 456.

§ 3. περιείλον above § 2, and iv. 132, 1, is the work of others. But here and iv.

51, 1 it is one's own handy-work, an instance of the active to a certain extent performing the functions of the middle. See on 107, 6.

§ 4. The burning of Gythium and the other operations of Tolmides were in A.C. 455. The supplement of Diod. (xi. 84) to the short narrative of Th. has been ably criticised by Thirlwall, p. 31.

CIX. § 3. ἄλλως: "idly, to no pur-

Μεγάβαζος καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν χρήματων πάλιν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐκομίσθη, Μεγάβυζον δὲ τὸν Ζωπύρου πέμπει ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν μετὰ στρατιᾶς πολλῆς· ὃς ἀφικόμενος κατὰ γῆν τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μάχῃ ἐκράτησε, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Μέμφιδος ἐξήλασε τοὺς Ἑλληνας, καὶ τέλος ἐς Προσωπίτιδα τὴν νῆσον κατέκλῃσε, καὶ ἐπολιόρκει ἐν αὐτῇ ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ ἐξ ἡμέρας, μέχρι οὗ ξηράνας τὴν διώρυχα καὶ παρατρέψας ἄλλῃ τὸ ὕδωρ τὰς τε ναῦς ἐπὶ τοῦ ξηροῦ ἐποίησε καὶ τῆς νήσου τὰ πολλὰ ἤπειρον, καὶ διαβὰς εἰλε τὴν νῆσον πεζῇ.

CX. οὕτω μὲν τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πράγματα ἐφθάρη, ἐξ ἑτῆ πολεμήσαντα· καὶ ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν πορευόμενοι διὰ τῆς Λιβύης ἐς Κυρήνην ἐσώθησαν, οἱ δὲ πλείστοι ἀπώλοντο. Αἰγυπτὸς δὲ πάλιν ὑπὸ βασιλείᾳ ἐγένετο πλὴν Ἀμυρταίου τοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως· τοῦτον δὲ διὰ μέγεθός τε τοῦ ἔλους οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἐλεῖν, καὶ ἅμα μαχίμωτατοὶ εἰσι τῶν

ἀνηλούτο T. τὰ λοιπὰ χρήματα N.V. ἀνεκομίσθη (an geminato) A.J. vulg. ἐκομίσθη N.T.V.F.H. al. Μεγάβαζον T.A.J. vulg. μεγάβυζον N. (de V. tac. Ad. de F. Ba. Si Bekkeri silentium recte interpretor hab. F.) H. omn. Be. τοὺς τε Αἰγ. A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἐκράτησεν T.F.H. Bekk. μέμφιδος corr. N. (add. acc. m. r. lit. supr. i). ἐξήλασε N. ἐξείλασε V. κατέκλεισε N.T. omn. libr. op. præter i Be. q. hab. κατέκλῃσε. κατέκλῃσεν Bekk. ἐνιαυτὸν δὲ T. ἡμέρας ἐξ A.J. vulg. ἐξ ἡμέρας N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. μέχρις N.T.A.J. vulg. μέχρι F.H. al. ταπολλά T.

CX. πολεμήσαντα corr. N. (add. acc. supr. η m. r. lit. supr. pr. α. alt. α corr. m. r. fuit πολεμῶντων quod desideravit Stephanus). διεσώθησαν A.J. vulg. ἐσώθησαν N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. ΔΙ irrepsert post N.

§ 2. βασιλεί vulg. βασιλέως A.J. cum sequi lib. βασιλέα (non βασιλέως) N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. ἀμυρτέον T. ἔλεσι corr. N. (λε lit. 3 litt. cap. corr. m. r.). ἔλλεσι T. (ἔλλῃσι fort. pr. T. corr. m. ead.) ἔλεσι marg. m. ead. μαχίμωτατοὶ εἰσι corr. N. (add. acc. supr. οἱ m. r. lit. supr. σι). μαχίμωτατοὶ εἰσι T.

pose." See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 27. "And they were spending their money in vain."—Μεγάβυζον: though there might be two named Megabazus (as unquestionably there was more than one Flavius Sabinus in the civil wars between Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian), and ὁ Ζωπύρου might have been added intentionally to distinguish the one from the other namesake, yet Megabyzus the son of Zopyrus, the latter the conqueror of Babylon, ὃς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἀντία Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἐστρατήγησε (Herod. iii. 160), is clearly the man who caused the disastrous termination of the Athenian expedition in Egypt. ξηράνας τὴν

διώρυχα: "after draining the original canal." The conception of Th. is that the island was not natural but artificial (Diodor. xi. 77 τὸν περιμέλλοντα ποταμὸν διώρυξι διαλαβόντες ἤπειρον ἐποίησαν τὴν νῆσον). The word occurs iv. 109, 3, the canal of Xerxes.

CX. πολεμήσαντα is bold, but not more so than ii. 36, 4 βάρβαρον ἢ Ἑλλῆνα πόλεμον ἐπιόντα, on which see note.

§ 2. καὶ...μαχίμωτάτων ὄντων, or καὶ...ὅτι μαχίμωτατοὶ εἰσι, might be expected. But see on 78, i. This will perhaps be further illustrated hereafter; meanwhile I now notice one passage iv. 95, i τὸ ἴσον δὲ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας δύνανται καὶ

3 Αἰγυπτίων οἱ ἔλαιοι. Ἰνάρως δὲ ὁ Λιβύων βασιλεύς, ὃς τὰ
 πάντα ἔπραξε περὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου, προδοσίᾳ ληφθεὶς ἀνε-
 4 σταυρώθη. ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ξυμμαχίδος
 πεντήκοντα τριῆρεις διάδοχοι πλέουσai ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἔσχον
 κατὰ τὸ Μενδήσιον κέρας, οὐκ εἰδότες τῶν γεγενημένων
 οὐδέν· καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐκ τε γῆς ἐπιπεσόντες πεζοὶ καὶ ἐκ θαλάσ-
 5 σης Φοινίκων ναυτικὸν διέφθειραν τὰς πολλὰς τῶν νεῶν, αἱ
 δ' ἐλάσσονες διέφυγον πάλιν. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν μεγάλην
 στρατείαν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐς Αἴγυπτον οὕτως
 ἐτελεύτησεν.

CXI. ἐκ δὲ Θεσσαλίας Ὁρέστης ὁ Ἐχεκρατίδου υἱὸς
 τοῦ Θεσσαλῶν βασιλέως φεύγων ἔπεισεν Ἀθηναίους ἑαυτὸν
 2 κατάγειν· καὶ παραλαβόντες Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Φωκέας ὄντας
 ξυμμάχους Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν τῆς Θεσσαλίας ἐπὶ Φάρ-
 3 σαλον. καὶ τῆς μὲν γῆς ἐκράτουν ὅσα μὴ προΐοντες πολὺ
 ἐκ τῶν ὄπλων (οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς τῶν Θεσσαλῶν εἶργον), τὴν δὲ
 πόλιν οὐχ εἶλον, οὐδ' ἄλλο προὔχῳρει αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ὧν ἔνεκα
 ἐστράτευσαν, ἀλλ' ἀπεχώρησαν πάλιν Ὁρέστην ἔχοντες
 3 ἄπρακτοι. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον χίλιοι Ἀθη-

§ 3. *ινάρως* corr. N. (lit. supr. i add. acc. supr. a corr. ω m. r. *Fuit Inaros*). Vid. ad 104, 1. Ἰνάρως (sic) V. ὁ τῶν Λιβύων vulg. τῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. προδοσίας T. ἀνεστυβρώθη (sic) T.

§ 4. Ἀθηναίων Bekk. de conject. μενδήσειον T. πεζοὶ T. (supraser. m. ead.). s' T. πολλὰς corr. N. (acc. add. post lit. m. ead. ut vid.). πόλιν (pro πάλιν) T.

§ 5. στρατείαν corr. N. (είαν m. r. fort. lit. supr. ατ. *strato* diserte legitur). στρατιῶν T.A.J. Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. ἐτελεύτησε T.

CXI. Vide ne scribendum sit του Θ. βασιλέως eadem collocatione qua 106, 1 ἐς του χωρίον ιδιώτου. Vid. not. ἀθηναίους N.V. τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς A.J. vulg. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι A.J. vulg. οἱ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.

§ 2. ἱππεὶς N.A.J. vulg. ἱππῆς T. εἶργον T.A.J. vulg. Popp. εἶργον corr. N. (acc. corr. m. r. fuit εἶργον). ἀλλὰ N.T.V.F.H.

§ 3. μεταταῦτα T. σικυνῶνα corr. N. (ικυ op. m. ead.). σικυνῶνα pr. T. σικυνῶνα (corr. m. ead.).

ὑπόμνησιν μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικέλευσιν. Here some have dreamt of "τε trajectum," but surely Th. means "but it is equally as telling, partly (τε) because I am addressing brave men, also it contains (because it contains) &c."

§ 4. ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων: as ἐτ 107, 2.

CXI. As Thessaly was not under one βασιλεὺς but was governed by a δυναστεία (see on 107, 9) it is hardly conceivable

that Orestes could be called the βασιλεὺς of Thessaly. That he had been the *tagus* is not satisfactory. I hope my proposed του may find some favour. The "families"—to use a modernism—not only might rough-ride the commons, but would occasionally be at strife with one another.

§ 2. ἐκ τῶν ὄπλων. "The place of their arms, encampment."

ναίων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς ἐν Πηγαῖς ἐπιβάντες (εἶχον δ' αὐτοὶ τὰς Πηγὰς) παρέπλευσαν ἐς Σικυνῶνα Περικλέους τοῦ Ξανθίππου στρατηγούντος, καὶ ἀποβάντες Σικωνίων τοὺς
 4 προσμίξαντας μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν. καὶ εὐθὺς παραλαβόντες Ἀχαιοὺς καὶ διαπλεύσαντες πέραν τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ἐς Οἰνιάδας ἐστράτευσαν καὶ ἐπολιόρκουν, οὐ μέντοι εἰλόν γε, ἀλλ' ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου,

CXII. ὕστερον δὲ διαλιπόντων ἐτῶν τριῶν σπονδαὶ
 2 γίνονται Πελοποννησίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις πενταετείς. καὶ Ἑλληνικοῦ μὲν πολέμου ἔσχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς δὲ Κύπρον ἐστρατεύοντο ναυσὶ διακοσίαις αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων
 3 Κίμωνος στρατηγούντος. καὶ ἐξήκοντα μὲν νῆες ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔπλευσαν, Ἀμυρταίου μεταπέμποντος τοῦ ἐν
 4 τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως, αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι Κίτιον ἐπολιόρκουν. Κίμωνος δὲ ἀποθανόντος καὶ λιμοῦ γενομένου ἀπεχώρησαν ἀπὸ Κιτίου· καὶ πλεύσαντες ὑπὲρ Σαλαμῖνος τῆς ἐν Κύπρῳ Φοίνιξι καὶ Κίλιξιν ἐναυμάχησαν καὶ ἐπεζομάχησαν ἅμα, καὶ νικήσαντες ἀμφοτέρω ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ αἱ ἐξ
 5 Αἰγύπτου νῆες πάλιν αἱ ἐλθοῦσαι μετ' αὐτῶν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι

§ 4. ἀχαιοὺς pr. N. acc. add. m. r. περὰ T. suprascr. m. ead. ἀκαρνανίας pr. N. ἀκαρνανίας corr. (a text. m. r.). εἶλον γε (sic) N.

CXII. τριῶν (sic) N. γίνονται N. καὶ πελοποννησίοις F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

§ 2. ἐπέσχον A. J. ἔσχον H. ("recent. manu supr. script. ἐπ." Ba.). Schol. ἔσχον: ἐπέσχον. αὐτῶν N. A. J. vulg. ante Bauer. αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p. l. καὶ ξυμμάχων T. suprascr. m. ead.

§ 3. ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔπλευσαν ἐς αἴγυπτον N. V. ἐς T. F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. ἀμυρταί (sic) T. ἔλλησι T.

§ 4. σαλαμῖν A. Sic διαβεβηκότ 114, 1, πόλεμ 115, 2. τοῖς ἐν T. φοίνιξι καὶ κυπρίοις A. J. vulg. καὶ κυπρίοις om. N. T. V. F. H. pl. omn. κίλιξιν T. s κίλιξιν T. ἐπ' οἴκου hic et 111, 4, 114, 4 T.

§ 4. For Oeniadæ see Leake North Greece iii. 556 foll. Th. furnishes a description of the neighbourhood ii. 102. "Oeniadæ had long incurred the enmity of the Athenians, chiefly, it would seem, because, being situate in a tract of uncommonly rich land formed by the depositions of the Achelous, it had early excited their cupidity. Paus. iv. 25. 1." Thirlw. iii. 34.

CXII. The truce was made 450 B.C.

Cimon's death probably is to be placed in the following year. Whether he died from a wound during the siege or from natural causes Plutarch, Cimon. § 19, does not determine. Frequently ἀπονήσκειν) (τελευτᾷ as 138, 7 νοσήσας δὲ τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον... ἐκούσιον φαρμάκῳ ἀποθανεῖν, but we shall find that this distinction does not always hold good.

§ 3. μεταπέμποντος. See on 107, 6.

§ 5. This "indirect hostility" (Thirlw.)

δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα τὸν ἱερὸν καλούμενον πόλεμον ἐστράτευσαν, καὶ κρατήσαντες τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ παρέδωκαν Δελφοῖς· καὶ αὐθις ὕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποχωρησάντων αὐτῶν στρατεύσαντες καὶ κρατήσαντες παρέδωκαν Φωκεῦσι.

CXIII. καὶ χρόνου ἐγγενομένου μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀθηναῖοι, Βοιωτῶν τῶν φευγόντων ἔχόντων Ὀρχομενὸν καὶ Χαιρώνειαν καὶ ἄλλ' ἅττα χωρία τῆς Βοιωτίας, ἐστράτευσαν ἑαυτῶν μὲν χιλίοις ὀπλίταις τῶν δὲ ξυμμάχων ὡς ἐκάστοις ἐπὶ τὰ χωρία ταῦτα πολέμια ὄντα, Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγούντος.
 2 καὶ Χαιρώνειαν ἐλόντες [καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες] ἀπεχώρουν,
 3 φυλακὴν καταστήσαντες. πορευομένοις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐν Κορωνείᾳ ἐπιτίθενται οἱ τε ἐκ τῆς Ὀρχομενοῦ φυγάδες Βοιωτῶν καὶ Λοκροὶ μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ Εὐβοέων φυγάδες καὶ ὅσοι τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἦσαν· καὶ μάχῃ κρατήσαντες τοὺς μὲν διέ-
 4 φθειραν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον. καὶ τὴν

MS. not written here

§ 5. μεταταῦτα T.A.J. μετὰ ταῦτα N. τὸ ἱερὸν T. ἐκστρατεύσαντες T. (ἐκστρα vid. corr. sed m. ead.).

CXIII. ^{ov}χρόνω T. supraser. m. ead. ἐγγινομένου N.V. μεταταῦτα A.J.T. χερώνειαν N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἄλλα τα pr. N. ἄλλ' ἅττα corr. N. add. elisionis signum, acc. et spir. T. alt. m. r. ἄλλᾶτα (sic) T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἄλλ' ἅττα F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. πόλέμια T. acc. pr. cal. transvers. induct.

§ 2. χερώνειαν N.V. χειρώνειαν H. ἐλόντες καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες T.A.J. vulg. καὶ ἀνδρ. om. N.V. aliquot Be. ἀπεχώρουν φυλακὴν καταστήσαντες om. N. (hab. marg. m.r.) F. (hab. marg. m.r.) H. ("recens manus deinde omnia in imo marg. adscripsit." Ba.).

§ 3. τοὺς μὲν sed τοὺς δὲ T.

does not appear to have been considered as a breach of the truce, which died a natural death, the invasion of Attica under Pleistoanax being clearly 445 B.C. πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου τέσσαρσι καὶ δέκα ἔτεσιν II. 21, 1, so in the same year with the Peace of Euboea. It is still more remarkable that the six years and ten months which intervened between the first ten years' war and the resumption of hostilities by the occupation of Decelea and the sending of Gylippus into Sicily, should have been called a period of peace. While Clive and Duplex were fighting for English or French ascendancy in, at that time, a comparatively obscure nook of the world, it is not difficult to conceive that the Courts of St

James and Versailles retained peaceful relations; but when Athens and Sparta fought against each other at Mantinea, one can feel no surprise at Th. exclaiming, καὶ τὴν διὰ μέσου ξύμβασις εἰ τις μὴ ἀξιώσει πόλεμον νομίζειν, οὐκ ὀρθῶς δικαιώσει. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις ὡς διήρηται ἀθροέτω, καὶ εὐρήσει οὐκ εἰκὸς ὅν εἰρήνην αὐτὸν κριθῆναι v. 26, 2. Here at least they did come into direct collision.

CXIII. § 3. The emancipation of Boeotia (447 B.C.) by the victory of Coronea is mentioned with just pride by Pagondas, in his exhortation to his army before the battle of Delium, iv. 92, 6. Tolmides and Clinias, the father of Alcibiades, both fell in the battle. Diodor. xii. 6, Plut. Pericl. 18, Alcib. 1.

Βοιωτίαν ἐξέλιπον Ἀθηναῖοι πᾶσαν, σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι
 5 ἐφ' ᾧ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιοῦνται. καὶ οἱ φεύγοντες Βοιωτῶν
 κατελθόντες καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες αὐτόνομοι πάλιν ἐγένοντο.

CXIV. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον Εὐβοία ἀπέ-
 στη ἀπὸ Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν διαβεβηκότος ἤδη Περι-
 κλέους στρατιᾷ Ἀθηναίων ἠγγέλλθη αὐτῷ ὅτι Μέγαρα
 ἀφέστηκε καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι μέλλουσιν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν
 Ἀττικὴν καὶ οἱ φρουροὶ Ἀθηναίων διεφθαρμένοι εἰσὶν ὑπὸ
 2 Μεγαρέων, πλὴν ὅσοι ἐς Νίσαιαν ἀπέφυγον. ἐπαγαγόμενοι
 δὲ Κορινθίους καὶ Σικυνωνίους καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίους ἀπέστησαν
 3 οἱ Μεγαρῆς. ὁ δὲ Περικλῆς πάλιν κατὰ τάχος ἐκόμιζε τὴν
 4 στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι
 τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλευσίνα καὶ Θρίῳζε ἐσβαλόντες ἐδήωσαν
 Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πανσανίου βασιλέως Λακεδαιμονίων
 ἡγουμένου, καὶ τὸ πλεόν οὐκέτι προελθόντες ἀπεχώρησαν
 5 ἐπ' οἶκου. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι πάλιν ἐς Εὐβοίαν διαβάντες Περι-
 κλέους στρατηγούντος κατεστρέψαντο πᾶσαν, καὶ τὴν μὲν
 ἄλλην ὁμολογίαν κατεστήσαντο, Ἑστιαίας δὲ ἐξοικίσαντες
 αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν ἔσχον.

§ 4. ἐφ' Ἀ. J.

CXIV. μεταδε ταῦτα (sic) T. ἐς ταύτην N.V.F. διαβεβηκότ A. ἐσβάλλειν A.J. vulg.
 ἐσβαλεῖν (sic) T. ἐσβαλεῖν N.V.F.H. pl. Be.

§ 2. ἐπαγόμενοι T. sequi. lib. ἐπαγόμενοι N. (supraser. m.r. de V. tac. Ad.).
 μεγαρεῖς N.T.A.J. vulg. libri ut vid.

§ 3. κατατάχος T.A.J. ἐκόμιζε (sic) T. ἐκόμιζε (sic) J.

§ 4. μετατοῦτο N.T.A.J. ἐπελευσίνα (sic) T. ἐς ἐλευσίνα N.V.F. (teste Ba. tac.
 Br.) H. θριῳζε F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) Poppo. εἰσβαλόντες T. ποπλέον T.A.J. vulg.
 τὸ πλεόν N.V.F.H. οὐκέτι pr. N. add. spir. m.r. προσελθόντες N.V.F. ("Sic quoque
 videtur fuisse in Cass. [H.] nam erasum est aliquid inter o et e." Ba.).

§ 5. ὁμολογίαν T. ἐστιαίας N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἐστιαίας an ἐστιαίας T. p. 1.
 ἐστιαίας F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) A.J. ἐξοικήσαντες N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 5. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. Locrians and Pho-
 cians. See Ad.

CXIV. Euboea and Megara revolted
 445 B.C. The Euboean exiles had prob-
 ably been restored, though (as Poppo
 says) αὐτόνομοι in the preceding chapter
 can hardly be applied to such restora-
 tion.

§ 4. See II. 21, I, v. 16, 1, 2.

§ 5. Though we find in the catalogue
 of those who fought on the side of Athens

in the Sicilian war καὶ ἐτι Ἑστιαίης οἱ
 ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Ἑστιαίαν οἰκοῦντες ἀπικοῖ
 ὄντες VII. 57, 2, it seems not improbable
 that this colony received, when the
 Athenians took possession of (ἔσχον) the
 land, its new name Oreus, which first
 appears in Th. VIII. 95, 7, and afterwards
 superseded the former, though some an-
 tiquarians preserved it, ἐπεὶ κατ' ἐμὲ ἦσαν
 ἐτι οἱ Ὀρεῶν τὴν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ τῷ ὀνόματι
 Ἑστιαίαν ἐκάλουν τῷ ἀρχαίῳ, says the

CXV. ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἀπὸ Εὐβοίας οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον σπονδὰς ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τριακοντούτεις, ἀποδόντες Νίσαιαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροιζήνα καὶ Ἀχαΐαν ταῦτα γὰρ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι Πελοποννησίων. ἔκτω δὲ ἔτει Σαμίους καὶ Μιλησίοις πόλεμος ἐγένετο περὶ Πριήνης, καὶ οἱ Μιλήσιοι ἐλασσούμενοι τῷ πολέμῳ παρ' Ἀθηναίους ἐλθόντες κατεβόων τῶν Σαμίων. ξυνεπελαμβάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς Σάμου ἄνδρες ἰδιώται νεωτερίσαι βουλόμενοι τὴν πολιτείαν. πλεύσαντες οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς

CXV. πρ Ν. τριακοντατούτεις Τ. καὶ Ἀχαΐαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροιζήνα Α. J. vulg. καὶ π. καὶ τρ. καὶ ἀχ. Ν. Τ. V. F. H. pl. omn. τροιζήνα Ν. (ἡ corr. m. r. op.) F. (teste Ba.) H. al. Α. J. τροιζήνα Τ. V.

§ 2. πόλεμος ἐγένετο corr. Ν. (σ alt. ε lit. inter ε et τ. m. r. ο post εγεν hab. pr. m. Fuit πόλεμος ἐγένετο).

§ 3. ξυνεπελαμβάνοντο Ν. ξυναπελαμβάνοντο V.

traveller Pausanias vii. 26, 2 (4). Strabo (who, following Herodotus, calls it Ἰστίαια) says, Θεόπομπος δὲ φησι, Περικλέους χειρουμένου Εὐβοίαν, τοὺς Ἰστιαεῖς καθ' ὁμολογίαν εἰς Μακεδονίαν μεταστῆναι, δισχιλίους δ' ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἐλθόντας τὸν Ὀρεῶν οἰκῆσαι, δῆμον ὄντα πρότερον τῶν Ἰστιαίων. x. 445 = 683.

CXV. ἀποδόντες (both here and iv. 21, 3) as to the three first mentioned = giving back. The application of the word to Ἀχαΐαν is not so clear. Yet one can hardly shelter oneself under Goeller's—however ingenious—conjecture that by this word is meant not the country in Peloponnesus but some unknown town which the Athenians had taken in the course of the war. The collocation of Ἀχαΐαν as now given from the best Mss. (in which all agree iv. 21, 3) makes the difficulty less. Achaia was clearly in alliance with Athens. See 111, 4. It is also clear from subsequent notices that if Sparta did not claim Achaia as a dependent state of its own, it claimed it as a member of the Peloponnesian confederacy (ταῦτα γὰρ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι Πελοποννησίων). We find at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war ii. 9, 2 that the Achaeans were neutral except the Pellonians, who, with Sparta, Ἀχαιῶν μόνον ξυνεπολέμουν τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ ὕστερον καὶ ἅπαντες. We find also in the operations in the

Crisean gulf ii. 83—92 more than one instance of the Peloponnesians treating Achaia as *their own* territory. See particularly παρὰ γῆν σφῶν ii. 83, 3, and in the speech of Cnemus, καὶ πρὸς τῇ γῇ οἰκέα οὐσθ' ὀπλιτῶν παρόντων ναυμαχεῖν 87, 7. Cp. also the trophy on the Achaean Rhium 92, 6. These passages, I think, give me reason to say that though Athens did not *give back* Achaia in the same sense as they gave back Nisaea, Pegae, and Troezen, yet they gave it back to belong as of old to the Peloponnesian confederacy, who held certain suzerain rights over the country, or considered they held, which the Athenians now acknowledged. Besides, ἀποδιδόναι in itself does not necessarily imply "giving back" but also "giving up," as is clear from ii. 71, 4 Πausanias... ἀπεδίδου Πλαταιεῦσι γῆν καὶ πόλιν τὴν σφετέραν ἔχοντας αὐτονομίαν οἰκεῖν. The word then ἀποδιδόναι, as applied to the country Ἀχαΐα, may fairly mean to re-nounce any claim upon it as a more or less dependent province.

§ 2. Samian war, 440 B.C.

§ 3. ἰδιώται "not in offices." (We 'lawful fellows' want a word. Laymen is nowadays too limited.) In every oligarchical state there was an "alliance" (iii. 82, 1) between Athens and the democratic section, as in a democratic state between Sparta and the oligarchical section.

Σάμον ναυσὶ τεσσαράκοντα δημοκρατίαν κατέστησαν, καὶ ὁμήρους ἔλαβον τῶν Σαμίων πεντήκοντα μὲν παῖδας ἴσους δὲ ἄνδρας, καὶ κατέθεντο ἐς Λήμνον, καὶ φρουρὰν ἐγκαταλιπόν-
 5 τες ἀνεχώρησαν. τῶν δὲ Σαμίων ἦσαν γὰρ τινες οἱ οὐχ ὑπέμενον ἀλλ' ἔφυγον ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον, ξυνθήμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις καὶ Πισσοῦθι τῷ Ὑστάσπου ξυμ-
 μαχίαν, ὃς εἶχε Σάρδεις τότε, ἐπικούρους τε συλλέξαντες ἐς ἑπτακοσίους διέβησαν ὑπὸ νύκτα ἐς τὴν Σάμον, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῷ δῆμῳ ἐπανεστήσαν καὶ ἐκράτησαν τῶν πλείστων, ἔπειτα τοὺς ὁμήρους κλέψαντες ἐκ Λήμνου τοὺς αὐτῶν ἀπέ-
 στησαν, καὶ τοὺς φρουροὺς τοὺς Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας οἱ ἦσαν παρὰ σφίσιν ἐξέδοσαν Πισσοῦθι, ἐπὶ τε Μίλητον
 6 εὐθὺς παρεσκευάζοντο στρατεύειν. ξυναπέστησαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Βυζάντιοι.

CXVI. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ὥς ᾗσθοντο, πλεύσαντες ναυσὶν ἐξήκοντα ἐπὶ Σάμον ταῖς μὲν ἑκαίδεκα τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἐχρή-
 σαντο (ἔτυχον γὰρ αἱ μὲν ἐπὶ Καρίας ἐς προσκοπὴν τῶν Φοινισσῶν νεῶν οἰχόμεναι, αἱ δ' ἐπὶ Χίου καὶ Λέσβου περι-
 αγγέλλουσαι βοηθεῖν), τεσσαράκοντα δὲ ναυσὶ καὶ τέσσαρσι Περικλέους δεκάτου αὐτοῦ στρατηγούντος ἐναυμάχησαν πρὸς Τραγίᾳ τῇ νήσῳ Σαμίων ναυσὶν ἐβδομήκοντα, ὧν ἦσαν αἱ

§ 4. ἐς λήμνον T. σαμίων corr. T. (a lit. 2 litt. cap. m. ead.).

§ 5. ὑπέμειναν N.A.J. vulg. ὑπέμενον F.H. pl. Be. οὐχ' ὑπέμενον T. ἐς τὴν corr. N. (ἐ. fuit ὧς). τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις corr. N. (utrumque i m. ead. Fuit τοὺς δυνατωτάτους). ἐπικούρους τὲ N.T. συλλέξαντες N.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). συλλέξαντες corr. T. (vulg. m. ead.). ἐκκλέψαντες sequi. lib. Ed. Bauer, κλέψαντες N.T.V. libri pl. omn. A.J. αὐτῶν N.T.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.A.J. τῶν ἀθηναίων N.T.A.J. vulg. τοὺς δὲ F.H. pl. Be.

CXVI. ᾗσθοντο corr. N. (pr. o m. r. fuit ᾗσθητο), ᾗσθοντο hic T. ναυσὶ T. σάμον T. αἱ μὲν T. προσκοπὴν T. προσκοπὴν N. (supraser, m. r.). φοινισσῶν T. οἰχόμεναι corr. N. (ol m. r. fuit ἐχόμεναι). ἐχόμεναι V. πρὸ τραγία N. στρατηγία V.

§ 4. φρουρὰν: in Samos, not in Lemnos, which was friendly to Athens. The hostages were stolen away (§ 5), not carried off after a victory over the Lemnians. Thirlw. III. 50 n.

§ 5. See on § 51, 2.—τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις, "the most aristocratical," as usual. Pissuthnes is mentioned again III. 31, 1. For his death see Thirlw. Vol. IV. p. 6. His son Amorges is noticed

VIII. 6, 5, 28, 3 foll. According to Plut. Pericl. 25 Pissuthnes attempted to bribe Pericles but unsuccessfully, and then secretly carried off the hostages, who had offered a talent each for their ransom.

CXVI. αἱ εἰκοσι. This use of the article with a part of a whole number when the other part is not distinctly mentioned is remarkable but not unusual. Herod. II. 107 τὴν δὲ οἱ συμβου-

εἴκοσι στρατιῶτιδες· ἔτυχον δὲ αἱ πᾶσαι ἀπὸ Μιλήτου
 2 πλέουσαι καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι. ὕστερον δ' αὐτοῖς ἐβοή-
 θησαν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν νῆες τεσσαράκοντα καὶ Χίων καὶ
 Λεσβίων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι, καὶ ἀποβάντες καὶ κρατοῦντες τῷ
 3 ᾄμα. Περικλῆς δὲ λαβὼν ἐξήκοντα ναῦς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐφορμου-
 σῶν ὥχето κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ Καύνου καὶ Καρίας, ἐσαγγελθέν-
 των ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς πλέουσιν· ὥχето γὰρ καὶ
 ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πέντε ναυσὶ Στησαγόρας καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τὰς
 Φοινίσσας.

CXVII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Σάμιοι ἐξαπιναίως ἐκπλουν
 ποιησάμενοι ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἐπιπεσόντες τὰς τε

§ 2. ὕστερον δὲ A.J. vulg. ὕστερον δ' N.T.V.F.H. Bekk. Poppo, ἀποβάντες ἐς τὴν
 γῆν A.J. vulg. ἐς τὴν γῆν om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. καὶ om. N. (supraser. m. r.) τῷ
 πείῳ τάγματι H.

§ 3. κατατάχος T.A.J. ἐπαγγελθόντων T. ἐπ' αὐτοὺς N. ἐπ' αὐτῷ V. πέντε
 ναυσὶν corr. N. (έντε corr. add. acc. supr. σι m. r.) φοινίσσας N. φοινίσσας T. (supraser.
 m. ead.).

λεῦσαι, τῶν παίδων ἐόντων ἔξ τούτῳ δύο (no
 special two are meant) ἐπὶ τὴν πυρὴν ἐκ-
 τεύναντα γεφυρώσαι τὸ καίμενον. Less
 noticeable is Dem. Nicostr. p. 1248 § 6,
 ἀποδιδράσκουσιν αὐτὸν οἰκέται τρεῖς ἐξ
 ἀγροῦ παρὰ τούτων, οἱ μὲν δύο ὧν ἐγὼ ἔδωκα
 αὐτῷ, ὁ δὲ εἰς ὧν αὐτὸς ἐκτέτατο, though
 here our idiom would not admit "the
 two." Above "the other sixteen" is
 contrasted with "forty-four" remaining.
 But there we should say "sixteen," "the
 other forty-four."—Sophocles the poet,
 who had just before exhibited the Anti-
 gone, was one of the commanders, and
 went in person with the sixteen ships to
 Chios. See Grote vi. 36.

§ 2. τρεῖς τεῖχεσι: either "a triple
 line of entrenchments" (Thirdly.) or "by
 three forts," *bulwarks* as in Ecclesiastes
 ix. 14, a use of the word not noticed in
 our Dictionaries.

§ 3. ἐπὶ Καύνου καὶ Καρίας. This
 being the first mention of Caunus, Th.
 may mean no more than "in the direc-
 tion of Caunus in Caria." Others un-
 derstand "Caunus and other parts of
 Caria," a frequent omission of ἄλλος,
 e.g. ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί, ἐσαγγελθέντων
 κ.τ.λ. either as Matth. Gr. § 563
 (plural for singular δηλωθέντος 74, 1.

see on 7) or a confusion for ἐσαγγελ-
 θέντων Φοινίκων ὅτι πλέουσιν. Probably
 the latter.—Notice the different ap-
 plications of the preposition in ἐπ'
 αὐτοῖς, sailing up to them, ἐπὶ τὰς
 Φοινίσσας, in quest of the ships. This is
 occasionally done for comic effect, e.g.
 Aristoph. Acharn. 316 ὑπὲρ τῶν πολε-
 μίων λέγειν, 318 ὑπὲρ ἐπιξήνου λέγειν,
 Juvenal i. 72 per famam et populum
 ("in the face of good report and the
 people," comp. our "pitched into the
 room and then into the lawyer," "fell
 into an armchair and a reverie"). But
 sometimes it seems to drop from the
 author unawares, e.g. Cicero Brut. 21,
 83. "At oratio Laelii de (about) collegiis
 non melior quam de (out of) multis quam
 voles Scipionis," where one marvels
 that for the second de he did not substi-
 tute ex. So Th. iv. 86, 3 κύκλῳ ἀντι-
 πόνῳ χάρις καθίσταται, ἀντὶ δὲ τιμῆς καὶ
 δόξης αἰτία μᾶλλον. Dem. Leptin. p. 490
 § 110 τῆς γε τύχης ἕνεκα, ἧ παρὰ ταῦτ'
 (? owing to, or during, or in spite of, see
 on 41, 2) ἀγαθὴ κέχρησθε, § 111 εἰ δὲ
 δεῖ παρὰ ταῦτ' (besides) εἰπεῖν ὁ δίκαιος
 ἡγοῦμαι, Plat. Gorg. 487 B αὐτὸς αὐτῷ ἐν-
 ἀντία λέγειν ἐναντίον πολλῶν ἀνθρώ-
 πων.

προφυλακίδας ναῦς διέφθειραν καὶ ναυμαχοῦντες τὰς ἀντα-
 ναγομένας ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς
 ἐκράτησαν ἡμέρας περὶ τεσσαρασκαίδεκα, καὶ ἐσεκομίσαντο
 2 καὶ ἐξεκομίσαντο ἃ ἐβούλοντο. ἐλθόντος δὲ Περικλέους
 3 πάλιν ταῖς ναυσὶ κατεκλήσθησαν. καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν
 ὕστερον προσεβόηθησαν τεσσαράκοντα μὲν αἱ μετὰ Θου-
 κυδίδου καὶ Ἀγνωνος καὶ Φορμίωνος νῆες, εἴκοσι δὲ αἱ μετὰ
 Τληπολέμου καὶ Ἀντικλέους, ἐκ δὲ Χίου καὶ Λέσβου τριά-
 4 κοντα. καὶ ναυμαχίαν μὲν τινα βραχεῖαν ἐποιήσαντο οἱ
 Σάμιοι, ἀδύνατοι δὲ ὄντες ἀντισχεῖν ἐξεπολιορκήθησαν ἐν ἄνω
 μηνὶ καὶ προσεχώρησαν ὁμολογία, τεῖχός τε καθελόντες καὶ
 ὁμήρους δόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες, καὶ χρήματα τὰ ἀναλω-
 5 θέντα κατὰ χρόνους ταξάμενοι ἀποδοῦναι. ξυνέβησαν δὲ καὶ
 Βυζάντιοι ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον ὑπήκοοι εἶναι.

CXVIII. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ ἥδη γίγνεται οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν
 ὕστερον τὰ προειρημένα, τὰ τε Κερκυραϊκὰ καὶ τὰ Ποτιδαι-
 2 ατικὰ καὶ ὅσα πρόφασις τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου κατέστη. ταῦτα

CXVII. ἀνταγομένας N.F. ("manu recenti inter α et γ scriptum va," Ba. tac. Br.) al. Be. ἀνταγοαγομένας (sic) H. ἀναγομένας T. τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα A.J. vulg. τέσσαρας καὶ δέκα N.T.F.H. al. Be. de V. tac. Ad. τεσσαρασκαίδεκα Bekk.

§ 2. κατεκλείσθησαν F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). κατεκλείσθησαν libri pl. omn.

§ 3. Ἀγνωνος A.J. vulg. ἄγνωνος N. ἄγνωνος an ἄγνωνος hab. T. p.l.

§ 4. ἐν ἄνω N.T. ἐν ἄνω A.J. vulg. ἐν ἄνω F.H. τεῖχος τὸ N.T.

CXVIII. μετὰ ταῦτα T.A.J. ἐν (pro ὅ) T. ἔτεσι T. ὕστερον ἔτεσι N.V. πρόφασις μεταξὺ A.J. vulg. Sed μεταξὺ om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. κανέστη om. T.

CXVII. κατεκλήσθησαν: "were locked up in their ports." So v. 83, 4 κατέ-
 κλησαν δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ Μακεδο-
 νίας (shut him in within Macedonia, as
 we did Russia in the Crimean war by
 stopping up the Baltic and the Euxine:
 see more on that passage).

§ 3. "It is a very doubtful point who
 this Thucydides was. That he was the
 historian himself seems highly impro-
 1. bable, not only because he would most
 likely have given him some hint of his
 presence, but because we might then
 have expected a somewhat fuller account
 of the siege. On the other hand the son
 2. of Melesias had been ostracised less than
 ten years before. Yet it seems easier to
 suppose that the term of his exile had
 been abridged, than that the officer men-

tioned on this occasion was a person
 otherwise unknown." Thirlw. iii. 53.
 "On the other hand, it may have been
 a third person named Thucydides; for
 the name seems to have been common, as
 we might guess from the two words of
 which it is compounded. We find a
 third Thucydides mentioned viii. 92—a
 native of Pharsalus." Grote vi. 38.
 Our Thucydides would hardly be old
 enough to be one of the commanders.

§ 4. κατὰ χρόνους ταξάμενοι: see on
 101, 4. So Demosth. Timocr. p. 715
 § 46 περὶ ἀφέσεως (remission) τῶν ὀφλη-
 μάτων οὐδὲ τάξεως (payment by instal-
 3. ments). So 99, 3 the tribute would be
 paid annually, and iii. 50, 3 the Lesbian
 rent when the inhabitants were reduced
 from a freehold to a leasehold condition.

δὲ ξύμπαντα ὅσα ἔπραξαν οἱ Ἕλληνες πρὸς τε ἀλλήλους
καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον, ἐγένετο ἐν ἔτεσι πεντήκοντα μάλιστα
μεταξὺ τῆς Ξέρξου ἀναχωρήσεως καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦδε τοῦ
πολέμου· ἐν οἷς Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τε ἀρχὴν ἐγκρατεστέραν κατε-
στήσαντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ μέγα ἐχώρησαν δυνάμει, οἱ δὲ
Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι οὔτε ἐκώλυνον εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ βραχύ,
ἡσύχαζόν τε τὸ πλεόν τοῦ χρόνου, ὄντες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ οὐ
ταχεῖς ἰέναι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους, εἰ μὴ ἀναγκάζοντο, τὸ δέ τι
καὶ πολέμοις οἰκείοις ἐξειργόμενοι, πρὶν δὴ ἡ δύναμις τῶν
Ἀθηναίων σαφῶς ἦρετο καὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας αὐτῶν ἦπτοντο.
3 τότε δὲ οὐκέτι ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλ' ἐπιχειρητέα ἐδόκει
εἶναι πάσῃ προθυμίᾳ καὶ καθαιρετέα ἡ ἰσχὺς, ἣν δύνωνται,
4 ἀραμένους τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον. αὐτοῖς μὲν οὖν τοῖς Λακεδαι-
μονίοις διέγνωστο λελύσθαι τε τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους ἀδικεῖν, πέμψαντες δὲ ἐς Δελφοὺς ἐπηρώτων τὸν θεὸν
εἰ πολεμοῦσιν ἄμεινον ἔσται· ὁ δὲ ἀνέειπεν αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται,

§ 2. μεταξὺ om. T. τῆς τε Ξέρξου A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. ἐπὶ (ante μέγα) om. H. τοπλεόν T.A.J. vulg. τὸν πλεόν F. (fort. voluit τὸν πλεόν vel πλείονα). τὸ πλεόν N.V.H. ὄντες μὲν καὶ T. (supraser. m. ead.). προτοῦ N. (lit. supr. o. fuit προτοῦ). προτοῦ A.J. vulg. πρὸ τοῦ T.F.H. ὄντες μὴ ταχεῖς ἰέναι prorsus a Græcitate abhorret. Nam quod Poppo ait “μὴ apud participium causale rarius legitur in scriptis Atticorum velut Demosth. c. Boeot. de Nom. § 35,” in eo valde errat vir doctus. Verba Demosthenis sunt οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον μὴ περὶ τούτων ὄντος τοῦ λόγου νυνί. Ibi μὴ ὄντος æque ad aliam quamvis litem refertur atque eam quæ cummaxime coram iudice æst, ut ταῦτα πῶς ἔνεστ' ἐμοὶ πεπράχθαι τῷ μὴ παρόντι Pantænet. p. 975 § 28, et sexcenties. In hoc loco adfirmatur aliquid de Lacedæmoniis, neque ullum generalis sententiæ vestigium reperio. Itaque audacter sed fidenter οὐ reposui. Causa erroris patet. Primum οὐ post πρὸ τοῦ excidit ut viii. 101, 1. Deinde librarius quum negantem particulam desideraret μὴ ad consuetudinem æqualium inseruit fortasse memor quoque eorum quæ præbet noster 132, 3 μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι

—ἦρετο hic N. αὐτῷ (sic) T. m. ead.

§ 3. ἐποιοῦντο corr. T. (ε m. ead.). πᾶσι N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 4. λελύσθαι τε T. λελύσθαι τὰς V. pr. N. τὲ supraser. m. r. supra. ἔσται duo puncta in sinistr. marg. (ἦ) (i.e. σημειῶσαι) N. m. ead. ὁ δὲ T. κατακράτος T.A.J.

CXVIII. § 2. ὄντες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ κ.τ.λ. See annot. crit. I had once conjectured εἰωθότες μὲν or ἐθάδες (ii. 44, 3) ὄντες μὲν..., but I doubted whether ταχεῖς would in Th. be used as a predicate however usual the adjective = the adverb may be in poets.—ἦρετο “was rising.” I might have quoted this on 90, 3.

§ 3. ἐπιχειρητέα, as 86, 3, as πάσῃ προθυμίᾳ shews. In itself ἐπιχειρητέα ἡ

ἰσχὺς might be justified.

§ 4. πολεμοῦσιν: see on 83, 2. In Aristot. Rhet. ii. 2, 23 ὑπὲρ ὧν αὐτοῖς αἰσχρὸν μὴ βοηθεῖν. Three of Bekker's Mss. give βοηθοῦσιν.—The assistance of Apollo was thought to prefigure the plague ii. 54, 5. So mystics interpret the beginning of the Iliad.—καὶ παρ. καὶ ἀκλ. “whether called upon or uninvited.”

κατὰ κράτος πολεμοῦσι νίκην ἔσσεσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔφη ξυλλήψεσθαι καὶ παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἄκλητος.

CXIX. αὐθις δὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους παρακαλέσαντες ψήφον² ἐβούλοντο ἐπαγαγεῖν εἰ χρὴ πολεμεῖν. καὶ ἐλθόντων τῶν πρέσβων ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίας καὶ ξυνόδου γενομένης οἱ τε ἄλλοι εἶπον ἃ ἐβούλοντο, κατηγοροῦντες οἱ πλείους τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἀξιοῦντες γενέσθαι, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι δεηθέντες μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις πρότερον ἐκάστων ἰδίᾳ ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον, δεδιότες περὶ τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ μὴ προδιαφθαρῇ, παρόντες δὲ καὶ τότε καὶ τελευταῖοι ἐπελθόντες ἔλεγον τοιαύδε.

CXX. “ΤΟΤΣ² μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους, ὧ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔτι αἰτιασαίμεθα ὥς οὐ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐψηφισμένοι² τὸν πόλεμόν εἰσι καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς τοῦτο νῦν ξυνήγαγον. χρὴ γὰρ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τὰ ἴδια ἐξ ἴσου νέμοντας τὰ κοινὰ προσκοπεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἐκ πάντων προτιμῶνται.³ ἡμῶν δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναίοις ἤδη ἐνηλλάγησαν, οὐχὶ διδα-

κατακράτος corr. N. (κατα post lit. 2 litt. cap. κα in sinistr. marg. ante versiculum. m. r.). αὐτ N.

CXIX. *συμμάχους* Edd. Duker. Bauer. *ξυμμάχους* N.T.A.J. al. omn. Be. [si recte interpretor silentium. De F. H. tac. Ba. de V. tac. Ad.]

§ 2. ἀπὸ τε *ξυμμαχίας* T. ἐβούλοντο hic et § 1 N.T. ψηφίσασθαι πόλεμον A.J. vulg. ψ. τὸν πόλεμον N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. *προδιαφθαρῇ* T.
δημηγορία δημηγορία κορινθίων πρὸς

CXX. § N. marg. *λακεδαιμονίους* T. marg. litt. min. *ἔτι* om. N.T.V. (excidit ante αἰτῇ). *ἡτσιασάμεθα* T. (supraser. m. ead. necne p. l.). οὐκ αὐτοὶ pr. N. § corr. m. r. πόλεμον εἰσι N. (εἰσι inc. versic.).

§ 2. *χρὴ* T. supraser. m. ead. *ἐξίσου* T.A.J.

§ 3. *ἐνηλλάγησαν* omn. libri. *κατωκημένους* corr. N. η (m. r. fuit *κατωκισμένους*.)

CXIX. The Lacedæmonians had now themselves decided that the Athenians were in the wrong, and so they summoned the Peloponnesian congress again to debate whether they ought to go to war.

§ 2. τῆς *ξυμμαχίας* = τῆς *ξυμμαχίδος* γῆς, as 118, 2.

CXX. There is no confusion here. “That they have not—both of themselves voted...and convened us now for this purpose.”

§ 2. As long as we are hampered by

our preconceived notions of γάρ we are led to suppose an ellipse. See on 25, 4. I translate, “of course sovereign powers, whilst administering their own individual affairs on fair dealing (τὸ πιστὸν καθ’ ὑμᾶς αὐτοῦς πολιτείας καὶ δουλίας 68, 1) should take forethought about the common interests.” *προσκοπεῖν* may mean “præ ceteris spectare,” comparing ἐκ πάντων *προτιμῶνται*, well rendered by Poppo “ex omnibus præcipue honorantur.”

§ 3. *ἐνηλλάγησαν* seems to convey no

“χῆς δέονται ὥστε φυλάξασθαι αὐτούς· τοὺς δὲ τὴν μεσό-
 “γειαν μάλλον καὶ μὴ ἐν πόρῳ κατωκημένους εἶδέναι χρή
 “ὅτι, τοῖς κάτω ἦν μὴ ἀμύνωσι, χαλεπωτέραν ἔξουσι τὴν
 “κατάκομιδὴν τῶν ὠραίων καὶ πάλιν ἀντίληψιν ὧν ἡ θά-
 “λασσα τῇ ἡπίερῳ δίδωσι, καὶ τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ
 “κακοὺς κριτὰς ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων εἶναι, προσδέχεσθαι δέ
 “ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω προεῖντο, καὶν μέχρι σφῶν τὸ δεινὸν

Mirare sis Dion. Halic. iudicium. ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐγεργητικοῦ ῥήματος τοῦ κατωκηκότας τὸ παθητικὸν παρέληψε, τὸ κατωκημένους p. 797. “Minime autem hic usus inter Thucydidis idiomata referre debet. Cf. Herod. ii. 92, 102, iv. 8.” Krüger ad loc. ἀμύνωσι corr. N. (v op. m. ead.). ἀμείνωσι T. ὠραίων corr. N. (ὡ fuit o et ai

m. r.). πρόουντο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. εἰ τὰ κάτω pr. N. εἰ τὰ κάτω corr. N. (add. acc. suprascr. τι m. r.). προεῖντο corr. N. (ει m. r. fuit προεῖντο). γρ. πρόουντο N. marg. m. r. “In Aug. [F.] πρόουντο sed manus rec. suprascr. ει” Ba. tac. Br.

meaning except *permutati sunt, mutati sunt invicem*. Soph. Aj. 108 τί δ' ἐνήλ-
 λακται τῆς ἡμεῖας | νῆξ ἥδε βάρος; 1060
 νῦν δ' ἐνήλλαξεν θεὸς | τὴν τοῦδ' ὕβριν πρὸς
 μῆλα καὶ πόλιν, Eur. Andr. 1028
 ἐναλλάξασα φόνον θανάτῳ. Whether the
 verb occurs elsewhere in Classical
 Authors I do not know. Such interpre-
 tation has no place here. The reading
 however is old. Dionys. Halic. p. 797
 ὅταν δ' ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐγεργητικοῦ τὸ παθητικὸν
 παραλαμβάνη, τοῦτον σχηματίζει τὸν τρό-
 πον· ἡμῶν δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἤδη ἐνήλ-
 λάγησαν. βούλεται μὲν γὰρ δηλοῦν· ἡμῶν
 δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι συνήλλαξαν. παρέλ-
 ληψε δὲ τὸ ἐνῆλλαγήσαν, παθητικὸν ὑπάρχον,
 ἀντὶ ἐγεργητικοῦ, τοῦ συνήλλαξαν. Thom.
 Mag. p. 238 Θουκυδίδης δὲ καὶ ἐνῆλλάγη
 ἀντὶ τοῦ διηλλάγη λέγει· ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι
 ἤδη ἐνῆλλαγήσαν. But surely “recon-
 ciliation” has no place here. The
 meaning wanted here is, “have had
 commerce, dealing with.” And so Dio-
 nysius, I think, and so certainly the
 Scholiast understands it; ἀντὶ τοῦ συνέ-
 μιξαν καὶ ὤμιλῃσαν. (He goes on to
 distinguish between διαλλαγῆναι, “to
 become reconciled to an enemy,” and
 ἐναλλαγῆναι, “to change from friendship
 with one into friendship with another,
 our former friend's enemy,” repeated
 nearly verbatim by Suidas in διαλλαγή-
 ναι, ἐναλλαγῆναι.) To the notion of
 “commerce” I think this objection is
 fatal, that ἡλλαξάμενη, not ἡλλάγη, is

invariably the aorist in this signifi-
 cation. I confess that Madvig's ἐν ἀλλαγῇ
 ἦσαν (Advers. Critic. p. 308) greatly
 commends itself, cp. ἐν παρασκευῇ εἶναι,
 ἐν τειχισμῷ εἶναι, &c. The words would
 easily become ἐναλλαγῇσαν, and the cor-
 rection ἐνῆλλαγήσαν obviously would
 follow. Meanwhile I have retained
 the vulgate.—κακοὺς κριτὰς, “bad
 judges,” as we use the word “good,
 bad,” in similar connection. So *bonus*
judex in itself does not mean “honest
 judge,” Cicer. ii. Act. Verr. iv. 15, 34,
 Est boni iudicis parvis ex rebus coniec-
 turam facere unius cujusque et cupidita-
 tatis et incontinentie. An *honest* judge
 is called *bonus* atque *fidus* *judex*, Hor.
 Od. iv. 9, 40. I take this opportunity
 of restoring Cicer. Cæcin. 23, 65 vocife-
 rantur...scriptum sequi calumniatoris
 esse; bonique iudicis voluntatem scrip-
 toris voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatem-
 que defendere. *Bonique* is the reading
 of the best Mss. In double-membered
 sentences of this sort, the Latins (lack-
 ing any substitute for μὲν...δὲ) use the
 asyndeton. Jordan indeed, mentioning
 the other reading *boni iudicis*, says,
 “per linguæ leges utrumque licet,” ab-
 staining however from quoting instances.
 I confidently replace *æqui bonique judi-
 cis* (*sequi* has preceded). In 28, 80 for
æqui bonique, *boni* alone is found in
 some Mss.—ὥς μὴ προσηκόντων, “as
 though it concerned not you.” The

- “προελθεῖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν οὐχ ἦσσον νῦν βουλευέσθαι.
 4 “διόπερ καὶ μὴ ὀκνεῖν δεῖ αὐτοὺς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτ’ εἰρήνης
 5 “μεταλαμβάνειν. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ σωφρόνων μὲν ἔστιν εἰ μὴ
 “ἀδικοῦντο ἡσυχάζειν, ἀγαθῶν δὲ ἀδικουμένους ἐκ μὲν εἰρή-
 “νης πολεμεῖν, εὖ δὲ παρασχὸν ἐκ πολέμου πάλιν ξυμβῆναι,
 “καὶ μῆτε τῇ κατὰ πόλεμον εὐτυχίᾳ ἐπαίρεσθαι μῆτε τῷ
 6 “ἡσυχίῳ τῆς εἰρήνης ἡδόμενον ἀδικεῖσθαι. ὁ τε γὰρ διὰ
 “τὴν ἡδονὴν ὀκνῶν τάχιστ’ ἂν ἀφαιρεθείη τῆς ῥαστώνης τὸ
 “τερπνὸν δι’ ὅπερ ὀκνεῖ, εἰ ἡσυχάζοι, ὁ τε ἐν πολέμῳ εὐτυχία
 “πλεονάζων οὐκ ἐντεθύμηται θράσει ἀπίστῳ ἐπαιρόμενος.
 7 “πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς γνωσθέντα ἀβουλοτέρων τῶν ἐναντίων
 “τυχόντων κατωρθώθη, καὶ ἔτι πλέω ἂ καλῶς δοκοῦντα βου-

προεῖντο Bekk. αὐτῶν N.H. (de V. tac. Ad.). αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p. l. οὐχ ἦσσον hic T.

§ 5. παρασχὸν corr. N. (αρασχὸν m. r.). συμβῆναι T. ἡσυχῳ A.J. vulg. ἡσυχίῳ N.T.V.F.H. al. ^{γρ. τῆς εἰρήνης} τῆς εἰρημένης T. supraser. m. ead.

§ 6. ὁ, τε γὰρ N. vulg. ο, τε (sic) A.J. διόπερ T.V. (coll. Ed. 1 Ad.) F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) pr. N. δι’ ὅπερ corr. N. (m. r.). ἡσυχάζει T. ἡσυχάζοι corr. N. (m. r.). ὁ, τε N.A.J. vulg.

§ 7. τυχόντα A.J. vulg. τυχόντων N.T.V.F.H. al. Fortasse ex τυχόν’ male intellectum. sed τυγχάνω pro τυγχάνω ὡν videtur testibus satis locupletibus niti. πλείω T.A.J. vulg. πλέω N.V.H. al. de F. tac. Ba. sed si recte interpretor Bekkeri silentium hab. πλέω. ἂ om. J. cum sequi. libr. εἰς T.A.J. vulg. ἐς N.V.F.H. al.

argument *ad crumenam* would tell with the Laecdaemonians, who πρὸς σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ἐπιχώρια νόμιμα πλείστα ἀρετῇ χρῶνται· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους...ὡς προσφέρονται...τὰ μὲν ἡδέα καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ ξυμφέροντα δίκαια v. 105, 4.

§ 4. τὸν πόλεμον: as there is throughout a mixture of the general with the particular (cp. above τῶν νῦν λεγομένων), the article seems to mean “the war,” already virtually declared by the Laecdaemonians (τοῖς Δ. διέγνωστο λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδὰς 118, 4).

§ 5. εἰ μὴ ἀδικοῦντο puts the supposition more generally than ἢν μὴ ἀδικῶνται, “putting the case that they should not be wronged.”—ἡδόμενον: when speaking of a class singulars and plurals are frequently intermixed. Remarkable instances of this we have in Aristoph. Vesp. 552 foll. τηροῦσ’...ἄνδρες μεγάλοι καὶ τετραπύχεις· κἀπειρ’...ἐμβάλλει μοι τὴν χεῖρ’ ἀπαλὴν...κετεβούσιν θ’ ὑποκού-

πτοντες, in Herod. iv. 65 ποιεῖσι δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἐκ τῶν οἰκηίων, ἢν σφι διάφοροι γένωνται, καὶ ἢν ἐπικρατήσῃ αὐτοῦ παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ. ξείνων δὲ οἱ ἐλθόντων τῶν ἂν λόγον ποιείται, τὰς κεφαλὰς παραφέρει, καὶ ἐπιλέγει, ὡς οἱ ἐόντες οἰκητοὶ πόλεμον προσεθήκαντο, καὶ σφειων αὐτοὺς ἐπέκραττησε, ταύτην ἀνδραγαθίην λέγοντες. In S. Paul 1 Tim. iii. 15 σωθήσεται δὲ διὰ τῆς τεκνογονίας ἐὰν μείνωσιν ἐν πίστει κ.τ.λ. Our Translators more faithfully than idiomatically give us, “Notwithstanding *she* shall be saved in child-bearing, if *they* continue in faith, &c.” For a similar usage in Latin see Madvig de Finib. II. 7, 22.—ἀδικεῖσθαι, “to put up with a wrong,” see on III. 47, 4.

§ 6. εἰ ἡσυχάζοι, “if he should continue pacific.” The present will be in this word as in others hereafter noticed more fully.

§ 7. τυχόντων I retain unwillingly, as I believe Th. gave us τυχόντα.

8. “λευθῆναι ἐς τὸνναντίον αἰσχροῦς περιέσθῃ. ἐνθυμεῖται γὰρ
 “οὐδείς ὁμοῖα τῇ πίστει καὶ ἔργῳ ἐπεξέρχεται, ἀλλὰ μετ’
 “ἀσφαλείας μὲν δοξάζομεν, μετὰ δέους δὲ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἑλλεί-
 “πομεν.

- CXXI. “ἡμεῖς δὲ νῦν καὶ ἀδικούμενοι τὸν πόλεμον
 “ἐγείρομεν καὶ ἱκανὰ ἔχοντες ἐγκλήματα, καὶ ὅταν ἀμυνώ-
 2 “μεθα Ἀθηναίους καταθησόμεθα αὐτὸν ἐν καιρῷ. κατὰ
 “πολλὰ δὲ ἡμᾶς εἰκὸς ἐπικρατῆσαι, πρῶτον μὲν πλήθει
 “προὔχοντας καὶ ἐμπειρία πολεμικῇ, ἔπειτα ὁμοίως πάντας ἐς
 3 “τὰ παραγγελλόμενα ἰόντας. ναυτικόν τε, ᾧ ἰσχύουσιν,
 “ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης τε ἐκάστοις οὐσίας ἐξαρτυσόμεθα καὶ
 “ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς καὶ Ὀλυμπίᾳ χρημάτων· δάνεισμα
 “γὰρ ποιησάμενοι ὑπολαβεῖν οἰοί τ’ ἐσμέν μισθῷ μείζονι
 “τοὺς ξένους αὐτῶν ναυβάτας. ὠνητὴ γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἡ
 4 “δύναμις μᾶλλον ἢ οἰκεία· ἡ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἦσσον ἂν τοῦτο
 “πάθοι, τοῖς σώμασι τὸ πλεόν ἰσχύουσα ἢ τοῖς χρήμασι.
 “μῖα τε μάχῃ ναυμαχίας κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ἀλίσκονται· εἰ δ’
 “ἀντισχοῖεν, μελετήσομεν καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐν πλεόνι χρόνῳ τὰ
 “ναυτικά, καὶ ὅταν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐς τὸ ἴσον καταστήσωμεν

§ 8. ὁμοῖα N.T.A.J. vulg. ὁμοία Goell. Poppo. καὶ corr. N. (al m. r. fuit op. ἢ ἐν). ἐπεξέρχεται corr. N. (εἶται m. r.). μετ’ ἀσφαλείας A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. μετὰ δ. N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.

CXXI. ὅτ’ ἂν A.J.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. “sic rursus § 5 Cass. et passim” Ba. ἐν τῷ καιρῷ T.

§ 2. εἰκ N. προὔχοντας N. Bekk. εἰς τὰ π. T.

§ 3. ναυτικόν τὲ T. (τὲ inc. versic.). ὦ corr. N. (m. r. fuisse vid. ὁ). mox τὲ N.T. ἐκάστοις corr. N. (οἰς m. r.). ἐξαρτυσόμεθα T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) pl. Be. ὀλυμπίασι V. ὀλυμπία N. sed marg. γρ. ὀλυμπιάσι m. r. “ὀλυμπίασιν γρ. A.B.F., F. quidem addito ὡς ἀθήνησιν.” Br. (tac. Ba.). οἰοί τὲ ἐσμέν pr. N. οἰοί τε ἐσμέν corr. N. οἰοί τε ἐσμέν V.F. (teste Ba, ἐσμέν om. F. teste Br.) H. οἰοί τε (sic) T. ἐσμέν om. T. ναυβάτας (sic) T.

§ 4. πάθοι τοῦτο N.V. τοπλέον A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.T.V.F.H.

§ 5. εἰκὸς hic N. μελετήσομεν T. πλεόνι corr. N. (fuit op. πλεόνι, lit. inter

§ 8. I see no necessity for the alteration ὁμοῖα. “No one originates plans in confident expectation and carries them out in action in the same way,” i.e. the plans which a man executes in practice are quite different from those which he devises in anticipation, as he goes on to say, “in the midst of security we form our schemes, at a time of fear in executing them we have short-

comings.”

CXXI. ἀμυνόμεθα: of course aorist. This a great defect in Greek where the conjugation has for its characteristic a liquid.

§ 2. πρῶτον μὲν... ἔπειτα... τε: ep. 33, 1.

§ 5. ἀλίσκονται: graphic present for future; see on 143, 6.—τῇ γε εὐφυχίᾳ κ.τ.λ. This Dorian boast which often

- 6 "τῇ γε εὐψυχία δήπου περιεσόμεθα. ὁ γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν
 "φύσει ἀγαθόν, ἐκείνοις οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο διδαχῇ· ὁ δ'
 "ἐκείνοι ἐπιστήμῃ προὔχουσι, καθαιρετέον ἡμῖν ἐστὶ μελέτη.
 7 "χρήματα δ' ὥστ' ἔχειν ἐς αὐτὰ οἴσομεν· ἢ δεινὸν ἂν εἴη

λ et o lacunam fecit op. 2 litt. ε supraser. m. r.). εἰς τὸ ἴσον T. εἰς τὸ ἴσον A.J. εἰς τὸ ἴσον F. (teste Ba. de εἰς tac. Br. ἦσαν F. teste Br.) H. εἰς τὸ ἴσον N. τῇ γε εὐψ. corr. N. (γ m. r. vid. fuisse τε).

§ 6. φύσει ἔχομεν A.J. vulg. ἔχομεν φύσει N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. δ δὲ T.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. προὔχουσι N. Bekk. προύχουσι (sic) T. καθαιρετέον omn. ut vid. καθαιρετὸν speciose L. Dindorf. ut respondeat supra dicto ἂν γένοιτο, sed multo fortius dicitur, me quidem iudice, superandum est quam superabile. ἔστιν ἡμῖν T. ἡμῖν ἐστὶ N.

§ 7. οἴσομεν corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ε lit. supr. o alt. corr. ν post lit. 2 litt. cap.

recurs, e. g. II. 87, 4—6, is contemptuously refuted by Phormion in a few telling words II. 89, 3, 4.

§ 7. οἴσομεν: the usual word is ἐσφέρειν, but φέρειν ἔρανον, another word for ἐσφορὰ, each man's contribution to his country, is not rare. On the contrary ἐσφέρειν I think is not used of the φόρος.

More on this point on VI. 20, 4.—δεινὸν ἂν εἴη εἰ οἱ μὲν...οὐκ ἀπεροῦσαν..., ἡμεῖς δ'...οὐκ ἄρα δαπανήσομεν: the first οὐκ is very intelligible, not being in fact part of the hypothesis. "It is strange if while they will not be wearied &c., yet we &c." οὐκ in the second clause of a

similarly constituted bi-membered sentence is in accordance with a nearly never-failing rule, when an indicative follows. Instances of an indicative

future are found in Herod. VII. 9 δεινὸν ἂν εἴη πρήγμα, εἰ Σάκας μὲν...δοῦλους ἔχομεν, Ἑλλήνας δὲ...οὐ τιμωρησόμεθα, Plat. Apol. p. 34 C τάχα δ' ἂν τις ὧν ἀγανακτήσειεν, εἰ ὁ μὲν...ἐδεήθη...ἐγὼ δὲ οὐδὲν ἄρα τούτων ποιήσω, Aristot. Polit. II. 8, 7 = I I ἀποπον γάρ, εἰ πένης μὲν ὦν...βουλήσεται, φαιδύτερος δ' ὦν οὐ βουλήσεται, Lys. xx. § 19 p. 159 St. = 681, 682 R. ἢ δεινὸν γ' ἂν πάδοιμεν...εἰ τοὺς μὲν οὐχ οἴους τε ἐξάρους εἶναι...τούτους μὲν ἀφέιτε...ἡμῖν δὲ...οὐ χαρίεσθε, Eur. Electr. 336, 337 αἰσχροὺν γάρ, εἰ πατήρ μὲν ἐξείλεν Φρύγας | ὁ δ' ἀνδρ' ἐν εἰς ὧν οὐ δυνήσεται κτανεῖν, Aristoph. Av. 1225, 1227. δεινότατα γάρ τοι πεισόμεσθ'...εἰ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἀρχόμεν, ἡμεῖς δ' οἱ θεοὶ | ἀκολαστανεῖτε κοῦδέτω γνώσεσθ' ὅτι... [On the contrary we have μὴ in Lys. xxx. § 16 p. 184 St. = 851, 852 R. ἔτι δὲ καὶ δεινόν, εἰ ὧν μὲν

ἄκων ἔπαθε χάριν αὐτῷ εἰσθεθε, ὧν ἐκὼν ἐξήμαρτε μηδεμίαν τιμωρίαν ποιήσεσθε, Isæ. x. § 23 p. 82 St. = 267 R. δεινότατα γάρ ἂν πάντων γένοιτο, εἰ Κυρωνίδης μὲν τῆς μητρὸς κλήρον λήψομαι, Dem. de Coron. § 160 p. 281 αἰσχροὺν ἐστίν...εἰ γὰρ μὲν τὰ ἔργα...ὑπέμεινα, ὑμεῖς δὲ μὴδὲ τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν ἀνέξεσθε, Isocr. quoted by Aristot. Rhet. II. 19, 14 ἐφῃ δεινὸν εἶναι εἰ ὁ μὲν Εὐθύνοσ ἐμαθεν, αὐτὸς δὲ μὴ δυνήσεται εὐρεῖν. To these may be added Isæ. I. ult. πάντων γάρ ἂν εἴη δεινότατον, εἰ...ψηφίσεσθε, καὶ τούτους μὲν ἡγήσεσθε...ἡμᾶς δὲ μὴδὲ τούτων ἀξιώσετε, for I see no reason why Bekker's conjecture ψηφισαίσε...ἡγήσασθε...ἀξιώσατε should be adopted.] Instances of other tenses (1) of the indicative are furnished by Eur. Hec. 592—598 οὐκὼν δεινόν, εἰ γῇ μὲν κακῇ...ἀνθρώποι δ' ἀελ...οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν κακός, ὁ δ'...οὐδὲ κ.τ.λ.; Lys. § 36 p. 123 St. = 406, 407 R. οὐκὼν δεινόν, εἰ τοὺς μὲν στρατηγούς...θανάτῳ ἐξημιώσατε...τούτους δὲ δὴ...οὐκ ἄρα χρή αὐτοὺς...κολάζεσθαι; Dem. I Aphob. § 28 p. 812 πῶς οὐ δεινόν, εἰ ἡμῖν μὲν...ἀπόλωλεν, τῷ δ'...οὐδεμία ἀπορία...γέγονεν; Xen. Memor. II. 3, 9 θαυμαστά γε λέγεις, εἰ κῆνα μὲν, εἰ σοὶ ἦν ἐπὶ προβάτους ἐπιτήδειος...ἀμελήσας ἂν τοῦ ὀργίσεσθαι...ἐπείρω εὖ ποιήσας πραινέω αὐτόν, τὸν δὲ ἀδελφόν...οὐκ ἐπιχειρεῖς... Aristot. Rhet. I. 1, 12 ἀποπον εἰ τῷ σώματι μὲν αἰσχροὺν μὴ δύνασθαι βοηθεῖν ἐαυτῷ λόγῳ δ' οὐκ αἰσχροὺν. When the optative is in the apodosis, μὴ is usual if not invariable. To passages given by Cobet, Nov. Lect. p. 361, 362, add Lys. xxxi. § 31 p. 189 St. = 889 R. σχέτλιον δ' (2)

“ εἰ οἱ μὲν ἐκείνων ξύμμαχοι ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῇ αὐτῶν φέροντες
 “ οὐκ ἀπεροῦσιν, ἡμεῖς δ' ἐπὶ τῷ τιμωρούμενοι τοὺς ἐχθροὺς
 “ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἄμα σώζεσθαι οὐκ ἄρα δαπανήσομεν, καὶ ἐπὶ
 “ τῷ μὴ ὑπ' ἐκείνων αὐτὰ ἀφαιρεθέντας αὐτοῖς τούτοις κακῶς
 “ πάσχειν.

CXXII. “ὑπάρχουσι δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ὁδοὶ τοῦ πολέμου
 “ἡμῖν, ξυμμάχων τε ἀπόστασις μάλιστα παραίρεσις οὔσα τῶν
 “προσόδων αἷς ἰσχύουσι, καὶ ἐπιτειχισμὸς τῇ χώρᾳ, ἄλλα τε
 “ὅσα οὐκ ἂν τις νῦν προῖδοι. ἦκιστα γὰρ πόλεμος ἐπὶ
 “ῥητοῖς χωρεῖ, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀφ' αὐτοῦ τὰ πολλὰ τεχνᾶται πρὸς

m. r. fuit οἰσόμεθα αὐτῶν N.T.A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν cum Bekk. Popp. reposui. ἀποροῦ-
 σιν pr. N. ἀπεροῦσιν corr. N. (pr. e m. r.). ἀπαιροῦσιν F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). τιμω-
 ρούμενοι J. αὐτοὶ A.J.

CXXII. ὁδοὶ πολέμου Bekk. Popp. τοῦ om. F. (si recte interpretor silentium
 Bekkeri. tac. Ba.) al. Be. τοῦ hab. N.T. ἡμῖν corr. N. (in m. r.). ξυμμάχων τε N.T.
 ἀπόστασις corr. N. (alt. σ lit. 2 litt. cap.). μάλιστα om. T. παραίρεσις corr. N. (alt.

ρ m. r.). ἐπιτειχισμ. N. ἄλλα τε hic T. ἄλλὰ τε corr. N. (e m. r.). ἄλλὰ τε A.J.
 ἄλλὰ τε (sic) vulg.

§ 2. ἀφ' αὐτοῦ pr. N. (corr. m. ead.). ἀφ' αὐτοῦ V. ἀμφ' αὐτοῦ T. ταπολλά

ἀν εἴη, εἰ οὗτος μὲν...περὶ οὐδενὸς ἠγήσατο, ὑμεῖς δὲ τοῦτον...μὴ ἀποδοκίμασατε. Yet in *Isae.* vi. § 2 p. 56 St.=121 R. ἀποπον δὴ, εἰ ἐκεῖνα μὲν...ὑπέμενον, νῦν δὲ οὐ πειρώμην συνεπεῖν is supported by the authority of *Mss.* Anyhow in the old reading μὴ ἐπειρώμην the indicative is out of place. Such use of μὴ with the optative may in some respect account for the few examples of μὴ with the future indicative; “for there is an awful, irrepressible, and almost instinctive consciousness of the uncertainty of the future, and of our powerlessness over it, which in all cultivated languages has silently and imperceptibly modified the mode of expression with regard to it” (*J. C. Hare Philolog. Museum Vol. II, p. 218*). At the risk of provoking Nemesis that awaits one over tedious I would still call attention to two passages, *Lys.* iv. § 13 p. 101 St.=175 R. ἡ δεινὸν γε· εἰ εἰς μὲν λύσιν τοῦ σώματος ἔδωκα τὸ ἀργύριον...ἐξῆν ἂν μοι χρῆσθαι...κινδυνεύοντι δέ μοι...οὐδὲ πυνθέσθαι...ἐκγενήσεται, and *Dem. Leptin.* § 79 p. 481 καὶ γὰρ ἂν ἄλογον εἴη· μίαν μὲν πόλιν εἰ ἀπόλεσεν...περὶ προδοσίας. ἂν αὐτὸν εἰσῆγγελλον...

ἐπειδὴ δὲ...τηνικαῦτα δ' οὐκ ἔσται. In the latter *Lambinus* proposed εἰ μίαν μὲν πόλιν εἰ ἀπ. which might be countenanced by *Xen. Mem.* quoted above. One could hardly propose a similar alteration in the former. Either sentence probably is interrogative. In *Lys.* xxxiv. ult. οὐκουν ἀσυχρόν, εἰ...ὥστε οἱ μὲν πρόγονοι...διεκινδύνουν, ὑμεῖς δὲ...οὐδὲ τολμάτε...ὥστε (not εἰ) introduces the bi-membered sentence. [Finally if the sentence is not bi-membered μὴ follows, e.g. *Aristoph. Av.* 1269, 1270 δεινὸν γε τὸν κήρυκα τὸν παρὰ τοὺς βροτοὺς | οἰχόμενον, εἰ μηδέποτε νοστήσει πάλιν, and *Aristot. Rhetor.* II. 23, 6 ἀποπον οὖν εἰ δῶτι προεῖτο καὶ ἐπίστευσε μὴ διήσουσιν.]

CXXII. ἐπιτειχισμός: the occupation of Decelea years afterwards seems certainly to have been suggested first by *Alcibiades*; but that this or a similar ἐπιτειχισμός was designed by *Peloponnesians*, evidently was suspected by *Pericles* 142, 2, 3, and when *Alcibiades* gives his advice about Decelea he adds *ὅπερ Ἀθηναῖοι μάλιστα δεῖ φοβέσθαι καὶ μόνου αὐτοῦ νομίζουσι τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐ διαπεπειράσθαι* vi. 91, 6.

- “τὸ παρατυγχάνον” ἐν ᾧ ὁ μὲν εὐοργήτως αὐτῷ προσομιλή-
 “σας βεβαιότερος, ὁ δὲ ὀργισθεὶς περὶ αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐλάσσω
 3 “πταίει. ἐνθυμώμεθα δὲ καὶ ὅτι εἰ μὲν ἦσαν ἡμῶν ἐκάστοις
 “πρὸς ἀντιπάλους περὶ γῆς ὄρων διαφοραί, οἷστον ἂν ἦν
 “νῦν δὲ πρὸς ξύμπαντάς τε ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι ἱκανοὶ καὶ κατὰ
 “πόλιν ἔτι δυνατώτεροι, ὥστε εἰ μὴ καὶ ἀθρόοι καὶ κατὰ ἔθνη
 “καὶ ἕκαστον ἄστει μᾶλλον γνώμῃ ἀμυνούμεθα αὐτούς, δίχα γε
 4 “ὄντας ἡμᾶς ἀπόνως χειρώσονται. καὶ τὴν ἦσσαν, εἰ καὶ
 “δεινὸν τῷ ἀκοῦσαι, ἴστω οὐκ ἄλλο τι φέρουσιν ἢ ἀντικρυς
 “δουλείαν” ὃ καὶ λόγῳ ἐνδοιασθῆναι αἰσχροὺς τῇ Πελοπον-
 5 “νῆσῳ, καὶ πόλεις τοσάσδε ὑπὸ μιᾶς κακοπαθεῖν. ἐν ᾧ ἡ
 “δικαίως δοκοῖμεν ἂν πᾶσχειν ἢ διὰ δειλίαν ἀνέχεσθαι, καὶ
 “τῶν πατέρων χείρους φαίνεσθαι, οἱ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἡλευθέ-
 “ρωσαν” ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ’ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς βεβαιούμεν αὐτό, τύραν-
 “νον δὲ ἐώμεν ἐγκαθεστάναι πόλιν, τοὺς δ’ ἐν μιᾷ μονάρχους
 6 “ἀξιοῦμεν καταλύειν. καὶ οὐκ ἴσμεν ὅπως τάδε τριῶν τῶν
 “μεγίστων ξυμφορῶν ἀπήλλακται, ἀξυνεσίας ἢ μαλακίας ἢ
 7 “ἀμελείας. οὐ γὰρ δὴ πεφευγότες ταῦτα ἐπὶ τὴν πλείστον

T.A.J. πρὸ N. παρατυγχάνον corr. N. (o m. r.). περὶ αὐτὸν omn. αὐτὸν eum Dobr. Bekk. Popp. recepi. παίει N. (τ supraser. m. r.).

§ 3. ἡμῶν ἦσαν A.J. vulg. ἦσαν ἡμῶν N.T.V.F.H. al. πρὸ N. Sed mox πρὸς. ἀθρόοι κατὰ ἔθνη καὶ ἄστει T.

§ 4. τὸ ἀκοῦσαι T.V. 2 Be. τῷ ἀκοῦσαι corr. N. (ω et spir. supr. ak fuit τὸ). ἄλλο τι N.A.J. ἀπὸ μιᾶς vulg. ante Ed. Bauer. ὑπὸ N.T.F.H. al. A.J.

§ 5. πρῶν T. πατέρων hic N. οὐδ’ corr. N. (δ’ fuit οὐχ). ἐγκαθεστάναι N. ἀμαθεστάναι V.

§ 6. οὐκ ἀπήλλακται A.J. vulg. sed οὐκ om. N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. omn. Be.

§ 2. εὐοργήτως) (ὀργισθεὶς. Notice the contrast between the Argives and the Spartans at the battle of Mantinea, the former ἐντόνως καὶ ὀργῇ χωροῦντες, the latter “to the Dorian mood Of flutes and soft recorders; such as...instead of rage Deliberate valour breathed.”—Not denying the validity of ὀργισθεὶς περὶ αὐτόν, yet it seems a weak addition, whereas περὶ αὐτόν marks that himself is to blame for his fall. For the accusative, which has been called in question, cp. περὶ ἔρμα περιβάλλη τὴν ναῦν VII. 25, 7, τὴν πόλιν τρίψεσθαι αὐτὴν περὶ αὐτὴν VI. 18, 6, and elsewhere.—οὐκ

ἐλάσσω, “more frequently.” See on 13, 5, 69, 9.

§ 3. κατὰ πόλιν i.e. ἐκάστην. See on 14, 4.

§ 4. ἀντικρυς δουλείαν, “downright slavery.” So ἀντικρυς δῆμον twice VIII. 92, 11, Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 40 ἀντικρυς οὕτως καὶ διαβρῆδην ἀπολογία, where see my note.

§ 5. The abolition by the Laced. of τύραννοι has been mentioned 18, 1.

§ 6. “And we know not how this policy is rid of three” implies that it must be set down to the credit of one of the three. Cp. 33, 3.

“ δὴ βλάψασαν καταφρόνησιν κεχωρήκατε, ἣ ἐκ τοῦ πολλοῦς
“ σφάλλιν τὸ ἐναντίον ὄνομα ἀφροσύνη μετωνόμασται.

CXXIII. “ τὰ μὲν οὖν προγεγενημένα τί δεῖ μακρότε-
“ ρον ἢ ἐς ὅσον τοῖς νῦν ξυμφέρει αἰτιασθαι; περὶ δὲ τῶν
“ ἔπειτα μελλόντων τοῖς παροῦσι βοηθοῦντας χρὴ ἐπιταλαι-
“ πωρεῖν· πάτριον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἐκ τῶν πόνων τὰς ἀρετὰς κτᾶσθαι·
“ καὶ μὴ μεταβάλλειν τὸ ἔθος, εἰ ἄρα πλούτῳ τε νῦν καὶ
“ ἐξουσίᾳ ὀλίγῳ προφέρετε (οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον ἂ τῇ ἀπορίᾳ
“ ἐκτῆθῃ τῇ περιουσίᾳ ἀπολέσθαι), ἀλλὰ θαρσοῦντας ἰέναι
“ κατὰ πολλὰ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, τοῦ τε θεοῦ χρήσαντος καὶ
“ αὐτοῦ ὑποσχομένου ξυλλήψεσθαι, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος
2 “ πάσης ξυναγωνιουμένης, τὰ μὲν φόβῳ τὰ δὲ ὠφελείᾳ.
“ σπονδὰς τε οὐ λύσετε πρότεροι, ἃς γε καὶ ὁ θεὸς κελεύων
“ πολεμεῖν νομίζει παραβεβάσθαι, ἡδίκημέναις δὲ μᾶλλον
“ βοηθήσετε· λύνουσι γὰρ οὐχ οἱ ἀμνόμενοι ἀλλ’ οἱ πρότε-
“ ροι ἐπιόντες.

CXXIV. “ ὥστε πανταχόθεν καλῶς ὑπάρχον ὑμῖν πο-
“ λεμῖν, καὶ ἡμῶν τάδε κοινῇ παραινούντων, εἴπερ βεβαί-
“ τατον τὸ ταῦτα ξυμφέροντα καὶ πόλεσι καὶ ἰδιώταις εἶναι,

§ 7. ἡ ἐκ τοῦ J. “ ἡ Cass. [H.] ex emendatione fuerat” Ba.

CXXIII. πάτριον γὰρ ἡμῖν N.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ὑμῖν T.F.H. pl. omn. Br. Cum Porpone recipi mox s’ T. πλούτῳ τε N.T. ὀλίγον T.A.J. ὀλίγῳ corr. N. (ω m. r.). ὀλίγῳ V. ὀλίγων F. (“sed man. rec. sup. ω positum est o” Ba. tac. de hoc Br.) al. ὀλίγῳ reposui. ὀλίγων ex ὀλίγῳ irrepsit. δίκαια T. ἀπορία corr. N. (o m. ead.). ἀπουσία (pro περιουσίᾳ) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) aliq. Be. θαρσοῦντες F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) al. s’ αὐτοῦ T. συλλήψεσθαι T: ἀπάσης A.J. vulg. πάσης N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ T. ὠφελίᾳ Bekk. Porpp.

§ 2. σπονδὰς δὲ N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ^{ων} κελεύειν T. (supraser. m. ead.). παραβε-
βάσθαι A.J. παραβᾶσθαι (sic) T. οὐχ’ οἱ T. ^{δε} πρότερον T.

CXXIV. ὑμῖν (non ἡμῖν) N. ἡμῖν V.J. τὰ κοινῇ corr. N. (corr. acc. de supraser.
m. r.). ^{μελλετε} τάδε κοινῇ T.V.F.H. al. κοινῇ τάδε A.J. vulg. μὴ ποτιδαίταις τὲ T.

§ 7. A very similarly constructed sentence occurs v. 111, 4.—A similar play on words equally with this defying translation is found II. 62, 3 φρονήματι, καταφρονήματι.

CXXIII. αἰτιασθαι here and 120, 1 befits the Corinthian speakers who had before given a definition of the word 69, 10.—αὐτοῦ might belong to ὑποσχο-

μένου, for Apollo had volunteered to help them, 119, 4, but αὐτὸς there I have no doubt belongs to ξυλλήψεσθαι. This prominent collocation is analogous to that of adverbs noticed on de Fals. Leg.

§ 117.

§ 2. σπονδὰς τε οὐ λύσετε. See on 78, 3.

CXXIV. ταῦτα ξυμφέροντα or ταῦτα

“μὴ μέλλετε Ποτιδαιάταις τε ποιεῖσθαι τιμωρίαν οὔσι Δω-
 “ριεῦσι καὶ ὑπὸ Ἰώνων πολιορκουμένοις, οὐ πρότερον ἢν
 “τοῦναντίον, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μετελθεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ὥς
 “οὐκέτι ἐνδέχεται περιμένοντας τοὺς μὲν ἤδη βλάπτεσθαι,
 “τοὺς δ', εἰ γνωσθησόμεθα ξυνελθόντες μὲν, ἀμύνεσθαι δὲ οὐ
 “τολμῶντες, μὴ πολὺ ὕστερον τὸ αὐτὸ πάσχειν· ἀλλὰ νομί-
 “σαντες ἐς ἀνάγκην ἀφίχθαι, ὧ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, καὶ ἅμα
 “τάδε ἄριστα λέγεσθαι, ψηφίσασθε τὸν πόλεμον, μὴ φοβη-
 “θέντες τὸ αὐτίκα δεινόν, τῆς δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ διὰ πλείονος
 “εἰρήνης ἐπιθυμήσαντες· ἐκ πολέμου μὲν γὰρ εἰρήνη μᾶλλον
 “βεβαιοῦνται, ἀφ' ἡσυχίας δὲ μὴ πολεμῆσαι οὐχ ὁμοίως
 “ἀκίνδυνον. καὶ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι πόλιν
 “τύραννον ἡγήσάμενοι ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὁμοίως καθεστάναι, ὥστε
 “τῶν μὲν ἤδη ἄρχειν τῶν δὲ διανοεῖσθαι, παραστησώμεθα
 “ἐπελθόντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀκινδύνως τὸ λοιπὸν οἰκῶμεν, καὶ τοὺς
 3 “νῦν δεδουλωμένους Ἑλλήνας ἐλευθερώσωμεν.” Τοιαῦτα οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι εἶπον.

CXXV. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπειδὴ ἀφ' ἀπάντων
 ἤκουσαν γνώμην, ψήφον ἐπήγαγον τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ἅπασιν
 ὅσοι παρήσαν ἐξῆς, καὶ μείζονι καὶ ἐλασσονι πόλει· καὶ

(supraser. m. ead.). τὲ Ν. τοὺς μὲν... τοὺς δ' Τ. ἀτολμῶντες Α. J. οὐ τολμῶντες F.
 “supr. scriptum est ab alia manu ἀτολμῶντες.” πολλῶ Τ. ἐπ' ἀνάγκην Α. J. vulg.
 Bekk. εἰς ἀνάγκην Ν. T. F. H. ἐς ἀν. V. ἀφίχθαι corr. Ν. (acc. m. r.). ἀφίχθαι Τ.
 ψηφίσασθε δὴ vulg. δὴ om. Ν. T. V. F. H. om. Be. ψηφίσασθαι F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).
 μὲν, post ἐκ πολέμου, om. Τ. μᾶλλον om. Ν. hab. marg. m. r. οὐχ ὁμοίως Τ.
 § 2. καθεστηκυῖαν (sic) Ν. τῶν μὲν... τῶν δὲ Τ. αὐτοὶ τε Α. J. vulg. τε om.
 Ν. T. V. F. H. al. τολοιπὸν Τ. Α. J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν Ν. V. F. H.

§ 3. τοιαῦτα μὲν Α. J. μὲν om. Ν. T. V. F. H. ταῦτα F. H.
 CXXV. ἀμφ' ἀπάντων Τ. ἀπάντων corr. Ν. (spir. m. r.).

makes equally sense, for, as Goeller has well observed, the sentiment may be general or particular. If ταῦτα, it refers to τὰδε above, and to this there is no objection. Cp. I. 143, 6 οὐ γὰρ τὰδε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ἀλλ' οἱ ἄνδρες ταῦτα κτῶνται, Plat. Gorg. 497 D ἐὰν δὲ βούλῃ καὶ τῇ δ' ἐπίσκεψαι· οἶμαι γὰρ σοι οὐδὲ ταύτη ὁμολογεῖσθαι, Republ. v. 465 D διὰ σμικρὸν που μέρος εὐδαιμονίζονται ἐκεῖνοι (οἱ δολυπλοῖται) ὧν τούτοις ὑπάρχει· ἢ τε γὰρ τῶνδε νίκη καλλίων... τοῦτοις ἀνὰ τῶνδε referring to “the assistant guards” in

Plato's Polity. Many examples might be quoted from poets. I give three from Soph. Antig. 189 ἡ δ' ἐστὶν ἡ σώζουσα καὶ ταύτης ἐπι, 296—298 τοῦτο καὶ πόλεις πορθεῖ, τόδ'... τόδ'..., 673, 674 αὕτη πόλεις τ' ὀλλυσιν, ἡ δ' ἀναστάτους | οἴκους τίθησιν· ἡ δ'...—περιμένοντας can hardly be an anacoluthon for *genitive absolute*, as throughout the chapter there is a mingling of the first (*we* the Pelop. confederacy) and second (*you* the Laced.) persons, and γνωσθησόμεθα so closely follows.

2 τὸ πλῆθος ἐψηφίσαντο πολεμεῖν. δεδογμένον δὲ αὐτοῖς εὐθὺς μὲν ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιχειρεῖν ἀπαρασκευοῦς οὖσιν, ἐκπορίζεσθαι δὲ ἐδόκει ἐκάστοις ἂν πρόσφορα ἦν καὶ μὴ εἶναι μέλλησιν.
3 ὁμῶς δὲ καθισταμένοις ὧν ἔδει ἐνιαυτὸς μὲν οὐ διετρίβη, ἔλασσον δὲ πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἄρασθαι φανερώς.

CXXVI. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἐπρεσβεύοντο τῷ χρόνῳ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐγκλήματα ποιούμενοι, ὅπως σφίσιν ὅτι μεγίστη πρόφασις εἴη τοῦ πολεμεῖν, ἦν μὴ τι ἐσακούωσι.
2 καὶ πρῶτον μὲν πρέσβεις πέμψαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐκέλευον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὸ ἄγος ἐλαύνειν τῆς θεοῦ· τὸ δὲ ἄγος

§ 2. δεδογμένον corr. N. (οὐ' m. r. fuit δεδογμένον q. l. sequi. pauci præbent.) ἀδύνατον T. ἔλλησιν T. Diversus error μελλήσκει pro ἔλλησι plerosque libros invasit VIII. 46, 1.

§ 3. ὁμοίως T. ἐνιαυτὸς N. μὲν οὖν οὐ T. διετρίβη corr. N. (lit. supr. ε add. acc. supr. ι η corr. m. r. fuit διέτριβε). ἐσβάλλειν (sic) T. ἐς τὴν δὲ ἀττικὴν J.

CXXVI. πρὸ N. ὅτι μεγίστη vulg. ὅτι μεγίστη N.T.F.H.A.J. τοῦτο πολεμεῖν H. ἐσακούωσι A.J. vulg. Popp. ἐσακούωσιν ut solet Bekk. ἐσακούωσι pr. N. ἐσακούωσι corr. N. (ω post lit. 2 litt. cap.) de V. tac. Ad. T.F. ("corr. F." teste Br.) H. al. sequi. libri. In vulg. acquiesco, cum Thucydides si nolent audire æque ac nisi audiverint potuerit dicere illud fortasse maluerit. (De hac re breviter monui ad Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 365). In Aristoph. Pac. 187 ἐὰν δὲ μὴ σοὶ καταγορεύσῃ, hodie editur καταγορεύῃ, nam κατέειπε dicturum esse Comicum (quanquam vid. quæ ad F. L. * 117 et Ind. sub συναγορεύσαντα ubi loc. ex Anaxila Comico attuli. Nunc addo Menandr. Incert. XLIII. 3. Præiverant Homer. Pindar.) In Avib. 555 κἂν μὲν μὴ φῇ μὴδ' ἐθελήσῃ μὴδ' εὐθὺς γνωσιμαχῆσθαι.

§ 2. Pro τῆς θεοῦ, τοῦ θεοῦ pauc. libr. sollemni errore. De ἡ θεὸς audi Cobet. Nov. Lect. p. 26, "nemo unquam qui ἀττικιστὶ λέγει et non παρατραγωδεῖ, usurpat θεά, sed ἡ θεὸς dicebant perpetuo omnes in illo sermone qui non supra soccum adsurgit."

CXXV. τὸ πλῆθος κ.τ.λ. "the majority voted for war." It is quite immaterial whether a plural or singular follows a noun of multitude. τὸ πλῆθος οἴονται 20, 3. See more on IV. 84, 2, where singular verb and plural participle are found in the predicate.

§ 2. δεδογμένον, a various but not well-supported reading, has no standing place. εἰρημένον, δόξαν, ἐξόν, δέον, and hosts of similar absolute accus. participles might be cited. If καταχειροτονηθέντος αὐτοῦ is to be retained in Dem. Mid. p. 578 § 199 the participle is personal, but καταχειροτονηθέν has been wisely preferred by Editors.—εὐθὺς obviously belongs to ἐπιχειρεῖν.

§ 3. "But, though they voted to have no delay, yet if a year was not taken up in preparation, it was somewhat less." I conjecture that τι may have dropt out before πρὶν, see on 62, 5. Poppo and Arnold think ὁμῶς δὲ... refers to εὐθὺς μὲν... but the antithesis in § 2 is quite marked, "though it was impossible at once to make the attempt as unprepared, yet they voted to prepare without delay."

CXXVI. § 2. τὸ ἄγος...τῆς θεοῦ: τοὺς τὸ ἄγος δρᾶσαντας, τῆς θεοῦ, τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς Schol. "The abomination of the Goddess." Herod. tells the story of Cydon briefly v. 71. He calls them "τοὺς ἐναγέας," cp. ἐναγείς § 12, 13.

- 3 ἦν τοιόνδε. Κύλων ἦν Ὀλυμπιονικῆς ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος τῶν
 πάλαι εὐγενῆς τε καὶ δυνατός, ἐγεγαμήκει δὲ θυγατέρα
 4 Θεαγένους, Μεγαρέως ἀνδρὸς, ὃς κατ' ἐκείνους τὸν χρόνον
 ἐτυράννει Μεγάρων. χρωμένῳ δὲ τῷ Κύλωνι ἐν Δελφοῖς
 5 τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἀκρόπολιν. ὁ δὲ παρά τε τοῦ Θεαγένους
 δύναμιν λαβὼν καὶ τοὺς φίλους ἀναπέισας, ἐπειδὴ ἐπῆλθον
 Ὀλύμπια τὰ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ, κατέλαβε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ὥς
 6 ἑαυτῷ τι προσήκειν Ὀλύμπια νενικηκότι. εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ
 Ἀττικῇ ἢ ἄλλοθί που ἡ μεγίστη ἐορτὴ εἴρητο, οὔτε ἐκείνος

§ 3. ἀθην. ὀλυμπ. ἀνὴρ A.J. vulg. ὀλυμπ. ἀνὴρ ἀθην. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. δυνατ N. Miro errore θυτέρα A.J. θεογένους pr. N. θεαγένους corr. N. (a m. r.). θεαγο-
 ρους pt. T. θεαγόρους (fort.) corr. m. ead. marg. γρ. θεαγένους m. ead. ἀνδρ N.
 ἐτυράννει (sic) T. μεγάρων (non μεγαρέων) N.

§ 4. ἐν τῇ hab. (non τῇ om.) N.

§ 5. ὁ δὲ T. τε (post παρά) om. N.V. ἐπῆλθον A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐπῆλθον
 N.T.V.F.H. al. κατέλαβεν F. (si Bauer intelligo) H. ἑαυτῷ τι N.T. ὀλύμπια hic
 sed supr. ὀλύμπια J.

§ 6. εἰ corr. N. (m. r.). οὐτ' ἐκείνος N.V. τότε, τε T.A.J. vulg. τότε N. διάσεια

§ 3. δυνατός in its political sense.

§ 4. τῇ τ. Δ. τῇ μ. see on 23, 4.

§ 5. ἐπῆλθον. I transcribe a note, thinking it withal somewhat fanciful, contributed by an original thinker and a ripe scholar, whose premature death we all lament. "The reason of the plural verb seems to be that the festival consisted of a plurality of spectacles, and spread over a number of days, and so might naturally though not necessarily be regarded distributively. At all events there must be some explanation proper to the case of a festival, as we also find in Thuc. Κάριαι ἐτύχανον ὄντα v. 75, and τὰ Ἰσθμια...ἐπηγγέλθησαν viii. 10." James Riddell, Terminalia, Oxford 1852 p. 64.

§ 6. οὔτε ἐκείνος ἔτι... This use of ἔτι I have endeavoured (after Buttmann) to illustrate on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 80. "He did not take into notice this (whether the very great feast was in Attica or elsewhere) as he had noticed that it was the very great feast." Cope's translation of one of my quoted passages (Gorg. 503 A.) seems unexceptionable,

"your present question is not a simple one like the preceding." I could add many instances of this use of οὐκέτι or οὐκ...ἔτι. Meanwhile I must express my marvel at a very grave blunder made by the Oxford Greek Professor in rendering Plat. Theat. 177D "no one had ever yet had the hardihood to contend." The words are ἐφαμεν...ἐν μὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐθέλειν δύσχυρῆζεσθαι, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα περὶ τὰ δίκαια, ὥς παντὸς μᾶλλον ἢ ἂν θῆται πόλις δόξαντα αὐτῇ ταῦτα καὶ ἔστι δίκαια τῇ θεμένῃ ἕωςπερ ἂν κένηται· περὶ δὲ τὰ γαθοῦ (= τοῦ ὠφελίμου, τοῦ συμφέροντος) οὐδένα ἀνδρείον ἔθ' οὕτως εἶναι (no one is in this case as in the former "the just" so bold) ὥστε τολμᾶν διαμάχεσθαι ὅτι καὶ ἂν ὠφέλιμα οἰηθεῖσα πόλις ἐαυτῇ θῆται, καὶ ἔστι τοσοῦτον χρόνον ὅσον ἂν κένηται ὠφέλιμα. Surely the Master of Balliol has here confounded οὐκέτι and οὐπω, I repeat a very grave blunder. I am sorry to say that in our passage Poppo is open to the same charge, for he asks, "ἔτι significatne ad illud usque tempus, an legendum est τί, ulla ex parte?" But Poppo's confusion of thought I have noticed on 51, 2, and

ἔτι κατενόησε τό τε μαντεῖον οὐκ ἔδηλον· ἔστι γὰρ καὶ Ἀθηναίοις Διάσια ἃ καλεῖται Διὸς ἑορτὴ Μειλιχίου μεγίστη, ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ἐν ᾗ πανδημεὶ θύουσιν, πολλοὶ οὐχ ἱερεῖα ἀλλὰ θύματα ἐπιχώρια· δοκῶν δὲ ὀρθῶς γινώσκειν 7 ἐπεχείρησε τῷ ἔργῳ. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐβοήθησάν τε πανδημεὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ προσκαθεζόμενοι 8 ἐπολιόρκουν. χρόνου δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρυχόμενοι τῇ προσεδρείᾳ ἀπῆλθον οἱ πολλοί, ἐπιτρέψαντες τοῖς ἐννέα ἄρχουσι τὴν φυλακὴν καὶ τὸ πᾶν αὐτοκράτορσι διαθεῖναι ἢ ἂν ἄριστα διαγιγνώσκωσι· τότε δὲ τὰ πολλὰ τῶν 9 πολιτικῶν οἱ ἐννέα ἄρχοντες ἔπρασσον. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Κύλωνος πολιορκούμενοι φλαύρως εἶχον σίτου τε καὶ ὕδατος 10 ἀπορία. ὁ μὲν οὖν Κύλων καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ ἐκδιδράσκουσιν· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ὡς ἐπιέζοντο καὶ τινες καὶ ἀπέθνησκον ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ, καθίζουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν ἰκέται τὸν ἐν τῇ 11 ἀκροπόλει. ἀναστήσαντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακὴν, ὡς ἐώρων ἀποθνήσκοντας ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, ἐφ' ᾧ μηδὲν κακὸν ποιήσουσιν, ἀπαγαγόντες ἀπέκτειναν· καθεζομένους δέ τινας καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν σεμνῶν θεῶν

corr. N. (σι m. r.). *μεγίστη* hab. N. om. V. οὐχ' ἱερεῖα (sic) T. γινώσκειν N.T.V. τοῦ ἔργου T. (suprascr. m. ead.).

§ 7. οἱ δὲ T. τε (post ἐβοήθησαν) om. N.V. πρὸς αὐτοὺς T.

§ 8. *προσεδρεία* corr. N. (ei m. r. fuit *προσεδρία*). οἱ πολλοὶ om. N. πολλοὶ sine οἱ hab. N. marg. (m. r. post ἀπῆλθον lit. op. ὑποστιγμῆς, potuit esse lit. οἱ, si pr. m. πολλοὶ praeuisset). οἱ om. V. *φυλακὴν* τε καὶ A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. al. *διαγιγνώσκωσι* N.V. *διαγιγνώσκουσι* F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). *διαγιγνώσκουσι* T.

§ 9. *πολιορκούμενοι* (sic) J. *σίτου* τε N.T.

§ 10. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ T. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι T. καὶ (ante ἀπέθνησκον) om. H. om. corr. F. om. pr. N. add. m. r. hab. T. ἀπέθνησκον (sic) T. ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ J.

§ 11. *ποιήσουσιν* corr. N. (ou m. r. fuit *ποιήσωσιν*).

on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 384, and I fear shall have to notice elsewhere, admitting withal that he is a very painstaking Editor. Krüger's unpretending edition, with short German notes (Berlin 1846), briefly but correctly says, "nicht auch, nicht ebenfalls."—*θύματα*: τινὰ πύματa eis ζῶων μορφᾶς τετυπωμένα ἔθουσ Schol.

§ 8. Instead of the nine archons Herod. says οἱ πρυτάνεις τῶν Ναυκράων, οἵπερ ἔνεμον τότε τὰς Ἀθήνας. See Thirlw.

Vol. I. p. 22.

§ 11. ἀναστήσαντες, though generally accompanied by a qualifying phrase, as here and III. 28, 2 ὥστε μὴ ἀδικῆσαι, in itself seems symbolically to imply a *safe-conduct*. See 128, I, 136, 7, III. 75, 5, 8, Sophocl. Oed. Col. 47, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐμοὶ τοι τοῦ ξανιστάται πύλεως | διχ' ἐστὶ θάρσος. I should accept a reading commended by Mss. in Æschyl. Suppl. 322, 323, εἰδὼς δ' ἄμὸν ἀρχαίων γένος | πρᾶσσοις ἀν' ὧς Ἀργεῖον ἀνστήσας στόλον, "raising

- 12 ἐν τοῖς βωμοῖς ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ διεχρήσαντο. καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου
 ἐναγεῖς καὶ ἀλιτήριοι τῆς θεοῦ ἐκείνοί τε ἐκαλοῦντο καὶ τὸ
 13 γένος τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνων. ἤλασαν μὲν οὖν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς
 ἐναγεῖς τούτους, ἤλασε δὲ καὶ Κλεομένης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος
 ὕστερον μετὰ Ἀθηναίων στασιαζόντων, τοὺς τε ζῶντας ἐλαύ-
 νοντες καὶ τῶν τεθνεώτων τὰ ὀστᾶ ἀνελόντες ἐξέβαλον· κατ-
 ἤλθον μέντοι ὕστερον, καὶ τὸ γένος αὐτῶν ἔστιν ἔτι ἐν τῇ
 πόλει.

CXXVII. τοῦτο δὴ τὸ ἄγος οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐκέλευον
 ἐλαύνειν δηθέν τοῖς θεοῖς πρῶτον τιμωροῦντες, εἰδότες δὲ
 Περικλέα τὸν Ξανθίππου προσεχόμενον αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν μη-
 τέρα, καὶ νομίζοντες ἐκπεσόντος αὐτοῦ ῥᾶον σφίσι προχω-
 1 ρεῖν τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦτον ἠλπιζον
 παθεῖν ἂν αὐτὸν τοῦτο ὅσον διαβολὴν οἴσειν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν
 πόλιν, ὥς καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου ξυμφορὰν τὸ μέρος ἔσται ὁ
 3 πόλεμος. ὦν γὰρ δυνατώτατος τῶν καθ' ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἄγων

§ 12. ἀλιτήριοι F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). τοῖς ἐκ θεοῦ T. ἐκείνοι τὲ N.T.

§ 13. ἐξέβαλλον F.H. Post ὕστερον, μετὰ τὸν κλεομένην add. T. ἔτι ἔστιν A.J. vulg. ἔστιν ἔτι N.F.H. pl. Be. ἔστιν ἔτι T.V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. p. 436).

CXXVII. ἐλαύνειν ἐκέλευον T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐκέλευον ἐλαύνειν N.V.F.H. al. Eadem collocatio, hic quidem minus numerosa, est 126, 2, 128, 1, 3, 135, 1. εἰδότες δὴ J. δὲ καὶ N.V. δὲ om. T. προσεχόμενον N.V. al. pauci. μῖα N.T. προχωρήσειν J. vulg. προχωρεῖν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.

§ 2. τοσοῦτον γ' Ed. Bauer. πρὸ N.

us up from sanctuary as (acknowledging us as) an Argive (from our proof of our descent) body of fugitives."

CXXVII. For δηθέν see on 92, 1. The word recurs III. 68, 1, IV. 99. Agariste, the mother of Pericles, belonged to the Alcmaeonidae, φονεῦσαι δὲ αὐτοὺς (Cylon and his partizans) αἰτῇ ἔχει Ἀλκμαιωνίδας, Herod.—προχωρεῖν: infinitive present. Their words would have been ἐκπεσόντος αὐτοῦ ῥᾶον ἡμῖν προχωρεῖ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθ. So the present in IV. 24, 4 καὶ ἡδὴ σφῶν ἰσχυρὰ τὰ πράγματα γίγνεσθαι, VIII. 27, 3 καὶ τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον τῷ ἀσχυρῷ ἀλλὰ τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ περιπίπτειν. So in Latin Cicero, V. ad Attic. 21, 11 Homines non modo non recusare, sed etiam hoc dicere, se a me solvere (nos a te solvimus). Our idiom will allow this graphic present in recte, orat. but hardly

in obliqu. We can translate Plat. Phædr. 241 E καὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τοῦτον διαβάς ἀπέρχομαι, "I am off."

§ 2. ὅσον διαβολὴν κ.τ.λ. "as that it would produce a prejudice between him and the state."—τὸ μέρος: op. 74, 4, and II. 67, 2. "His ξυμφορὰ would bear its share in bringing about the war."

§ 3. δυνατώτατος, neither here nor 139, 4, nor II. 65, 8 in the political sense. The last passage is worth comparing: δυνατὸς ὦν τῷ τε ἀξιώματι καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ...κατεῖχε τὸ πλῆθος ἐλευθέρως, καὶ οὐκ ἤγετο μᾶλλον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἢ αὐτὸς ἤγε.—So completely οὐκ ἔω, οὐκ εἰώω=κελεύω μὴ, ἐκέλευον μὴ, that Plat. Republ. VIII. 553 D gives us τὸ μὲν οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ λογίζεσθαι οὐδὲ σκοπεῖν ἄλλ' ἢ ὅθεν ἐξ ἐλαττόνων χρημάτων πλείω ἔσται, τὸ δὲ ἂν θαυμάζειν καὶ τιμᾶν μὴ δὲν ἄλλο ἢ πλοῦτόν τε καὶ τοὺς πλου-

τὴν πολιτείαν ἡγαντιοῦτο πάντα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ οὐκ εἶα ὑπέικειν ἀλλ' ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ὥρμα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

CXXVIII. ἀντεκέλευον δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Λακε-
2 δαιμονίους τὸ ἀπὸ Ταινάρου ἄγος ἐλαύνειν. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαι-
μόνιοι ἀναστήσαντές ποτε ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος ἀπὸ
Ταινάρου τῶν Εἰλώτων ἱκέτας ἀπαγαγόντες διέφθειραν· διὸ
3 δὴ καὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς νομίζουσι τὸν μέγαν σεισμόν γενέσθαι
ἐν Σπάρτῃ. ἐκέλευον δὲ καὶ τὸ τῆς Χαλκιοίκου ἄγος ἐλαύ-
4 νειν αὐτούς· ἐγένετο δὲ τοιόνδε. ἐπειδὴ Πausanias ὁ Λακε-
δαιμόνιος τὸ πρῶτον μεταπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Σπαρτιατῶν ἀπὸ τῆς
ἀρχῆς τῆς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ καὶ κριθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀπελύθη
μὴ ἀδικεῖν, δημοσίᾳ μὲν οὐκέτι ἐξεπέμφθη, ἰδίᾳ δὲ αὐτὸς
τριήρῃ λαβὼν Ἑρμιονίδα ἄνευ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀφικνεῖται ἐς
Ἑλλησποντον, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν πόλεμον, τῷ
δὲ ἔργῳ τὰ πρὸς βασιλέα πράγματα πράσσειν, ὥσπερ καὶ
τὸ πρῶτον ἐνεχείρησεν, ἐφιέμενος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχῆς.
5 εὐεργεσίαν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦδε πρῶτον ἐς βασιλέα κατέθετο καὶ

CXXVIII. ἄγος ἐλαύνειν...ταινάρου om. H. propter τὸ ὁμοιότελευτον. "Sed manus recentior in imo marg. adscripsit" Ba.

§ 2. ἀναστήσαντές ποτε corr. N. (add. acc. supr. pr. e m.r. lit. supr. alt. e). ἀναστήσαντες ποτέ T. εἰλώτων τοὺς ἱκέτας A.J. vulg. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. δι' ὃ vulg. διὸ N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. omn. Be. A.J. Bekk. Poppo.

§ 4. το πρῶτον N.T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πρῶτον V.H. σπαρτῶν T. οὐκ ἐτι F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). ἐξεπέμφη (sic) N. αὐτ N. πρ N. πράγματα βουλόμενος πράσσειν A.J. vulg. βουλόμενος om. N.T.V.F.H. al. βουλ. ante τὰ ponunt sequi. libri. το- πρῶτον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ πρῶτον hic T.V.F.H. ἐπεχείρησεν A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐνε- χείρησεν N.V.F.H. al. Poppo. ἐνεχείρησεν T.

σίους, as if in the first clause κελεύει μηδὲν ἄλλο had preceded. So Th. viii. 81, 3 ὑπέδεξάτο ἡ μὴν...μὴ ἀπορήσειν αὐ- τοὺς τροφῆς, οὐδ' ἦν δέγν...ἐξαργυρίσαι, because οὐκ ἐφ' ἣν would have been so natural in the first clause. Cp. Dem. pro Phorm. p. 954, 955 λόγους ἐτόλμα λέγειν...ἐνα μὲν τὸ παράπαν μὴ γενέσθαι διαθήκην....ἕτερον δ'...συγχωρεῖν....καὶ οὐχὶ δικάζεσθαι. In Eur. Helen. 835, 836 ἄλλ' ἀγνὸν ὄρκον σὸν κάρη κατώμοσα. MEN. τί φῆς; θανεῖσθαι κοῦποτ' ἀλλὰ- ξω λέχῃ; I see no difficulty. The introduction of φῆς sufficiently accounts for οὔποτε.

CXXVIII. § 2. τὸν μέγαν σεισμόν:

that mentioned 101, 2.

§ 4. πράγματα πράσσειν: a somewhat loose infinitive, but hardly in strict con- cord with ἀφικνεῖται. We find a similar infinitive connected with πέμπειν iv. 8, 3, 132, 3. In Eur. Med. 1303 ἐμῶν δὲ παίδων ἦλθον ἐκώσωσιν βίον var. read. ἐκώσσαι "utrumque recte" Pors. Elmsl. on the contrary admits the infinitive with πέμπειν, doubting it with ἵεναι. Perhaps μανθάνειν γὰρ ἤκομεν | ξένοι πρὸς ἀστῶν Soph. Oed. Col. 12 we may render "we are here to learn," treating ἤκομεν as nearly=οἷδ' ἐσμέν.

§ 5. εὐεργεσίαν as 129, 2 where com- mentators refer to Herod. viii. 85 Φύλα-

N.B. H. read ἐλλόσεις θανατοῦσθαι construction.
cf. ἐφίεναι δ' ὅπως φθονήκεν εἶπεν Ale

τοῦ παντὸς πράγματος ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο· Βυζάντιον γὰρ ἔλων τῇ προτέρᾳ παρουσίᾳ μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Κύπρου ἀναχώρησιν (εἶχον δὲ Μῆδοι αὐτὸ καὶ βασιλέως προσήκοντες τινες καὶ ξυγγενεῖς οἱ ἐάλωσαν ἐν αὐτῷ) τότε τούτους οὓς ἔλαβεν ἀποπέμπει βασιλεῖ κρύφα τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ⁶ ἀπέδρασαν αὐτόν. ἔπρασσε δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ Γογγύλου τοῦ Ἐρετρίεως, ᾧ ἐπέτρεψε τό τε Βυζάντιον καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους.⁷ ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ ἐπιστολὴν τὸν Γόγγυλον φέροντα αὐτῷ· ἐνεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε ἐν αὐτῇ, ὡς ὕστερον ἀνευρέθη. “Παν-
 “σανίας ὁ ἡγεμὼν τῆς Σπάρτης τούσδε τέ σοι χαρίζεσθαι
 “βουλόμενος ἀποπέμπει δορὶ ἔλων, καὶ γνώμην ποιῶμαι,
 “εἰ καὶ σοὶ δοκεῖ, θυγατέρα τε τὴν σὴν γῆμαι καὶ σοι
 “Σπάρτην τε καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα ὑποχείριον ποιῇ-
⁸ “σαι. δυνατὸς δὲ δοκῶ εἶναι ταῦτα πράξαι μετὰ σοῦ
⁹ “βουλευόμενος. εἰ οὖν τί σε τούτων ἀρέσκει, πέμπε ἄνδρα
 “πιστὸν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν δι’ οὗ τὸ λοιπὸν τοὺς λόγους ποιη-
 “σόμεθα.”

§ 5. ἔλων pr. N. ἔλων corr. N. (add. acc. m. r.). εἶλων δὲ μ. T. [οἱ] ἐάλωσαν Bekk. sine causa. ἐν τῷ τότε T. ἐν αὐτῷ, τότε pr. N. ἐν αὐτῷ τότε corr. N. (lit. post ὧ, add. ὑποστιγμῆν post τότε m. r.). ἔλαβον T.

§ 6. ὡπερ A. J. vulg. Bekk. ὦ N. T. V. F. H. al. ᾧ [περ] Porpo.

§ 7. τὸν om. pr. N. suprascr. m. r. γογγύλου φέροντος pr. N. γογγύλον φέροντα corr. N. (m. r.). γόγγυλον (sic) T. (sed pr. acc. cal. transv. induct.). τάδε καὶ ἐν A. J. vulg. καὶ om. N. T. V. F. H. al. τοὺς σπάρτης T. τούσδε τε N. τοὺς δε T. τε om. T. καὶ σοὶ A. J. vulg. καὶ σοὶ N. T. θυγατέρα τέ N. T. εἰ σοὶ T. καὶ σοὶ N. σπάρτην τέ N. T.

§ 8. δυνατ N. πράξαι T. βουλόμενος J. βουλευόμεν A. Vid. 112, 4.

§ 9. τολοιπὸν N. T. A. J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν V. F. H.

κος δὲ εὐεργέτης βασιλεὺς ἀνεγράφη, καὶ χώρα οἱ ἐδωρήθη πολλή. οἱ δ' εὐεργέται βασιλεὺς ὀροσάγγαι καλέονται Περσιτί, and “the book of record of the chronicles” in Esther vi. 2. The name was introduced into Greek. See a copious note of Wolf's on Dem. Leptin. p. 475. His examples are all post-Thucydidean, but I think we shall find that the title was already acknowledged in our author's days.—προσῆκοντες... ξυγγενεῖς: apparently the same tautology as propinquus cognatusque Liv. xxv. 3, 15 and Vergil Æneid ii. 87 consanguinitate propinquom. Cp. our blood-relation.

§ 7. Γόγγυλον is the probable accent, to distinguish the proper name from the adjective.—ἀποπέμπει ... ποιῶμαι: so 129, 2 λέγει Ξερέης... μοι... ἡμετέρῳ... ἀρέσκομαι. With this, to us so strange a medley, cp. the wording of the year's truce between Athens and Sparta iv. 118.

§ 9. σε... ἀρέσκει: this construction was already in use in the Tragedians. Th. elsewhere has used the dative.—ἄνδρα πιστόν. See the commentators on Æsch. Pers. 1, 2 τάδε μὲν Περσῶν τῶν οἰχομένων | Ἑλλάδ' ἐς αἶαν πιστὰ καλεῖται, 528 πιστοῖσι πιστὰ ξυμφέρειν βουλευματα.

CXXIX. τοσαῦτα μὲν ἡ γραφή ἐδήλον, Ξέρξης δὲ ἦσθη τε τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ ἀποστέλλει Ἀρτάβαζον τὸν Φαρνάκου ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ κελεύει αὐτὸν τὴν τε Δασκυλίτην σατραπείαν παραλαβεῖν, Μεγαβάτην ἀπαλλάξαντα ὃς πρότερον ἦρχε, καὶ παρὰ Πανσανίαν ἐς Βυζάντιον ἐπιστολὴν ἀντεπετίθει αὐτῷ ὡς τάχιστα διαπέμψαι καὶ τὴν σφραγίδα ἀποδείξαι, καὶ ἦν τι αὐτῷ Πανσανίας παραγγέλλη περὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πραγμάτων, πρᾶσσειν ὡς ἄριστα καὶ πιστότατα. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος τὰ τε ἄλλα ἐποίησεν ὥσπερ εἶρητο καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν διέπεμψεν· ἀντεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε. “Ὡδε λέγει “ βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης Πανσανία. καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὓς μοι “ πέραν θαλάσσης ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἔσωσας κείται σοι εὐεργε- “ σία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ ἔσαι ἀνάγραφτος, καὶ τοῖς λόγοις
3 “ τοῖς ἀπὸ σοῦ ἀρέσκομαι. καὶ σε μῆτε νύξ μῆτε ἡμέρα

CXXIX. Ξέρξης τὴν ἦσθη τῇ ἐπ. T. ἦσθη τὴν N. φανάκου F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

β

σατραπείαν δασκυλίτην corr. N. (acc. supr. i corr. τιν supraser. m. r.). δασκυλίτην T. F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) J. σκυλίτην V. δασκυλίτην H.A. σατραπείαν A.J. παραλαβεῖν corr. N. (m. ead.). μεγαβάτην corr. N. (η m. r.). σφραγίδα N.T.

§ 2. ὁ δὲ T. ὡς περ εἶρητο corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ω add. ε supr. ρ lit. inter ρ et ε add. spir. supr. ε. m. r. fuit ὡς προσέρητο). διέσωσας A.J. vulg. ἔσωσας N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. κείσεται pr. N. κείται corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ε post lit. 2 vel 3 litt. cap. τ m. r.). γρ. κείσεται marg. N. (m. r.) (de V. tac. Ad.). κείσεται A.J. vulg. κείται T.F. (si recte Bekkeri silentium interpretor, tac. Ba.) Thom. Mag. del. v. ἐς δεῖ T.

§ 3. καὶ σὲ N.T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). καὶ σε (sic) J. μῆτε ἡμέρα N.T.V.F.

CXXIX. This Satrapy, called by Herod. iii. 120 νομοῦ τοῦ ἐν Δασκυλείῳ (cp. 126 Μιτραβατία τὸν ἐκ Δασκυλείου ὑπαρχον, vi. 33 Οἰβάρεϊ τῷ Μεγαβάζου τῷ ἐν Δασκυλείῳ ὑπάρχῳ), is considered to be the same as νομός τρίτος of Herod. iii. 90. It is the most extensive though not the most productive of tribute of the four (Arnold in an instructive note on viii. 5, 4 says *three*, but Herodotus gives Cilicia as νομός τέταρτος) satrapies in Asia Minor. “It includes the great body of Asia Minor, situated to the north of Taurus (for it is agreed that the Σέρριοι of Herod. means Cappadocia. Renn. p. 315) and east of Lydia; as well as the whole northern coast, from the Troade to the river Thermodon.” Major Rennell, Geogr. Herod. Vol. i. p. 313. The Hellespontines were by far the

most important members of this satrapy, and so it is generally called ὁ Ἑλλησποντος in Th. viii., when Pharnabazus, its then satrap, was striving to outbid Tissaphernes. Dascyleium, a Bithynian town on the Propontis, not far from Mysia, was the seat of the satrap. Xenoph. Hist. Gr. iv. 1, 15, 16 gives a glowing description of the neighbourhood, the fertility of the soil, and its abundance in all manner of game and fish. Steph. Byz. gives five cities of this name: τετάρτη ἐπὶ Βιθυνίας.

§ 2. κείται... “the title of εὐεργέτης, is bestowed upon you in our family ever registered.” Whether ἐς βασιλεία 128, 5 is a condensation for ἐς βασιλέως οἶκον (see on iv. 67, 1), or ἐς is simply the same as πρὸς, is by no means easy to determine.

“ἐπισχέτω ὥστε ἀνεῖναι πράσσειν τι ὧν ἐμοὶ ὑπισχνῇ,
 “μηδὲ χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου δαπάνη κεκωλύσθω, μηδὲ στρα-
 “τιᾶς πλήθει, εἴ ποι δεῖ παραγίγνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ μετ’ Ἄρτα-
 “βάζου ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ, ὃν σοι ἔπεμψα, πρᾶσσε θαρσῶν
 “καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ τὰ σὰ ὅπη κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔξει
 “ἀμφοτέροισι.”

CXXX. ταῦτα λαβὼν ὁ Πανσανίας τὰ γράμματα, ὧν
 καὶ πρότερον ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν
 Πλαταιᾶσιν ἡγεμονίαν, πολλῷ τότε μᾶλλον ἦρτο, καὶ οὐκέτι
 ἐδύνατο ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότῳ τρόπῳ βιοτείνειν, ἀλλὰ σκευάς τε
 Μηδικὰς ἐνδυνάμενος ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ἐξῆει, καὶ διὰ τῆς
 Θράκης πορευόμενον αὐτὸν Μῆδοι καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ἐδορυφόρουν,
 τράπέζαν τε Περσικὴν παρετίθετο, καὶ κατέχειν τὴν διάνοιαν
 οὐκ ἐδύνατο, ἀλλ’ ἔργοις βραχέσι προὔδηλου ᾧ τῇ γνώμῃ
 μειζόνως ἐσέπειτα ἔμελλε πράξειν. δυσπρόσοδόν τε αὐτὸν
 παρείχε, καὶ τῇ ὀργῇ οὕτω χαλεπῇ ἐχρήτο ἐς πάντας ὁμοίως

(tac. Br.) H. πράσσειν τι N.T.A.J. vulg. ὑπισχνῇ hic N. Nullus liber hic formam ὑπισχνεῖ præbet, quam Atticorum propriam Porsonus judicavit. In vi. 14, 1 unus et alter hab. ἡγεῖ. μηδὲ hic et infra N.T.A. μηδὲ hic μὴ δὲ infra J. δαπάνη hic N. δαπάνη A.J. πλήθει corr. N. (η m. ead.). δεῖ corr. N. (εἰ m. r.). δὴ T. παραγίγνεσθαι N.T.V. μετὰ N.V. ἀνδρὸς N. πρᾶσσε N.T.A.J.

CXXX. πλαταιᾶσιν pr. N. πλαταιᾶσιν corr. N. (acc. m. r.) (de V. tac. Ad.). πλαταιᾶσιν A.J. vulg. πλαταιᾶσιν T.F.H. omn. Be. (et infra si recte interpretor Bekkeri silentium) Bekk. Poppo. πολλῷ μᾶλλον τότε T.A.J. ἦρτο Ed. Bauer. ἡδύνατο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἡδύνατο corr. N. (η m. r. fuit ἐδύνατο). ἐδύνατο cum Bekk. recepi. καθεστῶτι 2 Be. Scholiast, vulg. καθεστηκότῳ N.T.V.F.H. al. A.J. ἐνδυνάμενος καὶ T. (s' post s' irrepsit). ἐξῆει hic N. ἐξῆει A.J. μηδικὴν A.J. “recens manus inter versus scripserat in Cass.” [H.] Ba. παρετίθετο N. περιτίθετο V. ἡδύνατο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἐδύνατο corr. N. (ε corr. m. r. fuit ἡδύνατο). ἐδύνατο V. Bekk. προὔδηλου N. Bekk. προὔδηλου (sic) T.

§ 2. αὐτὸν N. αὐτὸν T.H. παρείχεν F. Bekk. μὴ (pro μηδένα) N.V. δενα ante δυνα

CXXX. ἐν τῷ καθ. τρ. “the constituted ordinary ways of life,” varied 132, 1 ἐξεδεύθητο τῶν καθεστώων νομίμων.—βιοτείνειν: see on 11, 2.—Περσικὴν, τρυφηλὴν Scholiast. Persicos odi puer adparatus suggests itself to every one. Nep. Paus. 3 epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius.—μειζόνως the only form of this adverb, μείζον being probably always adjective; μείζον φρονεῖν is the comparative of μέγα φρονεῖν.—μετέστη, not ἀπέστη, withdrew from the ἡγεμονία of Sparta. The Athenians had been bona fide ζύμμαχοι, never ὑπήκοοι.

So when Chios (αὐτόνομος as it was styled) went over to the Lacedæmonians Th. says τῆς μεγίστης πόλεως μεθεστηκυίας viii. 15, 1, though he has more than once used of the same ἀφίστασθαι, ἀπόστασις. So above 95, 4 ξυνέβη...τοὺς ζυμμάχους τῷ ἐκείνῳ ἐχθρῇ παρ’ Ἀθηναίων μετατάξασθαι, and the Corinthians, when threatening to withdraw from the Spartan confederacy, carefully picked their language, ἡμᾶς πρὸς ἑτέραν τινὰ ζυμμαχίαν τρέψετε 71, 5, οὐτε γὰρ δόξα ποιοῦμεν ἂν μεταβαλλόμενοι, as they afterwards say § 7.

ὥστε μηδένα δύνασθαι προσιέναι· διόπερ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἦκιστα ἢ ξυμμαχία μετέστη.

CXXXI. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι τό τε πρῶτον δι' αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἀνεκαλέσαντο αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τῇ Ἑρμιονίδι νηϊ τὸ δεύτερον ἐκπλεύσας οὐ κελευσάντων αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ἐφαίνετο ποιῶν, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου βία ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς ἐς μὲν τὴν Σπάρτην οὐκ ἐπανεχώρει, ἐς δὲ Κολωνὰς τὰς Τρωάδας ἰδρυθεὶς πρᾶσσων τε ἐσηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τὴν μονὴν ποιούμενος, οὕτω δὴ οὐκέτι ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ πέμψαντες κήρυκα οἱ ἔφοροι καὶ σκυτάλην εἶπον τοῦ κήρυκος μὴ λείπεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μή, πόλεμον αὐτῷ Σπαρτιάτας προαγορεύειν. ὁ δὲ βου-

excidit. διόπερ pr. N. διόπερ corr. N. (lit. post ρ). πρ^δ N. οὐχῆκιστα N.A.J. μετέστη corr. N. (ετέ m. r.).

CXXXI. τότε N.T.V.F.H.A.J. τό, τε vulg. ἀνεκάλεσαν T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἀνεκάλεσαν corr. N. (add. aoc. lit. supr. alt. ε. ν post lit. 3 litt. cap. fuit ἀνεκαλέσαντο) F.H. Th. Mag. in ἀνακαλοῦμαι. ἐρμῆονίδι T. (supraser. m. ead.). τοδεύτερον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ δεύτερον T.F.H. αὐτόν (pro αὐτῶν) T. πολιορκηθεὶς T. κολωνὰς N.V. τρωάδας A.J. vulg. τρωάδας Bekk. Popp. τρωάδας N.T.V.F.H. πρᾶσσων τὲ N.T. ἐπηγγέλλετο corr. N. (π m. r.). πρ^δ N. hic T. πρὸς V.F.H. pl. omn. ἐς A.J. vulg. quod et ipsum defendi potest. ἐπάσχον T. σπαρτιάτας N. σπαρτιάται V.

CXXXI. ἀνεκάλεσαν or ἀνεκαλέσαντο I doubt not is equally correct. The verb is not used elsewhere in Th. in the sense of "to recal." The middle is found vii. 73, 3, meaning "calling on the Athen. to answer them." The usual word for recal is μεταπέμποιμαι (μεταπέμπω), as 95, 3, 128, 4 (μεταπεμφθεὶς passive) both of the recal of Pausanias, and elsewhere. μετακαλεῖν also is so used viii. 11, 3.—ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς: the brevity of our Author makes him obscure. After Paus. took Byzantium, he left the place in the hands of Gongylus of Eretria, through whom he conducted his treasonable negotiations with Xerxes. The relatives of the king were liberated, but nominally they had escaped, absconded. See above 128, 5 foll. He clearly returns to Byzantium, and, as it would seem from the very strong word used by Th., the Athenians were "constrained to expel him by force" (Grote v. p. 364). "Compelled him to leave Byzantium," says Thirlw. ii. 376, but this seems an inadequate translation.

—I retain πρὸς as having more Mss. authority, but πρᾶσσω ἐς (applied to a body of men) I am persuaded is unquestionable Greek. So 132, 3 ἐπυνθοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τοὺς Εἰλωτας πρᾶσσω τι. An intrigue carried on with one must be expressed by *dative*, or πρὸς with *accusative*, οἱ πρᾶσσοντες Βρασιῶς, πρὸς Βρασιῶδαν, but an intrigue carried on with many is not only an intrigue *with* but *amongst* them, reaching them, and extending itself through them. On similar grounds I hope on iii. 109, 2 to show that διαβάλλειν ἐς τινας is correct, in fact, stating all that διαβάλλειν πρὸς τινας does and something more.—ἐπάσχον, a simple mistake of the Ms. T., which teems with all manner of mis-spellings (herein shared with a Ms. of Bekker's), I notice, to guard the reader against the notion, that πάσχειν can (though undoubtedly *pati* can) contain the meaning of ἀνέχεσθαι: See what I have written on Aristoph. Vesp. 763, Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology, Vol. iv. p. 309.—πόλεμον κ. τ. λ. The exact

λόμενος ὡς ἡκιστα ὑποπτος εἶναι καὶ πιστεύων χρήμασι δια-
 3 λύσειν τὴν διαβολὴν ἀνεχώρει τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Σπάρτην. καὶ
 ἐς μὲν τὴν εἰρκτὴν ἐσπίπτει τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων
 (ἔξεστι δὲ τοῖς ἐφόροις τὸν βασιλέα δράσαι τοῦτο), ἔπειτα
 διαπραξάμενος ὕστερον ἐξῆλθε, καὶ καθίστησιν ἑαυτὸν ἐς
 κρίσιν τοῖς βουλομένοις περὶ αὐτὸν ἐλέγχειν.

CXXXII. καὶ φανερόν μὲν εἶχον οὐδὲν οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται
 σημεῖον, οὔτε οἱ ἐχθροὶ οὔτε ἡ πᾶσα πόλις, ὅτῳ ἂν πιστεύ-
 σαντες βεβαίως ἐτιμωροῦντο ἄνδρα γένους τε τοῦ βασιλείου
 ὄντα καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι τιμὴν ἔχοντα (Πλείσταρχον γὰρ τὸν
 Λεωνίδου ὄντα βασιλέα καὶ νέον ἐτι ἀνεμὸς ὢν ἐπετρόπενεν).
 ὑποψίας δὲ πολλὰς παρέειχε τῇ τε παρανομίᾳ καὶ ζηλώσει

§ 2. ὁ δὲ T. Post βουλόμενος, in N. lit. 2 litt. cap. ὡς ante seq. versic. add.
 sed m. ead. ἀνεχώρει N. ἐνεχώρει V. τοδεύτερον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ δεύτερον T.V.F.H.
 eis sp. T.

§ 3. εἰρκτὴν T.A.J. εἰρκτὴν pr. N. εἰρκτὴν corr. N. (spir. m. r.). ἐκπίπτει
 N.V. haud scio an mutatis ἐκ et εἰς. Vid. ad. 106, 2. τοπρῶτον N. hic T.A.J. vulg.
 τὸ πρῶτον V.F.H. δράσαι corr. N. (acc. m. r. fuit δράσαι). δράσαι T. εαντὸν (sic)
 A. eis κρίσιν T. περὶ αὐτῶν A.J. vulg. περὶ αὐτὸν N.T.V.F.H. al. Ego αὐτὸν
 reposui.

CXXXII. σπαρτιᾶται hic T. σπαρτιᾶται corr. N. (acc. fuit σπαρτιᾶται m. r.).
 οὔτε οἱ ἐχθροὶ om. T. pauce. Be. γένους τε N.T. Λεωνίδου corr. N. (ou m. r. fuisse

message given would be thus worded,
 πόλεμόν σοι Σπαρτιᾶται προαγορεύουσιν,
 "else the Spartans declare war on
 you." Hence present infinitive. See on
 127, 1.

§ 2. τὴν παραβολήν, noticed as a
 various reading, and found in one of
 Bekk. Mss., but in no edition before
 me, seems to have been known as well
 as τὴν διαβολὴν to the Scholiast. τὴν
 κατηγορίαν. τὸν κίνδυνον, τὸ γεγονός ὑπ'
 αὐτοῦ παράβολον. The word, not found
 I think elsewhere in such sense, seems
 to have been suggested by παραβάλαιτο
 133.—διαλύσειν: we have the middle
 140, 5 τὰ ἐγκλήματα διαλύεσθαι, but there
 "our mutual recriminatory charges."
 ἀπολύεσθαι with διαβολάς, ἐγκλήματα,
 αἰτίας, is more usual. See Cobet. Var.
 Lect. p. 368.

§ 3. εἰρκτὴν seems to be one of the
 olden words common to Herodotus
 (ἐρκτὴ) Thucydides and Xenophon. Its
 existence elsewhere in Attic prose of
 good age is questionable. Anct. Axioch.

370 D and Pseudo-Dem. Ep. II. p. 1471
 are not respectable vouchers, and in
 Dem. Timocr. p. 764, 11 it was foisted
 in by Reiske, and by subsequent editors
 justly exploded. In Herod. IV. 146, 148
 it may be noticed that the Lacedæ-
 monian prison is meant. Possibly it
 was the name usually acknowledged in
 Sparta.—τὸν βασιλέα: καὶ μὴν οὐκ
 ἦν βασιλεὺς ἀλλ' ἐπίτροπος Scholiast
 somewhat hypercritically. s' may have
 dropt out after -ois, but, as Poppo says,
 Nep. Pausan. 3 licet cuivis ephoro hoc
 facere regi.

CXXXII. Pausanias was son of
 Cleombrotus (94, 1), who was brother of
 Leonidas. Upon the death of Plistar-
 chus, about 458 B.C. (Clint. p. 205),
 Plistoanax, son of Pausanias, succeeded.
 —μή ἴσος... "not to condescend to an
 equality," VI. 16, 4.—τά τε ἄλλα αὐτοῦ:
 see on 68, 2.—ἐπιγράφασθαι, "to get
 inscribed," as παρέρθετο 130, 1, and
 παραποιησάμενος, "having got made a
 counterfeit seal" 132, 3.

τῶν βαρβάρων μὴ ἴσος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παροῦσι, τά τε ἄλλα αὐτοῦ ἀνεσκόπουν, εἴ τί που ἐξεδεδιήγρητο τῶν καθεστῶτων νομίμων, καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ τὸν τρίποδά ποτε τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς, ὃν ἀνέθεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀπὸ τῶν Μήδων ἀκροθίνιον, ἡξίωσεν ἐπιγράψασθαι αὐτὸς ἰδίᾳ τὸ ἐλεγείον τόδε,

Ἑλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὤλεσε Μήδων,

Παυσανίας Φοῖβω μνήμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε,

τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐλεγείον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐξεκόλασαν εὐθὺς τότε ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίποδος τοῦτο, καὶ ἐπέγραψαν ὀνομαστί τὰς πόλεις ὅσαι ξυγκαθελοῦσαι τὸν βάρβαρον ἔστησαν τὸ ἀνάθημα τοῦ μέντοι Παυσανίου ἀδίκημα καὶ τοῦτο ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τούτῳ καθειστήκει, πολλῶ μᾶλλον παρόμοιον ¹πραχθῆναι ἐφαίνετο τῇ παρούσῃ διανοίᾳ. ἐπυνθάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τοὺς Εἰλωτας πρᾶσσειν τι αὐτόν, καὶ ἦν δὲ οὕτως ἐλευθέρωσίν τε γὰρ ὑπὸ σπινθὴρ αὐτοῖς καὶ πολιτείαν, ἣν ξυνε- ³παναστῶσι καὶ τὸ πᾶν ξυγκατεργάσωνται. ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὥς οὐδὲ τῶν Εἰλωτῶν μηνυταῖς τισὶ πιστεύσαντες ἡξίωσαν νέω-
τερόν τι ποιεῖν ἐς αὐτόν, χρώμενοι τῷ τρόπῳ ᾧ περ εἰώθασιν ἐς σφᾶς αὐτούς, μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι περὶ ἀνδρὸς Σπαρτιάτου ἀνευ ἀναμφισβητήτων τεκμηρίων βουλευσαί τι ἀνῆκεστον, πρὶν γε δὴ αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται, ὁ μέλλων τὰς τελευταίας βασιλεῖ ἐπι-
στολὰς πρὸς Ἀρτάβαζον κομῆν, ἀνὴρ Ἀργίλιος, παιδικά

vid. λεωνίδα). ἐπετρέψεν Α. J. ζήλω T. ἴσος T. A. J. vulg. εἴ τί που N. T. A. J. vulg. τρίποδα ποτέ N. T. vulg. τρίποδά ποτε Α. J. κατὰ τῶν μῆδων T. ἀκροθίνιον

corr. N. (in m. r.). αὐτὸς om. pr. N. αὐτ' add. marg. N. m. r. ἀρχὸς T. μνήμα T. ἐστήσαντο (sic) T. ἐστήσαντο Α. J. ἔστησαν τὸ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. (si recte in-
terpr. Br. sil. tac. Ba.) H. al. Frequens mutatio. Dem. Mid. 570 § 172 εἴ τις αὐτοῦ
ταῦτ' ἀφείλοιο ἰππάρχηκα κ. τ. λ. vix dubium est quin rescribi oporteat τοῦτ' ἀφείλοι
τό... Neque enim medium hic locum obtinet sed activum. Plat. Euthyd. 288 c primus
ἀπέλιπον τὸ ἐξῆς τοῖς περάσομαι Routh. Fuaat ἀπέλιποντο. ἀδίκημα om. T.
τοῦτο N. T. V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. p. 436) F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. ἐπεὶ γε δὴ Α. J.
vulg. ἐπειδὴ N. T. V. F. H. pl. Be. καθειστήκη (sic) J.

§ 2. εἰς N. T. V. A. J. αὐτόν ante καὶ εἰς pon. T. εἰλωτας corr. N. (add. acc. m. r.
lit. supr. ω). πρᾶσσειν τι N. T. A. J. vulg. καὶ ἦν δὲ καὶ T. Ad. δὲ "γὰρ eadem
manu inter versus Cass. [H.]" Ba. καὶ πολιτείαν N. (supraser. m. ead.). ξυγκατε-
ργάσωνται corr. T. (σ op. m. ead.).

§ 3. μηνυταῖς J. τισι pr. N. (add. acc. m. r.). τισι Α. J. vulg. τισὶ T. εἰς αὐτόν
N. T. A. J. vulg. op. libri pl. omn. ἀνδρ' N. βουλευσαί τι T. πρ' N. παιδικὸ ποτε

§ 2. ἐς τοὺς Εἰλ. See on 131, 1. The same explanation serves for passages briefly noticed on 33, 2.—ἐλευθέρωσιν

"liberation" rather than "liberty." Cp. v. 9, 6 ἐλευθερώσεως preceded by θανατώσεως. See on πρέσβευσις 73, 1.

ποτε ὦν αὐτοῦ καὶ πιστότατος ἐκείνῳ, μηνυτῆς γίγνεται, δέισας κατὰ ἐνθύμησίν τινα ὅτι οὐδεὶς πω τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἀγγέλων πάλιν ἀφίκετο, καὶ παραποιησάμενος σφραγίδα, ἵνα ᾗν ψευσθῇ τῆς δόξης ἣ καὶ ἐκείνος τὶ μεταγράψαι αἰτήσῃ μὴ ἐπιγνῶ, λύει τὰς ἐπιστολάς, ἐν αἷς ὑπονοήσας τι τοιοῦτο προσεπεσταλθαι καὶ αὐτὸν εὗρεν ἐγγεγραμμένον κτείνειν.

CXXXIII. τότε δὲ οἱ ἔφοροι δείξαντος αὐτοῦ τὰ γράμματα μᾶλλον μὲν ἐπίστευσαν, αὐτήκοοι δὲ βουλευθέντες ἔτι γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ Πausανίου τι λέγοντος, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ Ταΐναρον ἰκέτου οἰχομένου καὶ σκηνησαμένου

ut vid. pr. N. παιδικά ποτε corr. N. ἐκείνῳ corr. N. (ω' m. r.). γίγνεται N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). περιποιησάμενος T. σφραγίδα N.T. ἐκείνος μεταγράψαι τι A. vulg. μεταγράψαι τι J. τι μεταγράψαι N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. τι τοιοῦτον T.A.J. vulg. τι τοιοῦτο corr. N. (lit. post alt. ο fuit τοιοῦτον). τοιοῦτο F.H.

CXXXIII. τότε δὲ ἡ T.A.J. aliq. Be. τότε δὲ F.H. al. τότε (om. δὲ) N.V. δείξαντες T. (supraser. m. ead.). βουλευθέντες T.V.F. ("a correctore βου- ληθέντες" Ba.) H. al. βουλευθέντες pr. N. βουλευθέντες corr. N. (m. r. τι λέγοντος)

§ 3. αὐτοῦ... ἐκείνῳ. Whether this junction of pronouns will ever be satisfactorily explained the junction is a fact indisputable. Plat. Prot. 310 D ἂν αὐτῷ διδῶς ἀργύριον καὶ πείθῃς ἐκείνον, V. Rep. 472 C ἢ ἀπαῆσμεν, ἐὰν δὲ τι ἐγγύτατα αὐτῆς ᾗ καὶ πλείστα τῶν ἄλλων ἐκείνης μετέχει; Phædr. 253 A καὶ ἐφαπτόμενος αὐτοῦ (τοῦ σφετέρου θεοῦ) τῇ μνήμῃ ἐνθουσιῶντες ἐξ ἐκείνου λαμβάνουσι τὰ ἔθνη. (Some passages of this kind have been misunderstood. Plat. Phæd. 106 B τί κωλύει... ἄρτιον μὲν τὸ περιττὸν μὴ γενέσθαι ἐπὶ ὅντος τοῦ ἄρτιου, ἀπολλυμένον δὲ αὐτοῦ ἄντ' ἐκείνου (that which it was before) ἄρτιον γεγονέναι; as Theætet. 189 B ἄλλοδοξεῖν is defined ἕτερόν τι ὡς ἕτερον καὶ μὴ ὡς ἐκείνο (its former self, what it really was) τῇ διανοῇ τίθεσθαι. In fact, every thing is ἐκείνο to every other, of which Th. gives a striking instance viii. 43, 1 οὐδ' ἐκείνοι ἐπ' ἐκείνους. In Wiltshire, where *he*, as in other West of England counties, has superseded *it*, a witness, to the great perplexity of Judge and Barristers, once described an assault to have taken place between "he" and "he." With some difficulty it was ascertained that one "he" meant an aforementioned stile or gate, the

other "he" an aforementioned oak tree.) Poppe refers to Th. iv. 29 (I presume § 4, but ἐπ' ἐκείνους seems there to be contrasted with τοῦ αὐτῶν στρατοπέδου preceding). His other passage vi. 61 ult. is an instance; θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν μετ' ἐκείνου. Cp. 138, 9 (though there also is a contrast to οἱ προσήκοντες), 145, 2. I remember to have many a long year ago satisfied one "whose praise is in the gospel throughout all the churches"—Thomas Whytehead—of this interpretation of S. Paul, II Timoth. 2, 26 ἐξωρημένοι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ (τοῦ διαβόλου) εἰς τὸ ἐκείνου θέλημα.—ἐνθυμίαν (v. 16, 1) δὲ καὶ ἐνθύμησιν Θουκ. Poll. ii. 231.

CXXXIII. σκηνησαμένου seems hardly to convey a meaning. It appears that σκηρεῖν (-εῖσθαι), also σκηρᾶν (-ᾶσθαι), is "to be quartered in a tent." From either form the future aorist and perfect might be derived (as σκηνοῦντες fr. σκηρεῖν or σκηροῦν). The authority for the latter form *active* is Xenoph. Anab. vii. 4, 12 ἔλεγε τῷ Σεύθῃ ὅτι ἐν ποτηροῖς τόποις σκηρῶν with however a variant σκῆροισιν—for the middle Plat. Republ. x. 621 A σκηρᾶσθαι, 614 E κατασκῆρᾶσθαι. σκηρῶ σκηρῶς is admitted by the Author

διπλὴν διαφράγματι καλύβην, ἐς ἣν τῶν τε ἐφόρων ἐντὸς
τινας ἔκρινε, καὶ Πανσανίου ὡς αὐτὸν ἐλθόντος καὶ ἐρωτῶν-
τος τὴν πρόφασιν τῆς ἱκετείας ᾗσθοντο πάντα σαφῶς, αἰτιω-
μένου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τὰ τε περὶ αὐτοῦ γραφέντα καὶ τὰλλ'
ἀποφαίνοντος καθ' ἑκάστον, ὡς οὐδὲν πώποτε αὐτὸν ἐν ταῖς
πρὸς βασιλέα διακονίαις παραβάλοιτο, προτιμηθεῖν δ' ἐν ἴσῳ
τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν διακόνων ἀποθανεῖν, κἀκείνου αὐτὰ ταῦτα
ξυνομολογοῦντος καὶ περὶ τοῦ παρόντος οὐκ ἑῶντος ὀργί-
ζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πίστιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ διδόντος τῆς ἀνάστασεως
καὶ ἀξιούντος ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰ πρassoμένα
διακωλύειν.

N.T.A.J. vulg. ἀνοῦ N.T. οἰχομένου ἱκέτον (supraser. m. ead.). εἰς T.F. (tac. Br.).
H. τῶν τότε ἐφ. T. ἐντὸς om. N.T.V. τινὰς N.T. ἐντὸς τινὰς A.J. vulg. ἀνοῦ
N.T. αὐτοῦ N.A.J. vulg. αὐτοῦ ἀν αὐτοῦ T. p. l. αὐτοῦ Bekk. Poppo. τὰλλ' A.J.
Bekk. Poppo. τ'άλλ' pr. N. τὰλλ' corr. N. (lit. supr. τ). τ'άλλα T. τὰλλα vulg.
τὰλλ' F. (tac. Br.). H. καθέκαστον T.A.J. καθ' ἑκαστον N. οὐδὲ πώποτε T. πρὸ N.
παραβάλλοιτο N. (de V. tac. Ad.). κἀκείνου A.J. vulg. αὐτὰ τε ταῦτα A.J. vulg.
αὐτὰ ταῦτα N.T.V.F.H. al. "Malim αὐ ταῦτά τε" Br. sine causa.

of συναγωγή λέξεων χρησίμων Anecd. Bekk. p. 407, 10 (who mentions as co-existing σκηνῶ σκηνοῖς, but omits mention of σκηνῶ σκηρεῖς). σκηνοῦν="to pitch a tent," but no where as far as I see with a transitive case except in the rare usage of παρεσκήνωσε Eschyl. Eumen. 634 (παρασκηνοῦν elsewhere meaning "to pitch a tent near to, to quarter close by another"). Whether this form has also a middle I cannot determine. In Plat. Rep. x. 610 E Mss. and Editors vary between ἐσκήνωται and ἐσκήνηται. σκηνωσαμένου (which one Ms. of the lowest class does give) has commended itself to Krüger, and σκηνοῦν (or -οῦσθαι, if there be a middle form) καλύβην does not appear to offend against one's notions of Greek idiom. But σκηρεῖν (-εῖσθαι) καλύβην I do not comprehend. I find only one other instance of the aorist middle, Plat. Leg. ix. 866 D σκηνησάμενος. ἐσκήνησαν we have had 89, 3, ἐσκήνητο we shall have II. 52, 3, in both places with prep. ἐν. Thinking the text faulty I offer the alteration σκενασασμένου. καλύβην is explained by the Scholiast σκηνήν, and the eye of a copyist may

have wandered to this gloss. Since I hit upon this conjecture I have procured Madvig Advers. Crit. and on p. 309 I find myself anticipated.—τῶν τε ἐφόρων: though I hope that I have shown reason on 9, 3, and shall show more on VIII. 14, 2, for not rejecting the explanation "some of the ephors too," I do not here adopt it, thinking the sentence loosely worded as VIII. 81, 1 already quoted on 58, 1. If Th. had written τῶν τε ἐφόρων κρύψαντος, all would have gone on smoothly, ἀκούσαντες δὲ (ch. 134) forming a good apodosis. Or instead of the participles following αἰτιωμένου... ἀποφαίνοντος, ἦν ἵατο ὁ ἀνθρώπος... ἀπέφαιεν should have corresponded to ἔκρινε. A confusion by no means dissimilar is found in VIII. 80, 3 αἰ μὲν Δήλου λαβόμεναι αἱ πλείους... καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν ἐλθοῦσαι... αἱ δὲ... διασωθεῖσαι Βυζάντιον ἀφιστάσι, where for καὶ ἐλθοῦσαι undoubtedly ἦλθον would have improved the grammar of a sentence not obscure in its present appearance as to its meaning.—προτιμηθεῖν: ἐν εἰρωνείᾳ λέλεκται Scholiast, "preferred to the gallows" Ad., who however rejects the irony.—αὐτὰ ταῦτα

CXXXIV. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ἀκριβῶς τότε μὲν ἀπῆλθον οἱ ἔφοροι, βεβαίως δὲ ἤδη εἰδότες ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν ξύλληψιν ² ἐποιοῦντο. λέγεται δ' αὐτὸν μέλλοντα ξυλληφθήσεσθαι ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἐνὸς μὲν τῶν ἐφόρων τὸ πρόσωπον προσιόντος ὡς εἶδε, γινῶναι ἐφ' ᾧ ἐχῶρει, ἄλλον δὲ νεύματι ἀφανεῖ χρησαμένου καὶ δηλώσαντος εὐνοία πρὸς τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Χαλκιοίκου χωρῆσαι δρόμῳ καὶ προκαταφυγεῖν· ἦν δὲ ἐγγὺς τὸ τέμενος. ³ καὶ ἐς οἶκημα οὐ μέγα ὃ ἦν τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐσελθών, ἵνα μὴ ὑπαί- ⁴ θριος ταλαιπωροῖη, ἡσύχαζεν. οἱ δὲ τὸ παραντίκα μὲν ὑστέ- ρησαν τῇ διώξει, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ τε οἰκήματος τὸν ὄροφον ἀφείλον καὶ τὰς θύρας ἔνδον ὄντα τηρήσαντες αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπο- λαβόντες ἔσω ἀπῳκοδόμησαν, προσκαθεζόμενοί τε ἐξεπολιόρ- ⁵ κησαν λιμῷ. καὶ μέλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποψύχειν ὥσπερ εἶχεν ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι, αἰσθόμενοί τε ἐξάγουσιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἔτι ⁶ ἔμπνουν ὄντα, καὶ ἐξαχθεὶς ἀπέθανε παραχρῆμα. καὶ αὐτὸν ἐμέλλησαν μὲν ἐς τὸν Καιάδαν οὔπερ τοὺς κακούργους [εἰώ-

CXXXIV. σύλληψιν T.

§ 2. ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ. N. T. A. J. vulg. εἶδε corr. N. (pr. e m. r. fuit οἶδε). πρὸ N.

§ 3. s' T.

§ 4. οἱ δὲ T. τοπαραντίκα A. J. vulg. τὸ παραντίκα T. sed pr. acc. trans. cal. induct. τὸ παραντίκα N. V. F. H. al. τὸν ὄρον T. F. (tac. Ba.) al. Be. s' ἀπολαβόντες T. εἰσω N. T. omn. ut vid. A. J. Bekk. Poppo. ἔσω reposui.

§ 5. μέλλον F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ὡς περ εἶχον corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ω lit. inter ρ et ei unius literæ add. spir. supr. ei m. r. fuit ὡς περιέειχον) εἶχον T. F. pl. Be. (de V. tac. Ad.). αἰσθόμενοι ἐξ. A. J. vulg. αἰσθ. τε ἐξ. N. T. V. F. H. pl. omn. Be.

§ 6. ἐμέλισαν i Be. Scholiast. qui satis facete eis δύο ἔτεμον. Idem mox videtur legisse εἰώθασιν. κείδαν F. H. vulg. καιάδαν corr. N. (καὶ m. r. κ ante versic.). καιάδαν T. V. pl. Be. A. J. ἐμβάλλειν εἰώθεισαν T. A. J. ἐμβ. εἰώθεσαν vulg. εἰώθεσαν ἐμβ. N. V. F. H. εἰώθεσαν om. Bekk. Poppo.

"the very fact," an expression far better in my judgement than Bekker's conjecture.

CXXXIV. ἐποιοῦντο "were purposing to arrest him."

§ 3. οἶκημα seems to be simply "a building" connected with the houses which formed part of τὸ ἱερὸν.

§ 5. ἀποψύχειν i.e. βίον as τελευτᾶν. In Latin not only *expirare animam*, but simply *expirare* also.

§ 6. The various readings and various positions of εἰώθεσαν, εἰώθασιν, εἰώθεισαν, suggest of themselves a corruption in the text. We have εἰώθεσαν however in the parallel passage given below, with

I believe the concurrence of the Mss. So I content myself with putting the word into brackets.—οὔπερ, where οὔπερ might be expected, but so ἐκκλησίαν ἐνέλεγον... ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλουμένην οὔπερ καὶ ἄλλοτε εἰώθεσαν. There are certainly passages in Greek which show that the distinction of "where" and "whither" is not always maintained. Demosth. pro Phorm. p. 918 § 37 ἄλλοθί ποιν σιτηγήσειεν ἢ εἰς τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἐμπόριον (any where else than to). Bekker alters into ἄλλοσέ ποιν, comparing Laeit. p. 941 §§ 50, 51, to which the Zurich Editors add Lyc. c. Leostr. § 27 p. 151 St. = 157 B. But Xen. Hellen. II. 2, 2 διδοὺς ἐκείσε

7 θεσαν] ἐμβάλλειν· ἔπειτα ἔδοξε πλησίον που κατορύξαι. ὁ δὲ θεὸς ὁ ἐν Δελφοῖς τὸν τε τάφον ὕστερον ἔχρησε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις μετενεγκεῖν οὐπὲρ ἀπέθανε (καὶ νῦν κεῖται ἐν τῷ προτεμενίσματι, ὃ γραφῇ στήλαι δηλοῦσι), καὶ ὡς ἄγος αὐτοῖς ὃν τὸ πεπραγμένον δύο σώματα ἀνθ' ἑνὸς τῇ Χαλ-
8 κιοίκῳ ἀποδοῦναι. οἱ δὲ ποιησάμενοι χαλκοὺς ἀνδριάντας δύο ὡς ἀντὶ Πausanίου ἀνέθεσαν.

CXXXV. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ ἄγος κρίναντος, ἀντεπέταξαν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐλαύνειν αὐτό.

2 Τοῦ δὲ Μηδισμοῦ τοῦ Πausanίου Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυνηπητιῶντο καὶ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, ὡς εὕρισκον ἐκ τῶν περὶ Πausanίαν ἐλέγχων,
3 ἤξιουν τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς κολάζεσθαι αὐτόν. οἱ δὲ πεισθέντες (ἔτυχε γὰρ ὡστρακισμένος καὶ ἔχων δίαίταν μὲν ἐν Ἀργεῖ,

§ 7. ἀπέθανεν et δηλοῦσιν Bekk. ἀνθ' ἑνὸς om. N.V.

§ 8. οἱ δὲ T. χαλκοὺς N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.).

CXXXV. αὐτο pr. N. αὐτό corr. (add. acc. m. r.).

§ 2. ξυνηπητιῶντο hic N. περὶ Πausanίαν N. περὶ Πausanίου V. ἤξιουν τε N.T.

§ 3. οἱ δὲ T. τῶν (ante Λακεδαιμονίων) om. T. ὄντων ἐτοίμων N.V.

μόνον πλέουσιν ἀσφάλειαν ἄλλοθι δ' οὐ, and in Dem. Lacrit. p. 942 § 53 ὁρμίζονται ἐν Φωρῶν λιμένι, εἰς δὲ τὸ ὑμέτερον ἐμπόριον οὐχ ὁρμίζονται. This list might be multiplied easily. The conceptions of *going into* and *being in* are so nearly coincident that we do not marvel at στήναι παρὰ τινα as well as παρὰ τινι, ἐς τινα τόπον as well as ἐν τινι τόπῳ. So ἰδρυθῆναι, καθέζεσθαι. Some passages however may be explained on other grounds, καταφεύγειν ἐς... but καταπεφευγέναι ἐν..., βαίνειν ἐς... but βεβηκέναι ἐν. The passage from Th. II. 86, 1 quoted by Poppo comes under the latter head.

§ 7. μετενεγκεῖν οὐπὲρ: for the absorption of the antecedent into the relative see Elmsl. on Eur. Iph. Taur. 940, Mus. Critic. Vol. II. p. 300.—The temple of Ἀθηνᾶ Χαλκίοικος, called also Πολιοῖχος, is described at length by the traveller, Pausanias III. 17, 3, Col. Leake Morea Vol. I. 168 foll.

CXXXV. § 2. τῶν περὶ Πausanίαν ἐλέγχων. The Venet. Ms. appears alone to have the *genitive* (2 Mss. of little au-

thority have τῶν Πausanίου ἐλ.). The *accusative* we have had above with ἐλέγχειν 131, 3. A passage which I subjoin, Plat. Gorg. p. 454 B, 455 A. ποτέρον οὖν ἡ ῥητορικὴ πειθῶ ποιεῖ... περὶ τὴν δίκαιον τε καὶ ἀδίκων;... πειθοῦς δημιουργός ἐστι πιστευτικῆς ἀλλ' οὐ διδασκαλικῆς περὶ τὸ δίκαιον καὶ τὸ ἀδίκον... οὐδ' ἄρα διδασκαλικός... δίκαιον τε περὶ καὶ ἀδίκων, almost tempts one to say there is no difference. Xen. Memor. I. 1, 20 is worth quoting: θαυμάζω οὖν ὅπως ποτὲ ἐπέισθησαν Ἀθηναῖοι Σωκράτην περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς μὴ σωφρονεῖν, τὸν ἀσεβὲς μὲν οὐδὲν ποτε περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐτ' εἰδόντα οὐτε πράξαντα, τοιαῦτα δὲ καὶ λέγοντα καὶ πράττοντα περὶ θεῶν. The subtle distinction given in Bornemann's note on this passage may have truth, "dicere aliquid de (super) aliquo" *gen.* "dicere quod ad aliquem pertineat" *acc.* Collocation also of words may have some influence: "as to the gods did not," "always spake and acted concerning gods."

§ 3. ὡστρακισμένος here (and VIII. 73, 3) does not state the fact of Themistocles

ἐπιφοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον) πέμπουσι μετὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐτοίμων ὄντων ξυνδιώκειν ἄνδρας οἷς εἶρητο ἄγειν ὅπου ἂν περιτύχωσιν.

CXXXVI. ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς προαισθόμενος φεύγει ἐκ
 2 Πελοποννήσου ἐς Κέρκυραν, ὧν αὐτῶν εὐεργέτης. δαδιδέναι
 δὲ φασκόντων Κερκυραίων ἔχειν αὐτὸν ὥστε Λακεδαιμονίοις
 καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἀπέχθασθαι, διακομίζεται ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν
 3 ἡπειρον τὴν καταντικρύ. καὶ διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν προστε-
 ταγμένων κατὰ πύστιν ἢ χωροίη, ἀναγκάζεται κατὰ τι ἄπορον
 παρὰ Ἀδμητον τὸν Μολοσσῶν βασιλέα ὄντα αὐτῷ οὐ φίλον
 4 καταλύσαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐκ ἔτυχεν ἐπιδημῶν, ὁ δὲ τῆς γυναι-
 κὸς ἰκέτης γενόμενος διδάσκεται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν

CXXXVI. eis N.T.V.

§ 2. τῶν κερκυραίων A.J. vulg. τῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. ἀπέχθασθαι N.T.V. κατ' ἀντικρὺ F. (tac. Ba.) H.

§ 3. οἱ A.J. vulg. ἢ N.T. ἢ V.F.H. omn. Be. καταλύσαι corr. N. (acc. op. m. ead.).

§ 4. ὁ μὲν...ὁ δὲ T. ἰκέτης (sic) J.

having been ostracized, but means he was still under sentence of ostracism, the period not having yet expired. So ἡτίμωται "is ἀτίμος" frequently, *κέχρηται συμφορᾷ* = *ἡτίμωται* Dem. Mid. p. 533, § 58, *ἡτυχηκώς* § 60.

CXXXVI. *εὐεργέτης* probably here an acknowledged title. It is not clear on what grounds Themistocles received the title. See § 2.

§ 2. The Coreyreans had been trimmers in the Persian war, Herod. vii. 168, and our Scholiast says they would have been punished for this if Themistocles had not interfered. Plut. Themist. 22 gives another reason, adopted by Thirlwall ii. 384 *γενόμενος αὐτῶν κριτῆς πρὸς Κορινθίους ἔχοντων διαφορὰν ἔλυσε τὴν ἔχθραν εἰκοσι τάλαντα κρίνας τοὺς Κορινθίους καταβαλεῖν καὶ Λευκάδα κοινῇ νέμειν ἀμφοτέρων ἀποικον*.

§ 3. *ὄντα αὐτῷ*. After some thought I have acquiesced in *αὐτῷ*, i.e. in Latin, *qui ei* (or *ipsi*) *erat inimicus*. Still *inimicum suum* would be as natural. In Latin Mss. as *sui* (*suus*) cannot be confounded with *is* (*ipse*), a Critic of course more or less sees his way. But in Greek,

as far as my experience goes, we are in a labyrinth without a clue. The Ms. T. certainly gives me no clear indication as to *αὐτ-* or *αὐτ-*, generally favouring me with a daub of this sort *αὐτ-*.—*οὐ φίλων*: Our Scottish neighbours give me a translation, "being his unfriend." Why should Editors in Aristoph. Av. 32 reject *ὁ μὲν γὰρ ὧν οὐκ ἀστὸς ἐσιβίζεται*? There surely is, if not a difference of meaning, a difference of conveying the meaning; as *ἐ' ἐργάσει | μὴ ταῦτα* (if you shall do any thing else than this) Soph. Philoct. 66, 67. In Demosth. Androt. p. 595 § 7 *ὥσπερ γὰρ ἐ' τις ἐκείνων προήλω, σὺ δ' ἄρ' οὐκ ἂν ἐγράψας, οὕτως ἂν σὺ νῦν δίκην δῶς ἄλλος οὐ γράψει* I discern *παρ' ὑπονοίαν*. We expect *οὐδεὶς ἄλλος*, but the oratorical sell is telling. "Another won't, another will think of it twice before..."

§ 4. *τὸν παῖδα ἡμῶν* "our child," i.e. *my husband's and mine*. So v. 71, 3 *δεῖσας δὲ Ἄγρις μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, and νομίζων τῷ θ' ἐαυτῶν δεξιῷ ἐτι περιουσίαν ἔσσεσθαι*. So frequently *σφέτεροι* when a *singular* has preceded.

5 λαβὼν καθίζεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν. καὶ ἐλθόντος οὐ πολὺ
ὑστερον τοῦ Ἀδμήτου δηλοῖ τε ὅς ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἀξιοῖ, εἴ
τι ἄρα αὐτὸς ἀντεῖπεν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίων δεομένῳ, φεύγοντα
τιμωρεῖσθαι· καὶ γὰρ ἂν ὑπ' ἐκείνου πολλῷ ἀσθενέστερου
ἐν τῷ παρόντι κακῶς πάσχειν, γενναῖον δὲ εἶναι τοὺς ὁμοίους
6 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου τιμωρεῖσθαι. καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκείνῳ χρείας
τινὸς καὶ οὐκ ἐς τὸ σῶμα σώζεσθαι ἐναντιωθῆναι· ἐκείνου
δ' ἂν, εἰ ἐκδοίῃ αὐτὸν (εἰπὼν ὑφ' ὧν καὶ ἐφ' ᾧ διώκεται),
7 σωτηρίας ἂν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀποστερηῆσαι. ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας ἀνί-
στησί τε αὐτὸν μετὰ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ υἱέος, (ὥσπερ καὶ ἔχων
αὐτὸν ἐκαθέζετο, καὶ μέγιστον ἦν ἰκέτευμα τοῦτο,)

§ 5. δηλοῖ τε T. δηλοῖ τε N. (sed lit. supr. e). αὐτὸς corr. N. (ὅς m.r. fuit αὐτῷ).
αὐτῷ (pro αὐτὸς) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). αὐτῷ om. N. add. N. marg. m.r. ἀσθε-
νέ-
στερον N.A. vulg. ἀσθενέστερον T. Paris. 1736. J. ἀσθενέστερον (acc. supr. alt. e.
supraser. on m.r.) Paris. 1734. Goelleri conjectura ἀσθενέστερος arripdet. ὁμοίως T.

§ 6. καὶ θεμιστοκλῆς ἅμα T.F. ("sed v. Θεμ. corrector eradere tentavit" Ba.) al.
Be. αὐτ N.
§ 7. ὁ δὲ T.

§ 5. εἰ...ἀντεῖπεν refers to one act (otherwise ἀντίποι). So χρείας τινὸς § 6. The Scholiast says it was an application for alliance with Athens which Themistocles had prevented.—I have retained the reading of most Mss. and the Scholiast "by one much weaker than he," for though the construction is awkward and obscure it is not without example, e.g. viii. 94, 3 ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, the certain reading of N. and V. Still ἀσθενέστερος gives a better meaning, and is more in keeping with τοὺς ὁμοίους which follows. ἀσθενέστερον, which has some support, may be defended, for in this matter a Greek writer occasionally slips, as vii. 34, 6 ναυμαχῆσαντες δὲ ἀντίπαλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἑκατέρους ἀξιοῦν νικᾶν, for αὐτοὶ ἑκάτεροι, see Lobeck on Phryn. p. 750. Dem. Leech. init. αἱτίος μὲν ἐστὶ Λεωχάρης οὗτος τοῦ καὶ αὐτὸν κρίνεσθαι καὶ ἐμὲ... where Cobet Var. Lect. p. 91 proposes αὐτὸς (αὐτὸν would stand; see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 153). Pantæn. p. 974 § 25 γέγραφε γὰρ καταστήσας μὲν ἐμὲ, ἀπαγορεύειν δὲ αὐτὸν (αὐτόν Ed. Zuchowich); though p. 976 § 35 we have the

more regular construction ἐκ τούτων δέ-
ξιν οἴομαι οὐκ οὔσαν εἰσαγώγιμον τὴν
δίκην χάριτός τε ὧν μᾶλλον ἀξιος, Aristot.
i. Rhet. 7, 14 μείζον γὰρ ἢ κτήσις διὰ τὸ
χαλεπωτέρων εἶναι, ii. 2, 6 αἱτίον δὲ τῆς
ἡδονῆς τοῖς ὑβρίζουσιν ὅτι οἴονται κακῶς
δρῶντες αὐτοὺς (se far better meaning
than eos) ὑπερέχειν μᾶλλον. Eth. Nic.
iii. 7=5, 10 ἀλλὰ τοῦ τοιούτου γενέσθαι
αὐτοὶ αἱτίοι...καὶ τοῦ ἀδίκους ἢ ἀκολάστους
εἶναι. (In Th. vi. 4, 2 ἔτεσιν ὑστερον ἢ
αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι precedes the subject.)

§ 6. χρείας τινὸς on the analogy of
ζηλῶ σε τῆς εὐχίας and similar uses of
the genitive unaccompanied by a prepo-
sition.—ἐς τὸ σῶμα σώζεσθαι, i.e. ἐς
σώματος σωτηρίαν. Surely Poppo is not
to be heard, "ubi articuli bis deinceps
ponendi plane eadem forma esset, me-
liores scriptores plerumque semel eum
posuisse satis habent." Th. would have
written ἐς τὸ σώζεσθαι τὸ σῶμα. (Here
in passing I observe that I have not
noticed more than one instance of the
same form of the article being repeated.
Arist. Eth. Nic. ii. 6, 20 διὰ τὸ τὸ μέσον
εἶναι πως ἄκρον.)

§ 7. ἀνίστησι: see on 126, 11.

CXXXVII. καὶ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἐλθοῦσι καὶ πολλὰ εἰποῦσιν οὐκ ἐκδίδωσιν, ἀλλ' ἀποστέλλει βουλόμενον ὡς βασιλέα πορευθῆναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἑτέραν θάλασσαν περὶ Πύδναν τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρον. ἐν ᾗ ὀλκάδος τυχὼν ἀναγομένης ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας καὶ ἐπιβάς καταφέρεται χειμῶνι ἐς τὸ Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ὃ ἐπολιόρκει Νάξον. καὶ (ἦν γὰρ ἀγνῶς τοῖς ἐν τῇ νηὶ) δέσας φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρῳ ὅστις ἐστὶ καὶ δι' αὐτὸν φεύγει, καὶ εἰ μὴ σώσει αὐτόν, ἔφη ἔρεῖν ὅτι χρήμασι πεισθεὶς αὐτόν ἄγει· τὴν δὲ ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι μηδὲν ἐκβῆναι ἐκ τῆς νεὸς μέχρι πλοῦς γένηται· πειθομένῳ δ' αὐτῷ χάριν ἀπομνήσεσθαι ἀξίαν. ὁ δὲ ναύκληρος ποιεῖ τε ταῦτα καὶ ἀποσαλεύσας ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτα ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ὕστερον ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἐφεσον. καὶ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐκείνόν τε ἐθεράπευσε χρημάτων δόσει (ἦλθε γὰρ αὐτῷ ὕστερον ἐκ τῆς Ἀθηνῶν παρὰ τῶν φίλων καὶ ἐξ Ἀργούς αὐτὸν ὑπέσχεκετο), καὶ μετὰ τῶν κάτω Περσῶν τινὸς

CXXXVII. τῆς τε λακεδαιμονίως J. τοῖς τε λακ. A. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. ἐνδίδωσιν T.

§ 2. ἀναγομένης (sic) T. ἐπὶ N.T.V. Iwneias J. ἐς τῶν ἀθ. T.

§ 3. ἐν corr. N. (post lit. 2 litt. cap. ἐ corr. m.r. lit. supr. ν). νηὶ A.J. ὅστις ἐστὶ T. ὅστις ἐστὶ corr. N. (lit. supr. ις). διαφεύγει N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἀπομνήσεσθαι T.

§ 4. ποιεῖται T.A.J. ποιεῖ τε N.F.H. al. Media vox hic locum non habet. ai et e quoties permutentur nemo nescit. ἀποσαλεύσας corr. T. (pr. σα m. ead.). εἰς N.V.

§ 5. ἐκείνόν τε N.T. περσῶν τινος A.J. εἰσπέμπει N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. εἰς N.F. (teste Br.) pl. Be. A.J. vulg. ἐς Poppo. ὡς εἰς T. (De ἐς vid. ad. 128,

CXXXVII. § 2. The blockade of Naxos, 98, 4.

§ 3. ὅστις...δι' αὐτόν. Cp. vi. 34, ὁ ὁπότε σοι τ' ἐσμέν καὶ ἐν ᾧ χωρίῳ, Plat. Rep. ii. 378 D κρίνεις ὅ τί τε ὑπόνοια καὶ ὁ μή, Lys. xiii. § 4 p. 130 St. = 449 R. ᾧ τρόπῳ...ὅφ' ὅτου...ᾧ τρόπῳ...ὅ τι... Soph. Oed. Col. 571 σὺ γὰρ μ' ὅς εἰμι, κάφ' ὅτου πατρὸς γεγώς, | καὶ γῆς ὅποιας ἦλθον εἰρηκῶς κυρεῖς. It is still more remarkable that in a dependent interrogative sentence τίς and ὅς (ὅσος, κ.τ.λ.) should be found. Plat. Phædr. 276 A τῷ τρόπῳ γίνεταί, καὶ ὅσῳ ἀμείνων φύεται, Phileb. 31 A οὐ μὲν γένους ἐστὶ καὶ τίνα ποτὲ δύναμιν... δεδήλωται, Arist. Eth. Nic. iii. 5 = 3, 14 ζητεῖται...ὅτε μὲν δι' οὐ, ὅτε δὲ πῶς ἢ διὰ τίνος (one denoting the agent, the other

the instrument), Polit. vi. (iv.) 16 = 13, 1 ἐξ ὧν τε καὶ περὶ ὧν καὶ πῶς. λέγω δὲ ἐξ ὧν μὲν...περὶ ὧν δέ...τὸ δὲ πῶς... Rhet. ii. passim.—μέχρι, μέχρι οὐ, πρὶν, not rarely without ἀν, introduce the subjunctive. μέχρι οὐ ἐπανέλθωσιν iv. 16, 2, πρὶν τὰ ἴσθμια...διορθάσωσιν, πρὶν τι καὶ ἰσχυρόν λάβωσι viii. 9, 1 and 3.

§ 4. ἀποσαλεύσας "having anchored in the offing." The salum (Nep. Them. 8 in salo navem tenuit in ancoris) or altum of the Latins. Cicer. pro Cæcin. 30, 88 ut si qui ex alto, cum ad patriam accessisset, tempestate subito reiectus accessaret, ut cum esset a patria dejectus eo restitueretur: hoc oppositor optaret, ut a quo loco depulsus esset in eum se fortuna restitueret, non in salum...

πορευθεῖς ἄνω ἐσπέμπει γράμματα ὡς βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξη
6 τὸν Ξέρξου νεωστὶ βασιλεύοντα. ἐδήλου δὲ ἡ γραφή ὅτι
“Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω παρὰ σέ, ὃς κακὰ μὲν πλείστα Ἑλλήνων
“εἶργασμαι τὸν ὑμέτερον οἶκον, ὅσον χρόνον τὸν σὸν πατέρα
“ἐπιόντα ἐμοὶ ἀνάγκη ἡμυνόμην, πολὺ δ’ ἔτι πλείω ἀγαθὰ,
“ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ μὲν ἐμοί, ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἐν ἐπικινδύνῳ
7 “πάλιν ἡ ἀποκομιδὴ ἐγίνετο. καὶ μοι εὐεργεσία ὀφείλεται,”
(γράφας τὴν ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος προάγγελσιν τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως,
καὶ τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν, ἣν ψευδῶς προσεποιήσατο, τότε δι’
αὐτὸν οὐ διάλυσιν) “καὶ νῦν ἔχων σε μεγάλα ἀγαθὰ δρᾶ-
“σαι πάρεμι, διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν σὴν
8 “φιλίαν. βούλομαι δ’ ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπισχῶν αὐτὸς σοι περὶ ὧν
“ἦκω δηλώσαι.”

CXXXVIII. βασιλεὺς δέ, ὡς λέγεται, ἐθαύμασέ τε
2 αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ ἐκέλευε ποιεῖν οὕτως. ὁ δ’ ἐν τῷ
χρόνῳ ὃν ἐπέσχε τῆς Περσίδος γλώσσης ὅσα ἐδύνατο κατε-
νόησε καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων τῆς χώρας· ἀφικόμενος δὲ
μετὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν γίνεταί παρ’ αὐτῷ μέγας καὶ ὅσος οὐδεὶς
πω Ἑλλήνων διὰ τε τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν ἀξίωσιν καὶ τοῦ

5). πρὸς sequi. libri. ἀρταξέρξην F. (si recte interpr. Bekk. sil. tac. Ba.) pl. omn. Be. Bekk. ἀρταξέρξην N.T. Ἀρταξέρξην A.J. vulg. βασιλεύοντα T.

§ 6. ἐδήλου δ’ T.A.J. vulg. ἐδήλου δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. πρὸ N.T. πολὺ δέ τι N. pauc. sequi. libri. De V. “Codex abrasus est, ac tantum legitur δ’ τι” Ad. (coll. ad. Vol. II. Ed. I, p. 437). ἐν (ante ἐπικινδύνῳ) om. T. (ὕψω hic T.).

§ 7. τὴν τε ἐκ A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. Μοχ τὴν (ante τῶν) om.

T. προσεποιήσατό τε T. προσεποιήσατο τε corr. N. (τό supraser. m.r.). τε (pro τότε) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). δι’ αὐτὸν N.T.A.J. δι’ αὐτὸν F. ἔχων σέ T. δρᾶσαι corr. N. (post lit. corr. acc. m.r. fuit δρᾶσαι). ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων om. N. add. N. marg. m.r.

§ 8. αὐτὸς σοὶ J.

CXXXVIII. ἐκέλευσε A.J. vulg. ἐκέλευε corr. N. (post lit. 2 litt. cap. ult. e corr. m.r. fuit ἐκέλευσε). ἐκέλευε T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. οὕτω T.

§ 2. 58’ A.J. τῆς τε περσίδος A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.F.H. pl. omn. Be. (de V.

§ 5. Xerxes died b.c. 465.

§ 7. τὴν...οὐ-διάλυσιν: “the non-destruction,” as is our idiom. One of our Author’s peculiarities, though found in other writers. The distinction between ἐκὼν, οὐχ-ἐκὼν, ἄκων, is well known to the readers of Arist. Nic. Ethic. Book III. For the facts refer to Herod. VIII. 108—110. See Thirlw. II. 214; Grote VI. 173, 174.

§ 8. αὐτὸς; of course to be taken with δηλώσαι, “to signify to you myself in person.”

CXXXVIII. § 2. ἀξίωσιν seems nearly the same as ἀξίωμα, but perhaps the distinction, which will be more fully noticed on II. 37, 2, may be signified here, “the preexisting confidence in himself.”—τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ: properly accus. τοῦ δουλῶ-σεν. See on 61, 1.

Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐλπίδα, ἣν ὑπετίθει αὐτῷ δουλώσειν, μάλιστα δὲ
 3 ἀπὸ τοῦ πείραν διδόνς ξυνετὸς φαίνεσθαι. ἦν γὰρ ὁ Θεμι-
 στοκλῆς βεβαίότατα δὴ φύσεως ἰσχὺν δηλώσας καὶ διαφε-
 ρόντως τί ἐς αὐτὸ μᾶλλον ἐτέρου ἄξιος θαυμάσαι οἰκεία
 γὰρ ξυνέσει, καὶ οὔτε προμαθῶν ἐς αὐτὴν οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἐπιμα-
 θῶν, τῶν τε παραχρήμα δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλῆς κράτιστος
 γνῶμων, καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἐπὶ πλείστον τοῦ γενησομένου
 4 ἄριστος εἰκαστής. καὶ ἃ μὲν μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγή-
 σασθαι οἷός τε· ὦν δὲ ἄπειρος εἶη, κρίναι ἱκανῶς οὐκ ἀπὴλ-
 5 λακτο. τό τε ἄμεινον ἢ χεῖρον ἐν τῷ ἀφανεί ἔτι προεώρα
 6 μάλιστα. καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, φύσεως μὲν δυνάμει μελέτης
 δὲ βραχύτητι κράτιστος δὴ οὗτος αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα
 7 ἐγένετο. νοσήσας δὲ τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον· λέγουσι δέ τινες
 καὶ ἐκούσιον φαρμάκῳ ἀποθανεῖν αὐτόν, ἀδύνατον νομίσαντα
 8 εἶναι ἐπιτελέσαι βασιλεῖ ἃ ὑπέσχετο. μνημεῖον μὲν οὖν
 αὐτοῦ ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ ἐστὶ τῇ Ἀσιανῇ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· ταύτης
 γὰρ ἦρχε τῆς χώρας, δόντος βασιλέως αὐτῷ Μαγνήσιαν μὲν
 ἄρτον, ἣ πρόσέφερε πεντήκοντα τάλαντα τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, Λάμ-
 ψακον δὲ οἶνον (ἐδόκει γὰρ πολυοινότατον τῶν τότε εἶναι,)
 9 Μυοῦντα δὲ ὄψον. τὰ δὲ ὅστ' αὖ φασὶ κομισθῆναι αὐτοῦ οἱ

tac. Ad.). γλώττης N.V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. Ed. I, p. 437) pauc. sequi. libri. ἡδύνατο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἐδύνατο N.V. omn. Be. (si sil. recte interpr. de F. tac. Ba.)

Bekk. ξυνετ N. φαίνεσθαι corr. N. (post lit. 2 litt. cap. σθ corr. m. r.).

§ 3. διαφερόντως τι N.T.A.J. vulg. θαυμά^{σαι} corr. N. (σαι et acc. m. r.). παρὰ χρήμα F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). ἐπιπλείστον N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλείστον V.F.H. omn. Be. (si recte interpr. sil.).

§ 4. οἷός τε N. ὦν δὲ A.J. vulg. ὦν δ' N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. (ut vid.). κρίναι T.

§ 5. τό, τε T.A.J. vulg. τότε N.

§ 6. καὶ ξύμπαν T. δυνάμει corr. N. (add. acc. m. r.). βραχύτητι; T. Sed, transv. cal. induct. βραχυτήτι A.J.

§ 7. αὐτόν om. T.

§ 8. ἦ (sic) T. (m. ead.). πρόσέφερεν F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. λάψακον T.

§ 3. διαφερόντως τι...μᾶλλον ἐτέρου: See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 39.— ἄριστος, as κακὸς 120, 3, ἀγαθοῦ πύκτου Plat. Prot. 339 E.

§ 4. μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι conveys apparently the same meaning as μεταχειρί-ζεσθαι. Arnold varies between this and "what he was practically versed in." This would be a more exact antithesis

to ἄπειρος, but can hardly well lie in the words. ἐξηγήσασθαι not, I think, "carry out to its end," but "to expound his views upon it," nearly a synonyme of ἐρμηνεύσαι II. 60, 5.

§ 7. τελευτᾷ...ἀποθανεῖν: see on 112, 1.

§ 8. ὄψον: we want a representative word. The Scotch give us "kitchen."

§ 9. αὐτοῦ...ἐκείνου: see on 132, 3.

προσήκοντες οἴκαδε κεύσαντος ἐκείνου καὶ τεθῆναι κρύφα Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ· οὐ γὰρ ἐξῆν θάπτειν ὥς ἐπὶ 10 προδοσίᾳ φεύγοντος. τὰ μὲν κατὰ Πανσανίαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα τὸν Ἀθηναῖον, λαμπροτάτους γενομένους τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοὺς Ἑλλήνων, οὕτως ἐτελεύτησε.

CXXXIX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς πρώτης πρεσβείας τοιαῦτα ἐπέταζάν τε καὶ ἀντεκελεύσθησαν περὶ τῶν ἐναγῶν τῆς ἐλάσεως· ὕστερον δὲ φοιτῶντες παρ' Ἀθηναίους Ποτιδαίας τε ἀπανίστασθαι ἐκέλευον καὶ Αἰγιναν αὐτόνομον ἀφιέναι, καὶ μάλιστα γε πάντων καὶ ἐνδηλότατα προὔλεγον τὸ περὶ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθελούσι μὴ ἂν γίγνεσθαι πόλεμον, ἐν ᾧ εἴρητο αὐτοὺς μὴ χρῆσθαι τοῖς λιμέσι τοῖς 2 ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ μηδὲ τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἀγορᾷ. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι οὕτε τᾶλλα ὑπήκουον οὕτε τὸ ψήφισμα καθήρουν, ἐπικαλοῦντες ἐπεργασίαν Μεγαρεῦσι τῆς γῆς τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ τῆς ἀορίστου καὶ ἀνδραπόδων ὑποδοχὴν τῶν ἀφισταμένων. 3 τέλος δὲ ἀφικομένων τῶν τελευταίων πρέσβεων ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος, Ῥαμφίου τε καὶ Μελησίππου καὶ Ἀγησιάνδρου, καὶ λεγόντων ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν ὢν πρότερον εἰώθεσαν, αὐτὰ δὲ τὰδε ὅτι “Λακεδαιμόνιοι βούλονται τὴν εἰρήνην εἶναι, εἴη

§ 10. οὕτω T. ἐτελεύτησε N.A.J. vulg. ἐτελεύτησεν T. Bekk. Poppo.

CXXXIX. δ' ἐπὶ T.F.H. Bekk. ἐπετάξαντο pr. N. ἐπέταζάν τε corr. N. (add. acc. supr. alt. ε lit. supr. pr. a add. acc. supr. to corr. ult. e. q. diserte fuit o m. r.). ἐλάσεως corr. N. (a m. r.). παρὰ ἀθ. N.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. ποτιδαίας τὲ N. (lit. supr. as vel mend. libri). ποτιδαίας τὲ T. προὔλεγον N. Bekk. γενέσθαι A.J. vulg. γίγνεσθαι N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. εἴρητο corr. N. (o m. r.). μὴ δὲ N.T.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) A.J. “ante ἀττικῇ litteras duas deletas F.” Br. tac. Ba.

§ 2. οἱδ' A.J. vulg. Bekk. οἱ δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. τᾶλλα A.J. Bekk. Poppo. τᾶλλα T. τᾶλλα corr. N. (m. r. fuit τ' ἄλλα). τᾶλλα vulg. ἐπ' ἐργασίαν N. (de V. tac. Ad.) T.A.J. ἐπεργασίαν F.H. omn. Be. τοῖς μεγαρεῦσι N.T. ἀρίστον pau. sequi. libri. ὁ ἀνδραπόδων T.

§ 3. τῶν τε τελευταίων F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ραμφίνου τὲ T. τε hic N. μελησίππου F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ἀγισιάνδρου N.V. (“sed ε a recentiore manu positum

CXXXIX. τὸ περὶ Μεγαρέων ψ. Call. ed more briefly τὸ Μεγαρέων ψ. 140, 6, 7. For the elasticity of the genitive, see on 61, 1.

§ 2. ἐπεργασίαν “encroachment on tillage,” as ἐπινομία “encroachment on pasture-land”: see Donalds. New Cratyl. § 174 p. 237 Ed. 3. I hardly however can follow him in so interpreting ὁ θῆλος ὁρος ἐπὶ ἐνέμεται Aeschyl. Agam. 444=485.

Can ταχύπορος without violence be rendered “easily-passed-into”?—τῆς ἀορίστου: the second article seems to suggest a distinction between the “sacred” land, and another separate land called “the unmarked by boundaries, the debatable” land. See however on Dem. Fals. Leg. *99.

§ 3. αὐτὰ δὲ τὰδε, “but simply (merely) this, just this.”

“δ’ ἂν εἰ τοὺς Ἑλληνας αὐτονόμους ἀφέιτε,” ποιήσαντες ἐκκλησίαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι γνώμας σφίσιν αὐτοῖς προὔτιθεσαν, καὶ ἐδόκει ἅπαξ περὶ πάντων βουλευσαμένους ἀποκρίνασθαι. καὶ παριόντες ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ ἔλεγον, ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα γιγνόμενοι ταῖς γνώμαις, καὶ ὡς χρή πολεμεῖν, καὶ ὡς μὴ ἐμπόδιον εἶναι τὸ ψήφισμα εἰρήνης ἀλλὰ καθελεῖν· καὶ παρελθὼν Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου, ἀνὴρ κατ’ ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον πρῶτος Ἀθηναίων, λέγειν τε καὶ πράσσειν δυνατώτατος, παρήγει τοιάδε.

CXL. “ΤΗΣ μὲν γνώμης, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, αἰὲ τῆς αὐτῆς ἔχομαι, μὴ εἶκειν Πελοποννησίοις, καίπερ εἰδὼς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὐ τῇ αὐτῇ ὀργῇ ἀναπειθομένους τε πολεμεῖν καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ πράσσοντας, πρὸς δὲ τὰς ξυμφορὰς καὶ τὰς γνώμας τρεπομένους. ὁρῶ δὲ καὶ νῦν ὅμοια καὶ παραπλήσια ξυμβουλευτέα μοι ὄντα, καὶ τοὺς ἀναπειθομένους ὑμῶν δικαίῳ τοῖς κοινῇ δόξασιν, ἣν ἄρα τι καὶ σφαλλώμεθα, βοηθεῖν, ἢ μηδὲ κατορθοῦντας τῆς ξυνέσεως μεταποιεῖσθαι. ἐνδέχεται γὰρ τὰς ξυμφορὰς τῶν πραγμάτων οὐχ ᾗσσον ἀμαθῶς χωρῆσαι ἢ καὶ τὰς δια-

videtur” Ad.) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). εἰ (non ἦν) N. ἀφῆτε N. ἀφῆτε V.F.H. al. Be. προὔτιθεσαν N. Bekk. ἀποκρίνεσθαι A.J. vulg. ἀποκρίνασθαι N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be.

§ 4. ἄλλοι τε N. ἄλλοι τε T. γιγνόμενοι (sic) T. λέγειν τε N. λέγειν τε T. παρήγει hic N.

CXL. δημηγορία

δημηγορία περικλέουσ

ἡ’ N. marg. πρ’ ἀθηναίων T. marg. litt. min.

ἦκειν T. ἀνους’ N.T. τῇ αὐτῇ ὀργῇ hic N. ἀναπειθομένους τε N.T. πρ’ N.

§ 2. ὅμοια N.T.A.J. Poppo. ὅμοια Bekk. τοῖς κοινῇ δόξαισι δικαίῳ N.V. (δόξασιν V. teste Ad.). τοῖς κοινῇς T. τι N.T. σφαλλώμεθα T.A.J. vulg. (de V. tac. Ad. Debebat esse σφαλῶμεν). σφαλλώμεθα N.T.F.H. pl. omn. Be. μὴ δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.A.J.

§ 3. γὰρ corr. N. (m. ead. fuit op. δέ). οὐχ’ ᾗσσον T. vid. ad 21, 1, 25, 4. ἀνὸν

CXL. τῇ αὐτῇ...τε...καί... See on III. 43, 3.—τὰς ξυμφορὰς I think in a prose writer hardly means merely “events, issues,” unless as below § 3 a genitive follows, but “misfortunes.” In VIII. 27, 6 πρὸς ὀργὴν τῆς ξυμφορὰς, Th. himself seems not to be speaking but rather to be using the word of the grumbling Argives, as before ἀτελεῖ τῇ νίκῃ.

§ 3. Interpreting here (see § 1) “events, issues, results,” I disagree with

such rendering of Soph. Oed. T. 44 ὡς τοῖσιν ἐμπείροισι καὶ τὰς ξυμφορὰς | ζώσας ὁρῶ μάλιστα τῶν βουλευμάτων. I have long thought that “comparisons of counsels” was there meant and have compared Aeschyl. Pers. 528 quoted above on 128, 9. (I am rejoiced to find that Prof. Kennedy and I have independently arrived at the same conclusion. See Journal of Philology, Vol. II p. 311, 312.) καὶ seems thus to have more

- “νοίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου· διόπερ καὶ τὴν τύχην, ὅσα ἂν παρὰ
 4 “λόγον ξυμβῇ, εἰώθαμεν αἰτιᾶσθαι. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρό-
 “τερόν τε δῆλοι ἦσαν ἐπιβουλευόντες ἡμῖν καὶ νῦν οὐχ ἦκι-
 5 “στα. εἰρημένον γὰρ δίκας μὲν τῶν διαφόρων ἀλλήλοις
 “διδόναι καὶ δέχεσθαι, ἔχειν δὲ ἑκατέρους ἃ ἔχομεν, οὔτε
 “αὐτοὶ δίκας πω ἤτησαν οὔτε ἡμῶν διδόντων δέχονται, βού-
 “λονται δὲ πολέμῳ μᾶλλον ἢ λόγοις τὰ ἐγκλήματα διαλύε-
 “σθαι, καὶ ἐπιτάσσοντες ἤδη καὶ οὐκέτι αἰτιώμενοι πάρεσι.
 6 “Ποτιδαίας τε γὰρ ἀπανίστασθαι κελεύουσι καὶ Αἰγιναν
 “αὐτόνομον ἀφίεναι καὶ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθαιρεῖν·
 “οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι οἶδε ἦκοντες καὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνας προαγο-
 7 “ρεύουσιν αὐτονόμους ἀφίεναι. ὑμῶν δὲ μηδεὶς νομίση
 “περὶ βραχέος ἂν πολεμεῖν, εἰ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα μὴ
 “καθέλοιμεν, ὅπερ μάλιστα προὔχονται εἰ καθαιρεθεῖ μὴ
 “ἂν γίγνεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον, μῆδ’ ἐν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς αἰτίαν ὑπο-
 8 “λίπησθε ὥς διὰ μικρὸν ἐπολεμήσατε. τὸ γὰρ βραχὺ τι
 “τοῦτο πᾶσαν ὑμῶν ἔχει τὴν βεβαίωσιν καὶ πείραν τῆς

N.T. παραλόγως A.J. vulg. vid. ad 65, 1. παρὰ λόγον N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. παράλογον pauci sequi. lib.

§ 4. οὐχ ἦκιστα T.A.J.

§ 5. εἰρημένου N. (de V. tac. Ad.). Vid. ad 125, 2. γὰρ δὲ T. supraser. m. ead. διαφορῶν N. (lit. supr. op sed acc. op. m. ead.). διαφορῶν T.V.F.H. ἤτησαν (sic) T. Sed alt. i. subscr. cal. transv. deletum. ῥήσαν (sic) J.

§ 6. ποτιδαίας τε T. τὲ N. κελεύουσιν ἀπανίστασθαι N.V. προσαγορεύουσιν T. προσαγορεύουσιν corr. N. (oa lit. 3 litt. cap. op. m. r.).

§ 7. βραχέως vulg. βραχέος N.T. (de V. tac. Ad. de F.H. tac. Ba. βραχέος F. si recte interpr. Bekk. silent.) A.J. προύχονται N. Bekk. καθαιρεθείη (sic) T. μῆδ’ N.T. μῆδ’ A.J.

§ 8. βραχὺ τοῦτο T.A.J. vulg. βραχὺ τι τοῦτο N.V.F.H. omn. Be. πείραν (sic) T.

significance. Men of experience may receive suggestions from not only gods but from other men (εἰτ’ ἀπ’ ἀνδρὸς οἰσθά που). Collations also of counsels are most effective. It is not improbable that Sophocles had in view the adage σὺν τε δὲ ἔρχομένῳ καὶ τε πρὸ τοῦ ἐνόησεν Hom. Iliad x. 244.—ἀμαθῶς as ἀπίστως 21, 2.—τοῦ ἀνθρώπου: our “man,” we in abstract words either eschewing an article or in the singular occasionally using the indefinite, e.g. ὁ ποτηρός, “a wicked man.” τῶν ἀνθρώπων “men” is more usual.

§ 5. ἐπιτάσσοντες precisely as we in the same absolute manner use our “dictating.” Cp. vi. 82, 2 οὐδὲν προσῆκον μᾶλλον τι ἐκείνους ἡμῖν ἢ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐκείνους ἐπιτάσσειν. For αἰτιώμενοι see on 69, 10.

§ 7. ὅπερ may be accusative taken with προύχονται or, which I prefer, nominative to καθαιρεθείη. I hope that by omission of commas I have simplified the sentence.—προὔχονται: προβάλλονται Schol.

§ 8. ἔχει “contains,” as ἔχων προσβολὴν IV. 1, 2, ἔχων ἀγανάκτησιν, κατὰ μεμψιν, II. 41, 3.

- 9 "γνώμης. οἷς εἰ ξυγχωρήσετε, καὶ ἄλλο τι μεῖζον εὐθὺς
 "ἐπιταχθήσεσθε ὡς φόβῳ καὶ τοῦτο ὑπακούσαντες· ἀπι-
 "σχυρισάμενοι δὲ σαφὲς ἂν καταστήσαιτε αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ
 "ἴσου ὑμῖν μᾶλλον προσφέρεσθαι.

- CXLI. "αὐτόθεν δὴ διανοήθητε ἢ ὑπακούειν πρὶν τι
 "βλαβῆναι, ἢ εἰ πολεμήσομεν, ὡς ἔμοιγε ἄμεινον δοκεῖ εἶναι,
 "καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχείᾳ ὁμοίως προφάσει μὴ εἶ-
 "ξοντες μηδὲ ξὺν φόβῳ ἔξοντες ἃ κεκτήμεθα· τὴν γὰρ αὐτὴν
 "δύναται δούλωσιν ἢ τε μεγίστῃ καὶ ἐλαχίστῃ δικαίῳσις
 2 "ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων πρὸ δίκης τοῖς πέλας ἐπιτασσομένη. Τὰ
 "δὲ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν ἐκατέροις ὑπαρχόντων ὡς οὐκ
 3 "ἀσθενέστερα ἔξομεν, γνῶτε καθ' ἕκαστον ἀκούοντες. αὐ-
 "τουργοὶ τε γάρ εἰσι Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οὔτε ἰδία οὔτε ἐν
 "κοινῷ χρήματά ἐστιν αὐτοῖς, ἔπειτα χρονίων πολέμων καὶ

§ 9. εἰ (post οἷς) om. T. ἄλλο τι N.T.A.J. ὑπακούοντες A.J. vulg. ὑπακού-
 σαντες N.T.V.F.H. ("ex emendatione, fuerat ὑπακούοντες" Ba.). δὲ (ante σαφὲς)
 om. T. καταστήσῃτε A.J. vulg. καταστήσετε N.V.F.H. al. Be. καταστήσaiτε T.
 al. Eadem mutatio V. 94.

CXLI. πρὶν τι N. πρὶν τι T. ὥσπερ A.J. vulg. ὡς N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.
 ἐμοὶ H. ἔμοιγε (non ἐμοὶ) N. ἐμοὶ γε F. μὴ δὲ N.T.V.H.A.J. καὶ ἡ ἐλαχίστη vulg.
 Sed ἡ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. A.J. Articulo altero facile caremus. Vid. ad 10, 4.
 δικαίως corr. T. (σ post lit. 2 vel 3 litt. cap. fuit δικαίῳσις m. ead. op.).

§ 2. ὑπαρχόντων T. (supraser. m. ead.). καθέκαστον H.A.J. καθ' ἕκαστον N.T.

§ 3. πελοποννήσιοι corr. N. (εἰ post lit. 3 cap. fuit πελλοποννήσιοι m.r.). οὐτ' ἐν
 κοινῷ T. χρήματα ἐστὶν N. ἀποροι pr. T. ἀπειροι corr. T. (m. ead.). διὰ βραχείος
 T. αὐτοῖς T.

§ 9. ξυγχωρήσετε: see on 82, 6.—καὶ
 ἄλλο τι... "something else greater you
 will at once be dictated to, as having
 from fear hearkened also to this dicta-
 tion." Notice καὶ...καὶ, and see on 58, 1.
 —ἀπισχυρισάμενοι, "by returning a
 positive refusal," ἰσχυρῶς ἀπαγορεύσαντες
 Schol.

CXLI. αὐτόθεν "hinc, ex his" Poppo.
 More correctly "ex ipsa re" as δῆλός
 ἐστιν αὐτόθεν Aristoph. Equit. 330. It
 might also be "on the spot, at once,"
 as Ar. Eccles. 246 καὶ σε στρατηγὸν αἱ
 γυναῖκες αὐτόθεν | αἰροῦμεθ'. From πολε-
 μήσομεν supply πολεμεῖν, "or, if we shall
 go to war, determine so to do, resolved
 not to yield &c."—καὶ...καὶ... and τε...
 καὶ... (either, or). See on 82, 2.—
 ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων here and VIII. 89, 3

neuter, else ὑπό. See on 77, 5, and
 amongst many similar passages, cp. 11.
 62, 5 ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης, v. 89 ἀπὸ τῆς
 ἰσῆς ἀνάγκης, 101 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου (104 more
 fully εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἔσται). In such
 our idiom would require a participle,
 answering to ὁρμώμενοι, as Ad. well ren-
 ders the first-cited, "setting out from,
 or with, impartial fortune." In our
 passage translate, "the greatest or the
 smallest demand issued in the form of
 dictation to others when both parties
 start with equal power."

§ 3. αὐτουργοί: small farmers who
 themselves till their lands (called γεωργοί
 142, 6), answering nearly to our "states-
 men" in the Northern counties. They
 are well described by Cicero. II. Act.
 Verrin. III. 11, 27 Qui singulis jugis

- “ διαποντίων ἄπειροι διὰ τὸ βραχέως αὐτοὶ ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ὑπὸ
 4 “ πενίας ἐπιφέρειν. καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὔτε ναῦς πληροῦντες
 “ οὔτε πεζὰς στρατιάς πολλάκις ἐκπέμπειν δύνανται, ἀπὸ τῶν
 “ ἰδίων τε ἅμα ἀπόντες καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν δαπανῶντες καὶ
 “ προσέτι καὶ θαλάσσης εἰργόμενοι· αἱ δὲ περιουσίαι τοὺς
 5 “ πολέμους μᾶλλον ἢ αἱ βίαιοι ἐσφοραὶ ἀνέχουσι. σώμασί
 “ τε ἐτοιμότεροι οἱ αὐτουργοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἢ χρήμασι πολε-
 “ μεῖν, τὸ μὲν πιστὸν ἔχοντες ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων καὶ περιγε-
 “ νέσθαι, τὸ δὲ οὐ βέβαιον μὴ οὐ προαναλώσειν, ἄλλως τε
 “ καὶ παρὰ δόξαν, ὅπερ εἰκός, ὁ πόλεμος αὐτοῖς μηκύνηται.
 6 “ μάχη μὲν γὰρ μιᾷ πρὸς ἅπαντας Ἕλληνας δυνατοὶ Πελο-
 “ πονήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀντισχεῖν, πολεμεῖν δὲ μὴ πρὸς
 “ ὁμοίαν ἀντιπαρασκευὴν ἀδύνατοι, ὅταν μήτε βουλευτηρίῳ
 “ ἐνὶ χρώμενοι παραχρῆμά τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελώσι, πάντες τε
 “ ἰσόψηφοι ὄντες καὶ οὐχ ὁμόφυλοι τὸ ἐφ’ ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος
 7 “ σπεύδῃ· ἐξ ὧν φιλεῖ μηδὲν ἐπιτελὲς γίγνεσθαι. καὶ γὰρ

§ 4. ἰδίων τὲ N.T. αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p. l. αὐτῶν N.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. A.J. vulg. εἰργόμενοι N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐσφοραὶ N.T.V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) H. ἐσφοραὶ A.J.

§ 5. ἀπῶν N.T. τὸ μὲν,...τὸ δὲ, T. τὸ μὲν,...τὸ δὲ, N.A.J. vulg. ἄλλως τε J. καὶ vulg. εἰς N.

§ 6. μὲν om. T. μάχη et μιᾷ hic N. πρ N.T. πελοπονήσιοι N. (supraser. m. ead.). πρ N.T. στ’ an F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. παρὰ χρῆμά τι F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). πάντες τὲ N. πάντες γὰρ T. οὐχ’ ὁμόφυλοι T. ἑαυτὸν corr. N. (an m. r.). σπεύδει N.V.F.H. al. A.J. σπεύδει T. (supraser. m. ead.).

arant, qui ab opere ipsi non recedunt. The word seems limited to one who tills land)(χειρουργός, as we distinguish labourer from handicraftsman. Eur. Orest. 920 αὐτουργός, ὡς περ καὶ μόνος σώζουσι γῆν. Aristot. Rhet. I. 12, 25, in his enumeration of such as men ἀδικοῦσιν, gives καὶ οἱ μὴ λυσitteλεῖ διατρίβειν ἐπιτηροῦσιν ἢ δίκην ἢ ἔκτισιν· ὅλον οἱ ξένοι καὶ αὐτουργοί, and II. 4, 9, in his list of those whom men φιλοῦσιν, he inserts καὶ τοὺς δικαίους· τοιοῦτους δ’ ὑπολαμβάνουσι τοὺς μὴ ἀφ’ ἐτέρων ζῶντας τοιοῦτοι δὲ οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐργάζεσθαι· καὶ τούτων οἱ ἀπὸ γεωργίας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων (i.e. γεωργῶν) οἱ αὐτουργοὶ μάλιστα. The word is ap-

plicable not so much to Spartans as to the perioeci and other states in the Peloponnese.—ἐπιφέρειν not used absolutely. Poppo rightly supplies πολέμοις.

§ 4. ἐκπέμπειν belongs to ναῦς as well as στρατιάς, “man and send out navies.”

§ 5. τὸ μὲν...τὸ δὲ... “as to the one (carrying on war with men) having no confidence &c., as to the other (carrying on war with money) having no certainty &c.”

§ 6. This and § 1 in foll. chapter give noticeable examples of the blending the particular with the general, the latter clause applying not to the Peloponnesians exclusively but all nations simi-

“οἱ μὲν ὡς μάλιστα τιμωρήσασθαι τινα βούλονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς
 8 “ἤκιστα τὰ οἰκεία φθεῖραι. χρόνιοι τε ξυνιόντες ἐν βραχεῖ
 “μὲν μορίῳ σκοποῦσί τι τῶν κοινῶν, τῷ δὲ πλέονι τὰ οἰκεία
 9 “πράσσουσι. καὶ ἕκαστος οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν
 “οἴεται βλάψειν, μέλειν δέ τινι καὶ ἄλλῳ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ τι
 “προῖδεῖν, ὥστε τῷ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ἀπάντων ἰδία δοξάσματι λαν-
 “θάνειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀθρόον φθειρόμενον.

CXLII. “μέγιστον δὲ τῇ τῶν χρημάτων σπάνει κωλύ-
 “σονται, ὅταν σχολῇ αὐτὰ ποριζόμενοι διαμέλλωσι· τοῦ δὲ
 2 “πολέμου οἱ καιροὶ οὐ μενετοί. καὶ μὴν οὐδ’ ἡ ἐπιτείχισις

§ 7. οἱ μὲν sed οἱ δὲ T. τινα τιμωρήσασθαι T. ὡς οἰκῆστα (sic) T.

§ 8. ξυνιόντες N. (supraser. op. m. ead.). ἐν βραχεῖ H. σκοποῦσι τι N.T. πλέονι A.J. vulg. πλέονι N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be.

§ 9. μέλειν corr. N. (op. m. ead.). ἑαυτοῦ τι N. αὐτοῦ τι T. ἀθρόως F. (“superscript. ἀθρόον.” Ba. tac. Br.).

CXLII. διαμελῶσι T. (supraser. m. ead.).

§ 2. ἐπιτείχισις corr. N. (tert. i nisi mend. libri).

larly situated. “Men are unable when they, &c.” Matth. Gr. G. § 624, 2 strangely contents himself with translating *ὅταν* here “since, because.” I suppose he would so render Eur. Ion 744 καὶ τοῦτο τυφλόν, *ὅταν* ἐγὼ βλέπω βραχέ, which I attempt to translate “when one like me is short-sighted.” Such appears the right explanation of *ὅς, ὅς γε, ὅστις, μὴ* in sentences where in Latin *qui, quippe qui, ut pote qui* are followed by *conjunctive*; πῶς ἂν ἐγὼ ὁ μὴ παρὼν ἐποίησα; Reserving further comment for a future note, I stint myself to citing a passage from Theocrit. xxii. 55 χαίρω πῶς ὅτε τ’ ἄνδρας ὁρῶ τοὺς μηδὲν ὄπωπα; hoping that the rendering “how is it good day with one when one sees such as one never has seen?” will commend itself to the reader.—οὐχ ὁμόφυλοι: for the Dorian was but a small section of the Peloponnesian confederacy.

§ 9. παρὰ “owing to,” as not unfrequently.—τῷ ὑπὸ ἀπάντων ἰδία δοξάσματι, an instance of a *verbal* substantive taking the construction of a verb. I believe this is carried out further than is generally acknowledged. Soph. Oed. Col. 1026 τὰ γὰρ δόλω | τῷ μὴ δικαίῳ κτήματ’

οὐχὶ σώζεται is explicable, on the ground that τὰ... κτήματα=τὰ κτηθέντα. So *πάλαι μέλημα* seems the true reading in Soph. Philoct. 150, and probably Eur. Electr. 497 wrote *πάλαι τε θησαύρισμα*. —φθειρόμενον “wastes away.” See on 2, 4.

CXLII. *μενετοί*, an active verbal, as *ὑποκτος* sometimes, as *παρακτευστός* vi. 13, 1. I believe this termination is comparable with Latin *-bilis*, known (e. g. *penetrabilis*) to have an active as well as passive meaning. This verbal is rare, used by Aristoph. Av. 1620 *μενετοί θεοί*, “the gods may wait.”

§ 2. καὶ μὴν οὐδ’; see on 3, 4. ἡ ἐπιτείχισις: Ad. on this passage has deserved well of Th. He first distinctly saw that πόλιν ἀντίπαλον (like Roman colonies) was one mode of ἐπιτείχισις, a permanent hostile occupation; φρούριον (as in after times Decelea) was another, a temporary hostile position. So τὴν μὲν corresponds not with φρούριον δ’, but with τὸ δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης § 15... “as to the ἐπιτείχισις, it is difficult in time of peace to construct a rival city, much more in time of war when our city is a counter-ἐπιτείχισμα to their infant colony (notice the perfect); and should they construct

- 3 “οὐδὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν αὐτῶν ἄξιον φοβηθῆναι. τὴν μὲν γὰρ
 “χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐν εἰρήνῃ πόλιν ἀντίπαλον παρασκευάσασθαι,
 “ἥπου δὴ ἐν πολεμίᾳ τε καὶ οὐχ ἥσσον ἐκείνοις ἡμῶν ἀντε-
 “πιτετειχισμένων” φρούριον δ’ εἰ ποιήσονται, τῆς μὲν γῆς
 “βλάπτειεν ἂν τι μέρος καταδρομαῖς καὶ αὐτομολίαις, οὐ
 “μέντοι ἰκανόν γε ἔσται ἐπιτειχίζειν τε κωλύειν ἡμᾶς πλεύ-
 “σαντας ἐς τὴν ἐκείνων καὶ ἥπερ ἰσχύομεν ταῖς ναυσὶν
 4 “ἀμύνεσθαι. πλεόν γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν τοῦ κατὰ γῆν ἐκ τοῦ
 “ναυτικοῦ ἐμπειρίας ἢ ἐκεῖνοι ἐκ τοῦ κατ’ ἡπειρον ἐς τὰ
 5 “ναυτικά. τὸ δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπιστήμονας γενέσθαι οὐ
 6 “ῥαδίως αὐτοῖς προσγενήσεται. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑμεῖς μελετῶντες
 “αὐτὸ εὐθύς ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἐξείργασθέ πω· πῶς δὴ ἄν-

§ 3. τὴν μὲν T. ἥπουδῃ corr. N. (acc. supr. pr. η lit. inter η et π. corr. acc. supra δὴ m. r. fuit op. ἡ σπουδῇ). ἥ που δὲ T. ἥπου F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). πολεμία τε N. T. ἀντεπιτειχισμένων corr. N. (lit. inter ι et τ). ἀντεπιτειχισμένων V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. Ed. I). ἰκανόν ἔσται N. V. καὶ κωλύειν N. A. J. vulg. καὶ om. T. H. F. (si recte interpr. Bekk. sil. tac. Ba.) al. Be. ἀμύνεσθαι N. ἀμύνασθαι V. (teste Ad.).

§ 6. ἡμεῖς T. J. ἐπὶ (ante τῶν) N. ἀπὸ N. marg. m. r. πω om. N. T. V. F. (si recte interpr. Bekk. silent. tac. Ba. et de H.) Bekk. Poppo. πῶς δὲ N. δὴ N. marg.

a fort &c. But as to maritime skill &c.”
 πόλιν μὲν might have made the passage more perspicuous, but would have been unwelcome to the ear. Even in strong antithesis μὲν is occasionally omitted; see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. *91. A striking instance of this we have in S. Paul’s Epist. Romans vi. 17 χάρις δὲ τῷ θεῷ ὅτι ἦτε δοῦλοι τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ὑπηκούσατε δὲ... Surely the Apostle is not thanking God that they were once slaves to sin, but “that though they were once &c. yet.” In some passages μὲν almost seems to have a twofold antithesis to avoid an awkward sound. Plat. Theæt. 150 A οὐ γὰρ πρόσσετι γυναιξὶν ἐνίοτε μὲν εἰδῶλα τικτεν ἔστι δ’ ὅτε ἀληθινά, τοῦτο δὲ μὴ ῥάδιον διαγνῶναι. τικτεν μὲν ἐνίοτε μὲν would have added to the perspicuity but certainly not to the concinnity of the sentence. Protag. 351 D ἔστι μὲν ἅ τῶν ἡδέων οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθὰ ἔστι δ’ αὖ καὶ ἅ τῶν ἀναιρῶν οὐκ ἔστι κακά, ἔστι δ’ ἅ ἔστι. Rep. II. 358 E πεφυκέναι γὰρ δή φασι τὸ μὲν ἀδικεῖν ἀγαθὸν τὸ δὲ ἀδικεῖσθαι κακόν, πλείονι δὲ κακῷ ὑπερβαλλειν τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι ἢ ἀγαθῷ τὸ ἀδικεῖν. Aristot. Nic. Eth. IV. 12=6, 8 καὶ καθ’ αὐτὸ μὲν

αἰρούμενος τὸ συνηδύνειν λυπεῖν δὲ εὐλαβοῦμενος, τοῖς δὲ ἀποβαίνουσιν ἐὰν ἡ μείζω συνεκόμενος. Eur. Hec. 592 οὐκ οὐκ δεινόν, εἰ γῆ μὲν κακῇ | τυχοῦσα καιροῦ θεόθεν εὖ στάχυν φέρει, | χρηστῇ δ’ ἁμαρτοῦσ’ ὦν χρεῶν αὐτὴν τυχεῖν | κακὸν δίδωσι καρπόν, ἀνθρώποις δ’ αἶε | ὃ μὲν πονηρὸς οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν κακός, | ὃ δ’ ἐσθλὸς ἐσθλός, when not only is γῆ contrasted with ἀνθρώποις, but κακῇ is as antithetic to χρηστῇ as afterwards πονηρὸς to ἐσθλός.

§ 3. ἀμύνεσθαι far better than reading of the Venet. Ms. ἀμύνασθαι, “to continue our repelling them by sea.”

§ 6. πω might of course have as easily been inserted as dropt out before πῶς, but I think it adds force; “you have not yet fully wrought it out.”—Observe ἐασόμενοι and § 1 κωλύσονται both passive. I anticipate that shortly we shall cease calling such forms “futures middle.”—τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι: this participle, where ordinary usage has infinitive, is noticeable in Th. See a striking example in v. 9, 3 μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς μάλλον καὶ ἀντιπαράταχθέντος, followed § 4 by τοῦ ὑπατιέναι πλέον ἢ τοῦ μένοντος ... τὴν διανοίαν ἔχουσιν.

“δρες γεωργοὶ καὶ οὐ θαλάσσιοι, καὶ προσέτι οὐδὲ μελετή-
 “σαι ἐασόμενοι διὰ τὸ ὑφ’ ἡμῶν πολλαῖς ναυσὶν αἰεὶ ἐφορμεί-
 “σθαι, ἄξιον ἂν τι δρῶεν; πρὸς μὲν γὰρ ὀλίγας ἐφορμούσας
 “κὰν διακινδυνεύσειαν πλήθει τὴν ἀμαθίαν θρασύνοντες·
 “πολλαῖς δὲ εἰργόμενοι ἡσυχάσουσι καὶ ἐν τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι
 7 “ἄξυνετώτεροι ἔσονται καὶ δι’ αὐτὸ καὶ ὀκνηρότεροι. τὸ δὲ
 “ναυτικὸν τέχνης ἐστὶν ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, καὶ οὐκ ἐνδέ-
 “χεται, ὅταν τύχη, ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαι, ἀλλὰ μάλλον
 “μὴδὲν ἐκείνῳ πάρεργον ἄλλο γίγνεσθαι.

CXLIH. “εἴτε καὶ κινήσαντες τῶν Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἡ
 “Δελφοῖς χρημάτων μισθῷ μείζονι πειρῶντο ἡμῶν ὑπολα-
 “βεῖν τοὺς ξένους τῶν ναυτῶν, μὴ ὄντων μὲν ἡμῶν ἀντι-
 “πάλων, ἐσβάντων αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν μετοίκων, δεινὸν ἂν
 “ἦν· νῦν δὲ τόδε τε ὑπάρχει, καὶ ὅπερ κράτιστον, κυβερ-
 “νήτας ἔχομεν πολίτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν πλείους
 2 “καὶ ἀμείνους ἢ πᾶσα ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς. καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ κινδύνῳ

m. r. προσέτι (sic) T. δξιον corr. N. (ξ m. ead.). ἂν τι δρῶεν hic N. δ'ν τι δρῶεν (sic) A. ἂν τι δρῶεν J. πρ N. ναὺς (post ὀλίγας) om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. ναὺς hab. A. J. vulg. om. T. F. H. al. εἰργόμενοι N. T. A. J. vulg. ἡσυχάσουσι corr. N. (σ alt. op. m. ead.). ἡσυχάζουσι T.

§ 7. τέχνης ἐστὶν (sic) T. ἄλλο τι N. T. A. J. μὴδὲ T. ἄλλα T. γίνεσθαι N. T. V. F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.

CXLIH. κινήσαντες T. F. (“κινήσαντες a correctore, antea scriptum fuerat κινή-
 “σαντες” Ba.) al. Be. γρ. κινήσαντες marg. H. ὀλυμπιάσιν A. J. vulg. ὀλυμπιάσι N.
 (post lit. corr. acc. m. ead.) V. ὀλυμπιάσιν T. F. H. πειρῶνται T. τόδε τε N. τόδε
 τὲ T. ἅπαντα cum sequi. libr. Ed. Bauer. ἄλλη T. (supraser. m. ead.).

§ 7. The play on words can hardly be rendered. “A navy may not be practised as a by-work, but rather (it should be so entirely our work that) nothing else should be carried on as a by-work to it,” betrays either the poverty of our language, or perhaps rather my want of skill in the working thereof. Th. is true in adding ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, but without such addition the sentiment might well commend itself now to our Lay and other Lords of the Admiralty.

CXLIH. εἴτε, in spite of the distance, seems to be connected with ἦν τ'...ἔωσω

§ 4. “Whether they *might* meddle with some of the treasures &c., and so seduce our foreign seamen by offer of larger

pay,” (which Corinthians had threatened 121, 3) “or *should* they invade our country with a land force” &c.—μὴ ὄντων κ.τ.λ. “if we (ourselves without the foreigners) were not ourselves and metics a match for them, an equivalent number to theirs.”—ὑπηρεσίαν may be here the ship's complement generally (τὴν ἄλλην by a usual idiom meaning “also”), but Arnold (after Dobree) has persuaded me in his note on vi. 31, 3 that the word means κυβερνήται, κελευσταί, and other petty officers of the navy.

§ 2. ἐπὶ τῷ κινδύνῳ “proposito periculo,” “when the danger of so doing is in view,” as v. 90 ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ,

- “οὐδείς ἂν δέξαιτο τῶν ξένων τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν καὶ
 “μετὰ τῆς ἡσσοнос ἄμα ἐλπίδος, ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἔνεκα
 3 “μεγάλου μισθοῦ δόσεως, ἐκείνοις ξυναγωνίζεσθαι. Καὶ τὰ
 “μὲν Πελοποννησίων ἔμοιγε τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια δοκεῖ
 “εἶναι, τὰ δὲ ἡμέτερα τούτων τε ὥνπερ ἐκείνοις ἐμεμφάμην
 4 “ἀπηλλάχθαι καὶ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου μεγάλα ἔχειν. ἦν
 “τ’ ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἡμῶν πεζῇ ἴωσιν, ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκείνων
 “πλευσούμεθα, καὶ οὐκέτι ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου ἔσται Πελοποννήσου
 “μέρος τι τμηθῆναι καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἅπασαν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ
 “οὐχ ἔξουσιν ἄλλην ἀντιλαβεῖν ἀμαχεί, ἡμῖν δὲ ἔστι γῆ
 5 “πολλὴ καὶ ἐν νήσοις καὶ κατ’ ἡπειρον. μέγα γὰρ τὸ τῆς
 6 “θαλάσσης κράτος. σκέψασθε δέ· εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦμεν νησιῶ-
 “ται, τίνες ἂν ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν; καὶ νῦν χρὴ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα
 “τούτου διανοηθέντες τὴν μὲν γῆν καὶ οἰκίας ἀφεῖναι, τῆς δὲ
 “θαλάσσης καὶ πόλεως φυλακὴν ἔχειν, καὶ Πελοποννησίοις

§ 2. τὴν τε αὐτοῦ N.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. (de V. tac. Ad.). αὐτοῦ an αὐτοῦ T. p. 1.

§ 3. περὶ πελοποννησίων N.V.H. καὶ παραπλήσια τοιαῦτα N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. τούτων γε T. ὥνπερ παρ’ A.J. [παρ’] Edd. Hudson. Duker. παρ’ vix ulla librorum auctoritate nititur.

§ 4. πεζοὶ (non πεζῆν) N.V. τε (post πελοποννήσου) add. A.J. vulg. τε om. N. T.V.F.H. al. μέρος τι T.A.J. vulg. μέρος^{τι} τμηθῆναι corr. N. (acc. supr. os add. τι supraser. m. ead. necne p. l.). ol μέν T. δέ ἔστι N. γῆ (sic) N.

§ 6. σκέψασθε γάρ T. (supraser. m. ead.). el γὰρ ἦμεν T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. el μὲν γὰρ ἦμεν N.V.F.H. Porpo. ἦσαν. T. διανοηθέντες T. (supraser. m. ead.). πελοποννησίοις N.T.F. pr. m. H. (“in quo corrector abrasa parte literæ ν deinde fecerat πελοποννησίοις” Ba.) al. γρ. πελοποννησ(ίοις?) et mox ι abscisis a libri glutinatore) ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὄργ^{αι} σθείσι

“when you have in view, prospect,” Dem. Mid. p. 524 § 30 ἐπ’ ἀδῆλοις μὲν τοῖς ἀδικήσουσιν ἀδῆλοις δὲ τοῖς ἀδικησόμενοις, Pindar iv. Pyth. 182 ἐπὶ καὶ θανάτῳ where surely Boeckh and Dissen are right, and Donaldson is wrong.—τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν, the well-known ellipse of γῆν or πατρίδα.—τῆς ἡσσοнос... ἐλπίδος; one might have expected ἡσσοнос τῆς ἐλπίδος, but there is apparently a contrast between ἡ ἡσσων ἐλπίς and ἡ κρείσσων ἐλπίς. So I understand Dem. Mid. ult. τὴν ὅσῳ καὶ δικαίαν ψῆφον. You have two votes the ὅσῳ the ἀνόσιος. Give the former.—ἐνεκα of course belongs to δόσεως. Notice the triple geni-

tive.

§ 3. ἐκείνοις i.e. τοῖς ἐκείνων, a usual idiom noticed above on 71, 2. Dobree has here also stumbled, remarking that “μέμφεσθαι cum dativo vix usurpatur nisi de persona.” But it is used here de persona. ὥνπερ is certainly by attraction for ἅπερ, and μέμφομαι σοι, or σου, ταῦτα is common. See on 84, 1.

§ 4. μέρος τι I have given here, for obviously τι is not emphatic, the contrast being “a part of the Peloponnese” to “the whole of Attica.”

§ 6. Cp., after others, III. 40, 10 γενόμενοι δ’ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῇ γνώμῃ τοῦ πασχεῖν.—προσαπλόλλυται: the present

"ὕπὲρ αὐτῶν ὀργισθέντας πολλῶ πλείοσι μὴ διαμάχεσθαι
 "(κρατήσαντές τε γὰρ αὐθις οὐκ ἐλάσσοσι μαχούμεθα, καὶ
 "ἦν σφαλῶμεν, τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅθεν ἰσχύομεν, προσα-
 "πόλλυται· οὐ γὰρ ἡσυχάσουσι μὴ ἱκανῶν ἡμῶν ὄντων ἐπ'
 "αὐτοὺς στρατεύειν), τὴν τε ὀλόφурсιν μὴ οἰκῶν καὶ γῆς
 "ποιεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῶν σωμάτων" οὐ γὰρ τάδε τοὺς ἀνδρας,
 7 "ἀλλ' οἱ ἄνδρες ταῦτα κτῶνται. καὶ εἰ ὦμην πείσειν ὑμᾶς,
 "αὐτοὺς ἂν ἐξελθόντας ἐκέλευον αὐτὰ δηῶσαι, καὶ δεῖξαι
 "Πελοποννησίους ὅτι τούτων γε ἔνεκα οὐχ ὑπακούσεσθε.

CXLIV. "πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔχω ἐς ἐλπίδα τοῦ πε-
 "ρίεσθαι, ἣν ἐθέλητε ἀρχὴν τε μὴ ἐπικτᾶσθαι ἅμα πολε-
 "μοῦντες καὶ κινδύνους αὐθαιρέτους μὴ προστίθεσθαι· μάλ-
 "λον γὰρ πεφόβημαι τὰς οἰκείας ἡμῶν ἀμαρτίας ἢ τὰς τῶν
 1 "ἐναντιῶν διανοίας. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνα μὲν καὶ ἐν ἄλλῳ λόγῳ ἅμα
 "τοῖς ἔργοις δηλωθήσεται· νῦν δὲ τούτοις ἀποκρινάμενοι
 "ἀποπέμψωμεν, Μεγαρέας μὲν ὅτι ἐάσομεν ἀγορᾶ καὶ λιμέσι

N. marg. III. r. ὀργισθεῖσι V. πλείοσι corr. N. (σ op. m. ead.). διαμάχεσθαι corr. N. (εσθαι m. r.). τε (post κρατήσαντες) om. N.V. ἐλάσσοσι corr. N. (σ op. m. ead.). ἦν (sic) T. προσάπλῃται T. (supraser. m. ead.). μὴ οὐχ ἱκανῶν N.V. μετ' αὐτοὺς T.

§ 7. ὦμην hic N. πελοποννησί corr. N. (σ et οἱς' m. r.). γε (post τούτων) om. T. οὐχ' ὑπακούσεσθε T.

CXLIV. ἀρχὴν τε T. οἰκείας corr. N. (εἰ op. m. ead.).

§ 2. δηλωθήσεται corr. N. (θ nisi mend. libr.). ἀποπέμψωμεν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἀποπέμψομεν F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ἦν δὲ καὶ T. μήτε ἡμῶν om. H. ("manus recent. in marg. scripsit" Ba.). τὰς δὲ πόλεις A.J. vulg. Bekk. τὰς τε N.T.V.

following the future "we are also losing." See on 127, 1.—τάδε...ταῦτα, See on 124, 1.

CXLIV. § 2. Whether τοῖς Λακ. is a gloss or added purposely by Th. is a question which will afterwards be discussed.—ἐπιτηδεύω: see on 19, 1.—For the repetition of *ὅτι*, before *ἐθέλωμεν*, cp. § 4, IV. 27, 1 *πυνθανόμενοι...ὅτι ταλαιπωρεῖται καὶ σίτος τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ὅτι ἐσπλεῖ*, Plat. IV. Rep. 427 *ἐν τῇ μὲν ὅτι...ἐν δὲ τῇ ὅτι τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ ὅτι αὐτόματα ἔπεισιν*.—The impersonal use of *κωλύει* "there is no hindrance to" seems sufficiently justified by Arist. Av. 463 *ὅν διαμάττειν οὐ κωλύει*.—ἀρξομεν...ἀρχομένους: the distinction between the active

and the middle (which here is certainly minute) is precisely the distinction found in other actives and middles. *ἀρχω* is *initium facio*, *ἀρχομαι* *initium mihi facio*. So in such phrases as *ἀρχω ἀδικῶν χειρῶν*, *ἥδε ἡ ἡμέρα ἀρξεί μεγάλων κακῶν τῇ Ἑλλάδι*, *ἀρχομαι* would have no significance. The aggressor in an assault, the day which begins, are followed by retaliator in the one instance, by other days in the other instance; on the contrary in *ἀρχομαι ἔργου*, *γῶν*, *εὐχῶν*, which I purpose to continue, *ἀρχω* would be lacking at least precision, though justifiable on grounds mentioned on 107, 6, *ἀρχομένου πολλέμου, θέρους, ἀρχόμενοι (ἀρξάμενοι) ἀπὸ (ἐκ), κ.τ.λ.* could not be repre-

- “¹ χρῆσθαι, ἦν καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ξενηλασίας μὴ ποιῶσι
 “² μήτε ἡμῶν μήτε τῶν ἡμετέρων ξυμμάχων (οὔτε γὰρ ἐκείνῳ
 “³ κωλύει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς οὔτε τόδε), τὰς δὲ πόλεις ὅτι αὐτο-
 “⁴ νόμους ἀφήσομεν, εἰ καὶ αὐτονόμους ἔχοντες ἐσπεισάμεθα,
 “⁵ καὶ ὅταν κἀκεῖνοι ταῖς αὐτῶν ἀποδῶσι πόλεσι μὴ σφίσι
 “⁶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπιτηδείως αὐτονομεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ αὐτοῖς
 “⁷ ἐκάστοις ὡς βούλονται· δίκας δὲ ὅτι ἐθέλομεν δοῦναι κατὰ
 “⁸ τὰς ξυνθήκας, πολέμου δὲ οὐκ ἄρξομεν, ἀρχομένους δὲ
 “⁹ ἀμυνόμεθα. ταῦτα γὰρ δίκαια καὶ πρέποντα ἅμα τῇδε
 “¹⁰ τῇ πόλει ἀποκρίνασθαι. εἰδέναι δὲ χρὴ ὅτι ἀνάγκη πο-
 “¹¹ λεμεῖν· ἦν δὲ ἐκούσιοι μᾶλλον δεχόμεθα, ἥσσον ἐγκει-
 “¹² σομένους τοὺς ἐναντίους ἔξομεν· ἔκ τε τῶν μεγίστων κινδύ-
 “¹³ νων ὅτι καὶ πόλει καὶ ἰδιώτῃ μέγιστα τιμαὶ περιγίγνονται.
 “¹⁴ οἱ γοῦν πατέρες ἡμῶν ὑποστάντες Μήδους, καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ
 “¹⁵ τοσῶνδε ὀρμώμενοι ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἐκλιπόντες,
 “¹⁶ γνώμη τε πλείονι ἢ τύχῃ καὶ τόλμῃ μείζονι ἢ δυνάμει τόν
 “¹⁷ τε βάρβαρον ἀπεώσαντο καὶ ἐς τὰδε προήγαγον αὐτά. ὦν

F.H. al. Poppo. ἀφήσομεν εἰ καὶ αὐτονόμους om. T. propter τὸ ὁμοιοτέλετον. δτ' ἂν F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). κἀκεῖνοι A.J. vulg. ἐαυτῶν A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀλλ' Bekk. μὲν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἀμυνόμεθα T. ἀμυνόμεθα F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

§ 4. ἀνάγκη F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ἥσσον T. (supraser. m. ead.). μεγίσται (sic) N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 5. πρὸς N.T. μῆδου N. (supraser. m. r.). καὶ om. T. ἐκλιπόντες A.J. vulg. ἐκλιπόντες N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. γνώμη...τύχῃ...τόλμῃ hic N. γνώμη τε N.T.

sented by ἀρχοντος, ἀρχοντες (ἀρξαντες), the conception being nothing more than *beginning*. A passage in Eur. Hipp. 408 ...410 deserves a cursory notice, ἥτις πρὸς ἀνδρας ἤρξατο ἀσχύνειν λέχῃ | πρώτη θυράϊον· ἐκ δὲ γενναίων δόμων | τόδ' ἤρξε θηλείαισι γίνεσθαι κακόν, “who first began with strange men to defile the marriage bed,” “now she set the example to her own sex that this evil should take its rise from noble families.” In itself, from what I have remarked above, I should have no scruple to translate “this evil began to rise,” but ἤρξατο preceding seems to force upon me my rendering. In iv. 118, 7 the faithful rendering of ἀρχεῖν δὲ τῇδε τὴν ἡμέραν (τῆς ἐκεχειρίας) is not “that the truce do begin to be in force

from this present day,” but “that this present day begins the truce, is the first day of the truce.” See more in Kuster, de vero usu verb. med. Sect. i. 13. Boeckh. Corp. Inser. Vol. i. p. 877, 878. In our passage πολέμου οὐκ ἄρξομεν “we will not begin the war, we will not be the first to do what others will follow,” but ἀρχομένους contains the additional notion “if they begin a war which they will follow out, we will resist such war.”

§ 3. τῇδε τῇ πόλει “our country.”

§ 4. One is sorely tempted to suppose that Th. gave μέγισται αἱ τιμαὶ as vii. 67, 1 ἢ μεγίστη ἐλπίς μεγίστην καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν παρέχεται. But see on 71, 3.

§ 5. ἐς τὰδε “to its present height,” so αὐτὰ here and § 6 in our language

“οὐ χρὴ λείπεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τε ἐχθροὺς παντὶ τρόπῳ
 “ἀμύνεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις πειράσθαι αὐτὰ μὴ
 “ἐλάσσω παραδούναι.”

CXLV. ὁ μὲν Περικλῆς τοιοῦτο εἶπεν, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι
 νομίσαντες ἄριστα σφίσι παραινέειν αὐτὸν ἐψηφίσαντο ἃ
 ἐκέλευε, καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀπεκρίναντο τῇ ἐκείνου
 γνώμῃ καθ' ἑκάστῃ τε ὡς ἔφρασε καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν οὐδὲν
 κελευόμενοι ποιήσειν, δίκη δὲ κατὰ τὰς ξυνθήκας ἔτοιμοι
 εἶναι διαλύεσθαι περὶ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἐπὶ ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ.
 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου καὶ οὐκέτι ὕστερον ἐπρεσ-
 βεύοντο.

CXLVI. αἰτίαι δὲ αὗται καὶ διαφοραὶ ἐγένοντο ἀμφο-
 τέροις πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, ἀρξάμεναι εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἐπι-
 δάμνῳ καὶ Κερκύρα· ἐπεμίγνυντο δὲ ὅμως ἐν αὐταῖς καὶ
 παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐφοίτων ἀκηρύκτως μὲν ἀνυπόπτως δὲ οὐ.
 σπονδῶν γὰρ ξύγχυσις τὰ γιγνόμενα ἦν καὶ πρόφασις τοῦ
 πολεμεῖν.

§ 6. τε (ante ἐχθροὺς) om. N. V.

CXLV. Post εἶπεν, ∴ add. N. m. r. sed nihil in marg. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι vulg.
 Bekk. οἱ δὲ ἀθ. N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. τοῖς τε λακ. T.F.A.J.
 vulg. τε om. N.V. al. καθέκαστά τε T.A.J. τε om. N.V. ἔτοιμοι N.T.A.J. vulg.
 Poppo.

§ 2. μέν T. CXLVI. τῶν ἐπιδάμνῳ corr. N. (supraser, m. r.). ἐπιμίγνυντο (sic)
 N. (de V. tac. Ad.). παραλλήλως pr. N. παραλλήλους corr. N. (ou m. r.). τὰ
 γινόμενα N.T.V.

τέλος τοῦ πρώτου N. litt. min.

simply “it”. This Greek usage of
 neuter plurals has been noticed on ch. 7.

CXLV. αὐτὸν...ἐκέλευε. See on 132, 3.
 CXLVI. For αἰτίαι see on 23, 7.

END OF BOOK I.

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καί (et)...καί (ac, atque) 50, 6. *epezeget.*

80, 3. καί...τε 9, 3

κακοὺς κριτὰς 120, 3 (ἀγαθὸς 138, 2)

κατακληῖν 117, 1

καταπεφνεῖν ἐν 134, 6

κρᾶτα 14, 4

λεχ- λεχ- 93, 2

λέλυκα λελύμαι *52, 3

μαθέτωσαν, μαθόντων *sim.* *34, 1

μανθάνειν cum *particip.* et *infin.* 36, 3

μέλλειν cum *infin. præs.* aut *aor.* *10, 6

μὲν sequentibus δὲ...δὲ 142, 2

μετέστη 130, 2

ἐνυμβολαῖαι δίκαι 77, 1

ἐνυμφορὰ 140, 1, 3

ὅδε)(οὗτος *sim.* 31, 4. ὅδε i. q. οὗτος.
134, 1

ὄθεν = ἐκείθεν οὐ 89, 6. [de hac attrac-
tione vid. Pors. ad Eurip. Hecub.
1062.]

ὁμαιχμία 18, 6

ὄντα οὐ—φίλον 136, 3

ὅς ad remotum refertur 10, 3. οἷ, ἐξὸν
αὐτοῖς pro οἷς ἐξὸν *sim.* 102, 1. ὃ se-
quente οὕτω 9, 3

οὐ (μὴ) seq. μὴ (οὐ) 127, 3. οὐ πᾶν 3, 2
οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ 3, 4. οὐκ ἔχειν cum fu-
turo 63, 1

οὐκ ἔτι (οὐκ...ἔτι) non significat i. q.
οὕτω 126, 6

οὐτερ ubi expectabas οἵτερ 134, 6

π et ντ permutata *91, 1

πᾶν οὐ 3, 2

παρὰ 41, 2, 116, 3

παράλογος *65, 1

περὶ (πéρι) 52, 2. cum *gen.* et *acc.* 135, 2

περιελθεῖν 108, 3

περιῶν num i. q. περιῶν? *30, 3

πράσσειν ἐς τινας 131, 1

πρεσβύειν, πρεσβύεσθαι 31, 3

πρῶην 90, 1

ς = καί et σ' = ὥς permutata *2, 6

σημεῖον 21, 3

σκηνησαμένου 133

στρατιὰ *9, 3

σωφροσύνη 84, 3

τε (*que*, *quoque*) 9, 3. τε seq. δὲ 25, 4

τέθειμαι)(κείμει 37, 3

τεκμήριον 21, 1

τυγχάνειν cum *dat.* 32, 3

TI et II permutata *62, 5

ντ et π permutata *91, 1

φαινομένη epitheti vice fungitur 32, 4

φθέρειν)(αὐθάνειν 2, 4

χρῆν 69, 3

χωρήσω futur. ? 82, 6

χωρίον 97, 2

ὥς...τούτω 9, 3

ὠφέλεια, ὠφέλεια *28, 4

Style of Thucydides.

Another consideration of Thucydides as a historian
 calls into (1) his style as a writer
 (2) his value as an historian.

(1) Style . Peculiarities

(A) frequent anacolutha

34. 8
 περὶ τὸν νόμον

ἐκείνου τοῦ ἔργου

42. 81 ἐν ὅνῃ μὴ θύοντι

... νεώτερος ἢ

ΙΧΧΙΙΙ σείσωμεν τε περὶ τοῦ ἔργου
 καὶ ἡ οὐχ ἡκιστα.

(B) use of anastrophe as λέγω ἔργῳ
 frequent use of δοκεῖν φανέσθαι

(C) variety, i.e., use of dissimilar constructions rather than similar in close connection

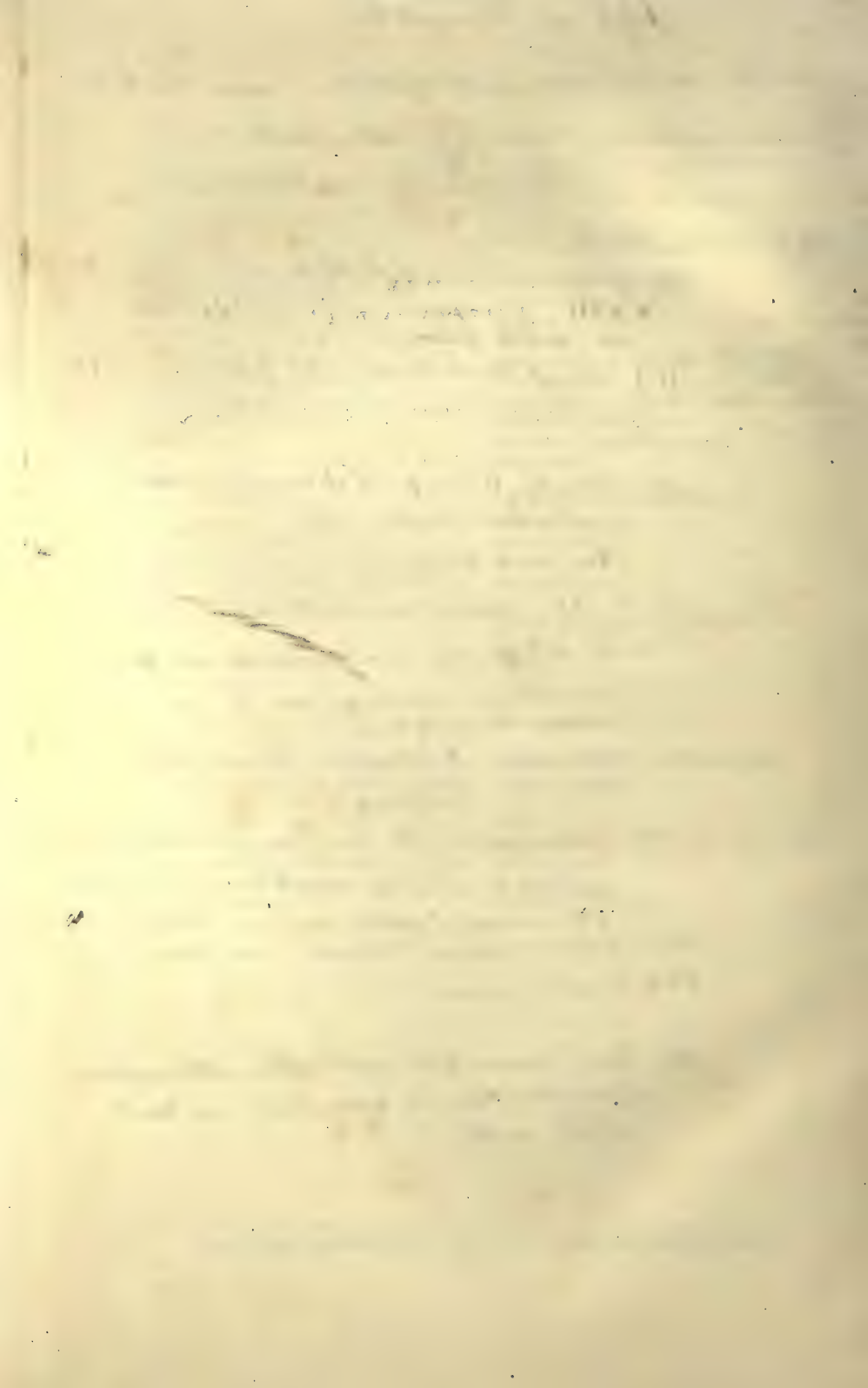
Ι. 21 §2 καὶ περὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐν ᾧ μὲν
 ἂν πολέμοιοι τὸν πᾶροντα ἀεὶ μάλιστα
 κρινόντων, παύσαμένῳ δὲ ταχέως
 μάλιστα θάψουσιν.
 To make it similar it would be
 ὅταν δὲ παύσωνται.

This is remarkable because of παύσαμένῳ
 subordinate to another participle
 (this variety is also common in Latin)

Ι25. 84 κατὰ τὴν δίκαιον ... ἅμα δὲ καὶ μισοῖ.

Ι32 §5 μετὰ κακίας ... ἁμαρτίᾳ

b) closely connected with this is the confusion
 of constructions, i.e. using half one const.
 & half another.



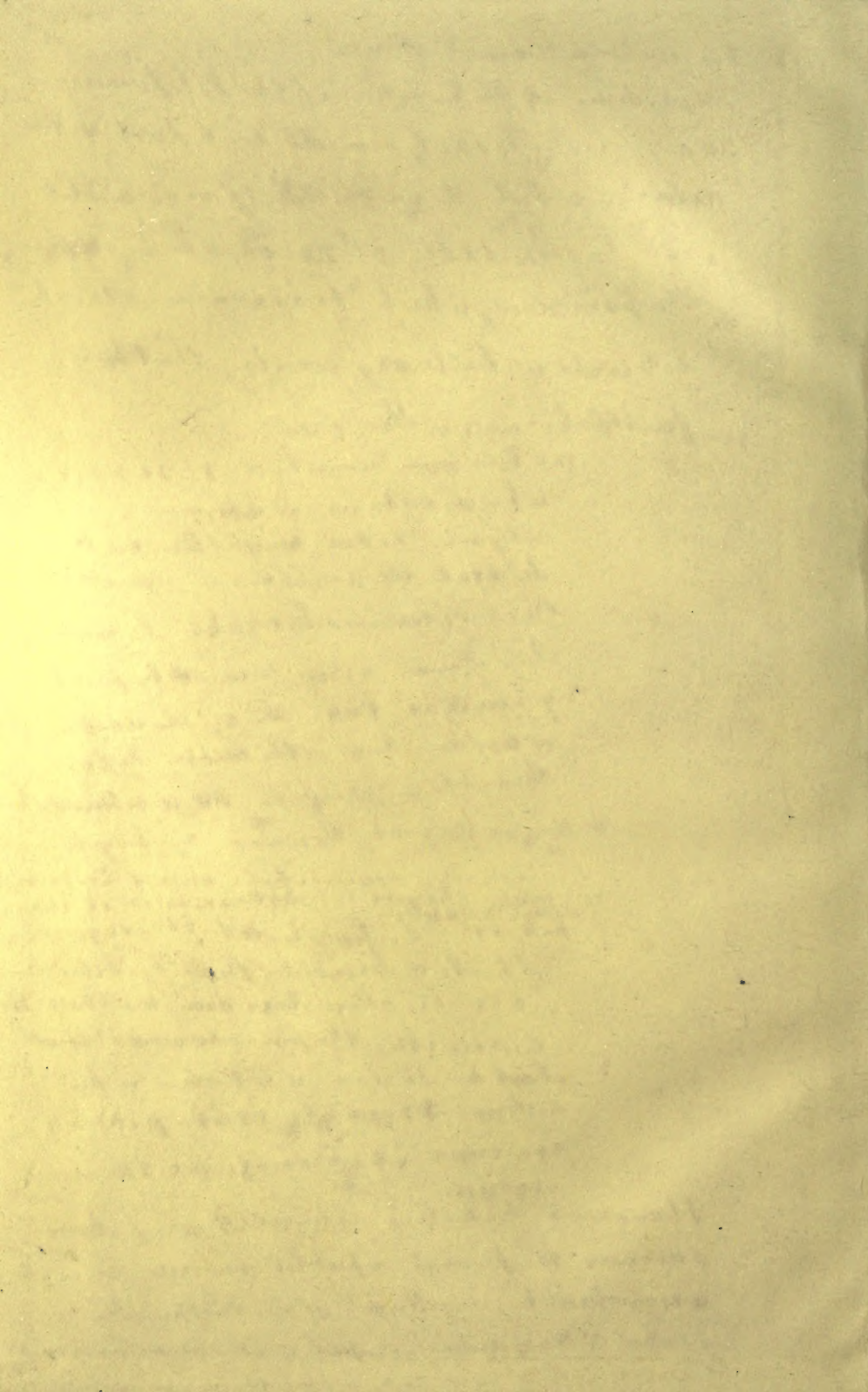
(ii) his value as a historian.

Thucydides is the historian of the Peloponnesian war, in which he himself took part, & the actors in which he was himself acquainted with so except the 1st ~~xx~~ chapter & a few other passages in which he examines antiquity, he records contemporary events. That he is faithful we gather from

(A) his own remarks in I 21. 22. 23 where he tells us in examining antiquity he has sought the truth, & deprecates the acceptance of legends as true, unexamined. In c 20 & 24 he instances two common errors received by people generally as true. the α , the double vote of the kings & the lost $\lambda\omicron\chi\omicron\varsigma$, though he is perhaps hard on Herodotus.

(B) He also deprecates the common tendency to avoid strict examination. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\upsilon\varsigma\ \alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\pi\omega\sigma\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\ \mu\omicron\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota\varsigma\ \eta\ \delta\eta\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma\ \tau\eta\varsigma\ \sigma\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha\varsigma,\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \epsilon\pi\iota\ \tau\alpha\ \epsilon\iota\sigma\omicron\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma\ \pi\acute{\rho}\epsilon\pi\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$
In c 21 he points out the exaggeration of poets & disregard of truth by chroniclers: in c 22 he shows his own method. He ends with the famous words "that about his purpose & intention in his history $\kappa\tau\eta\mu\alpha\ \tau\epsilon\ \epsilon\delta\epsilon\alpha\iota\ \mu\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma\ \eta\ \alpha\gamma\omega\upsilon\sigma\iota\mu\alpha\ \epsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\ \pi\alpha\sigma\chi\epsilon\eta\mu\alpha\ \alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu\ \sigma\upsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$ "

Throughout his history the most scrupulous fairness to personal & public enemies is in itself a considerable evidence of his truth. The position of Thucydides such as a historian's ought to be, a recorder of facts and a philosopher; comment on events without any taint of the partisan.



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